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THE OFFICIAL EMBLEM

PENNSYLVANIA AT GETTYSBURG

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Report of the
PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION
Compiled by Paul L. Roy
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Volume IV
1939

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GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Honorable George H. Earle, III,
Governor of Pennsylvania

Your Excellency:

There is submitted herewith the final report of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission pursuant to the provisions of an act approved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania April 30 1935 creating a commission of nine Pennsylvania citizens to formulate and execute plans for the fitting observance of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Respectively,

John S. Rice

Chairman

Paul L. Roy.

Executive Secretary

L302851

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
1863—1938

Seventy-Fifth Anniversary
of the

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
COMMISSION

OFFICERS

SENATOR JOHN S. RICE, *Chairman*

PAUL L. ROY, *Executive Secretary*

COMMISSIONERS

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President of Rice, Trew, and Rice, Biglerville, Pennsylvania

DR. WILLIS D. HALL, Glen Campbell, Pennsylvania
Commander of the Pennsylvania Department of Disabled American Veterans

DR. HENRY W. A. HANSON, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
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President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District

THE HONORABLE GERALD P. O'NEILL, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Managing Director of the William Penn and Fort Pitt Hotels, Pittsburgh

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM A. SCHNADER, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania
Senior Partner of the Schnader and Lewis Law firm, Philadelphia

GENERAL EDWARD C. SHANNON, Columbia, Pennsylvania
Commanding General of the Pennsylvania National Guard

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS
Hotel Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA



George W. Lane

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMISSION



John S. Rice

CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL COMMISSION



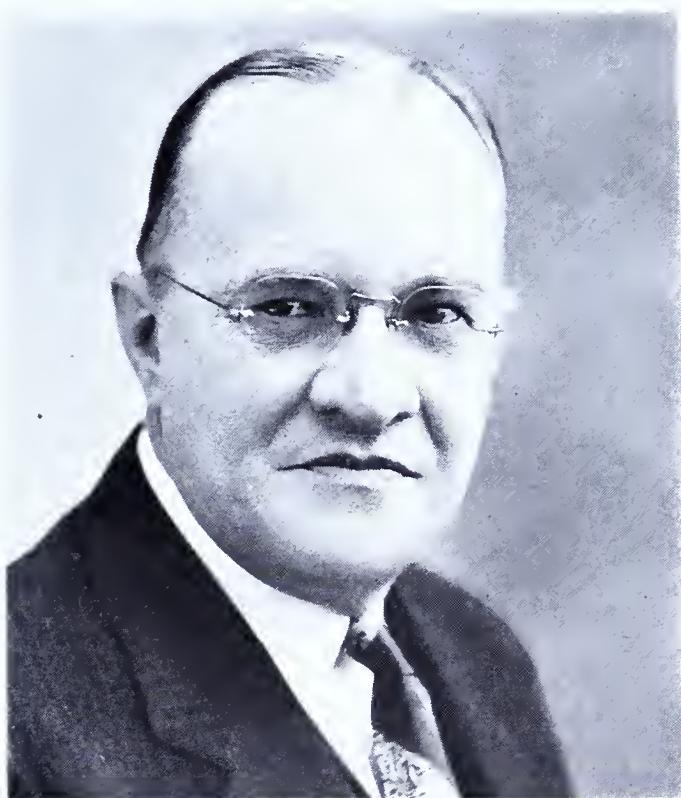
Harry H. Readrig

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION



DR. WILLIS D. HALL
Glen Campbell

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION



DR. HENRY W. A. HANSON

Gettysburg

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION



GEN. FREDERICK B. KERR
Clearfield

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PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION



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FEDERAL COMMISSION



SENATOR JOSEPH E. GUFFEY
Pennsylvania

FEDERAL COMMISSION



CONG. HARRY L. HAINES

22nd Pennsylvania

FEDERAL COMMISSION



CONG. MARVIN JONES
18th Texas

FEDERAL COMMISSION



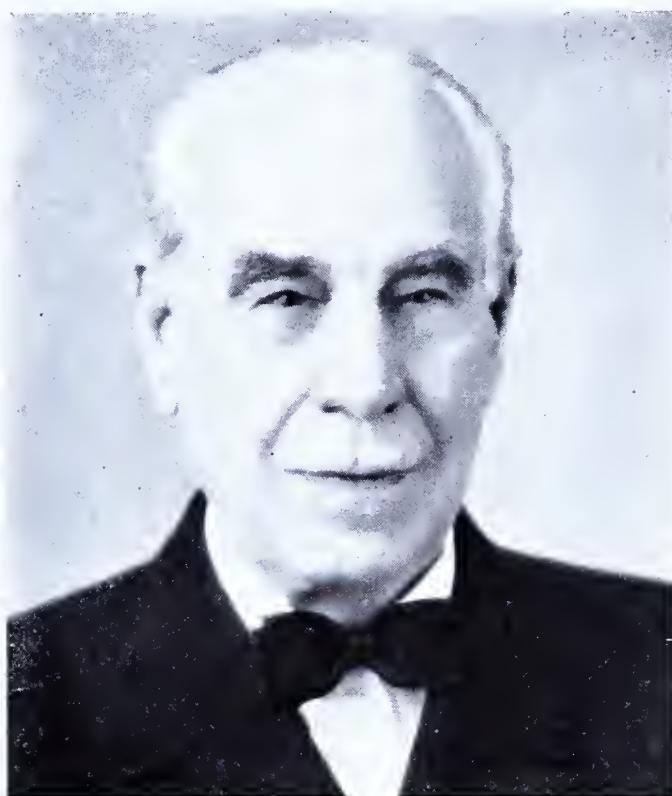
HON. HUGH L. WHITE
Governor of Mississippi

PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

Paul L. Roy, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Commission.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC



DR. OVERTON H. MENET
Los Angeles, Calif.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS



GEN. JOHN M. CLAYPOOL
St. Louis, Missouri

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE INCEPTION AND ORGANIZATION	49
THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT	100
THE ARRIVAL OF VETERANS	124
THE OPENING EXERCISE	150
THE OFFICIAL PARADE	181
THE VETERANS' PROGRAM	209
THE MILITARY FIELD MASS	223
THE MEMORIAL SERVICES	234
THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT	244
THE PEACE MEMORIAL DEDICATION	249
THE ETERNAL LIGHT PEACE MEMORIAL	263
NUMBER OF VETERANS, BY STATES, AT REUNION	266
ROSTER OF VETERANS AT REUNION	267
THE MEDICAL SERVICE	324
THE UNITED STATES ARMY	341
THE OFFICIAL HOSTESSES	377
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAMPS	380
THE PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICE	394
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	400
THE GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS	404
THE STATE PUBLICITY COMMISSION	405
THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	405
THE PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE	406
THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA	415
THE PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR FEDERATION	419
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	420
THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS	425
THE FEDERAL LEGISLATION	428
SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS	444
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	460
INDIVIDUAL INDEX	463

THE INCEPTION AND ORGANIZATION

ALTHOUGH the proposed observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final joint reunion of the surviving veterans of the Civil War had its inception in 1930, it was not until five years later that the movement received its first official recognition.

The general election of 1932 precipitated into the Senate chambers of Pennsylvania's General Assembly Gettysburg's first representative in twelve years, the Honorable John S. Rice.

Some time after his election, the suggested observance of the Gettysburg Battle Anniversary and final joint reunion of veterans was brought to his attention and he immediately gave it its first unofficial endorsement and pledged his whole-hearted support.

There followed several conferences of a Gettysburg committee at which were discussed a number of suggested programs for the 1938 event. These meetings were for the purpose of drafting tentative program-schedules for legislative leaders to be submitted when the committee should request state co-operation in the suggested observance. Senator Rice presided at these conferences.

Early in the 1935 biennial session of the Pennsylvania legislature, Senator Rice conferred with fellow-members of the State Senate, who readily recognized the patriotic significance of such an observance—its significance not only to the historic community of Gettysburg and to the great state of Pennsylvania but also to the entire nation. They agreed that the Keystone State should and would assume the initiative with the Gettysburg committee in a movement which they felt would reach nation-wide proportions.

Senator Rice then conferred with Governor George H. Earle, who added his endorsement and announced that Pennsylvania would co-operate in a final tribute not only to those who wore the Blue and those who wore

the Gray in the Three Days' Battle of Gettysburg but to all those who participated in any way in the four-year struggle, 1861-1865.

The Gettysburg committee, with the exception of two members, passed out of existence at the close of 1934, and its responsibilities and duties were assumed by Senator Rice and the writer, the latter acting in the capacity of secretary to the committee.

Interest in and enthusiasm for the anniversary observance and veterans' reunion grew slowly, but soon seeped through unofficial channels to the two parent veterans' groups, the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans. There was no intention to withhold any information from the veterans, but the movement had not yet reached such a stage of financial assurance as to warrant official announcements. Hence, misapprehension and doubt complicated the task of securing acceptances from the veterans, many of whom were misinformed as to the spirit and purpose of the reunion.

The next several months brought up many important and relevant issues and questions which, necessarily, could not be disposed of until the Pennsylvania legislature should have approved the committee's request for co-operation.

March 25, 1935, will forever be a memorable date in the preliminary history of this, the last joint reunion of Civil War veterans and the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the battles at Gettysburg. It was on that date that Senator Rice introduced the following Act for legislative consideration, which was destined to bring Pennsylvania into one of the finest patriotic movements of the century:

No. 42
AN ACT

Creating a commission to arrange plans for the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and making an appropriation

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens, who shall constitute a commission to be known as the Seventy-fifth Anni-



PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

The first joint meeting of the Pennsylvania and Federal Commissions in the Hotel Gettysburg. Seated, left to right: General Shannon, Senator Guffey, Chairman Rice, Mr. Schnader. Standing, left to right: Congressman Jones, Dr. Haison, General Kerr, Secretary Roy, Judge McLean, and Congressman Haines.

versary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission, whose duty it shall be to consider and arrange plans for a proper and fitting recognition and observance at Gettysburg, during the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Said commission shall have authority to invite the co-operation of the Congress of

the United States, and the legislatures of other states and commonwealths. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation except their actual and necessary expenses. The commission shall make a report of its actions with recommendations to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Section 2. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to pay the expenses of the commission and the members thereof in carrying into effect the provisions of this act. Payment from said appropriation shall be made on requisition of the chairman of the commission in the manner provided by law.

APPROVED—The 30th day of April, A. D. 1935.
GEORGE H. EARLE

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of Act of the General Assembly No. 42.

(SIGNED)
David L. Lawrence
Secretary of the Commonwealth

The measure was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. After a brief hearing the bill was reported favorably and approved by the Senate on April 2, 1935, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The House received the Senate measure and referred it to the Committee on Appropriations. Here, again, after a brief hearing the measure was reported favorably and finally approved Monday, April 22, 1935.

Governor Earle, in the presence of state officials, Senator Rice, Secretary Roy, and a number of others, affixed his signature to the measure on the morning of April 30, 1935, thus officially placing Pennsylvania in the prominent position of host state to the final joint reunion of the Civil War veterans and for the observance

of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

There was considerable ado throughout the nation over the signing of the measure. Editorial comment



PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

Members of the Pennsylvania Commission, the architect, and officials of the National Park Service inspect and approve the site selected for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Left to right they are Paul L. Roy, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Commission; Roy F. Larson, associate architect; Chairman Rice of the Pennsylvania Commission; Paul P. Cret, architect; Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, member of the Pennsylvania Commission; James R. McCouaghie, Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Park; Harry T. Thompson, Acting Chief, Landscape Division, Branch of Planning of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., and Tell Nicolet, resident landscape architect of the Gettysburg National Park.

poured from the press of the country. From far and wide came whole-hearted endorsement of Pennsylvania's initial gesture of patriotic tribute to those who were

once engaged in the throes of war. The proposed observance of the Battle Anniversary was received with enthusiasm. It was accepted as a splendid opportunity for the warriors of old to mingle in reunion once more on the sacred and hallowed soil of Gettysburg, to reunite in peaceful mien before answering their last summons.

The citizens of Gettysburg responded in complimentary tone by inviting Governor Earle to deliver the 1935 Memorial Day address in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, the sacred Civil War burial ground dedicated by the martyred Abraham Lincoln on November 19, 1863.

Pennsylvania's Chief Executive, in turn, paid high compliment to Gettysburg's young Senator Rice.

In the crowded lobby of the Hotel Gettysburg, shortly after delivering his Memorial Day address, Governor Earle announced the appointment of Senator Rice as Chairman of the Commission for the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The Commission personnel was not announced by the Governor until several months later.

At previous conferences of the Gettysburg committee it had been determined that the reunion of veterans would be one of the important features of the Battle Anniversary program.

As Chairman of the State Commission Senator Rice decided that the two veterans' organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, should be invited to meet in joint reunion during the Gettysburg program in 1938, simultaneously with the observance of the three days' Battle of Gettysburg. He requested Governor Earle to issue the invitations on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, invitations were dispatched to the Confederate veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic by the Governor and the Commission Chairman.

Secretary Roy was instructed to attend the Reunion of Confederate Veterans at Amarillo, Texas, September 3 to 6, 1935, and the Encampment of the Grand Army

of the Republic at Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 8 to 12, 1935, and extend, in person, for the State and the Commission, official invitations.

When the invitations were made public, the question

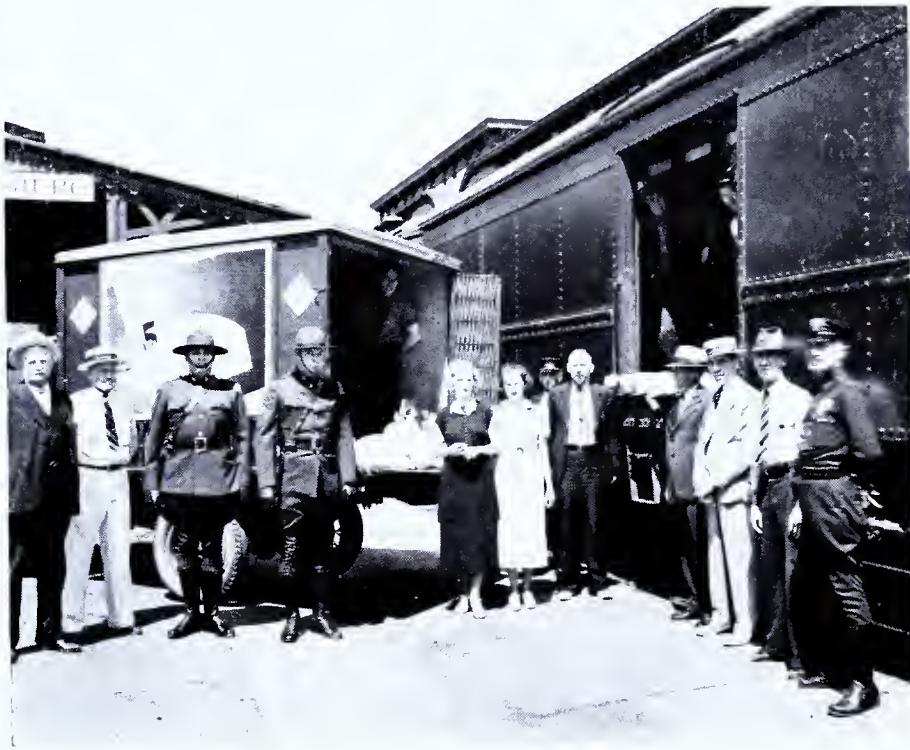


PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

Fifty thousand specially minted United States Gettysburg commemorative half-dollars are received at the Western Maryland railroad station. In the photograph are, left to right: Charles W. Myers, Western Maryland agent; Burgess Wilbur J. Stallsmith; Trooper M. L. Woodring and Corporal H. W. Buckbee; Miss Bette Miller, Miss Marie Flynn, and Wilbur A. Geiselman of the Pennsylvania State Commission staff; Herbert L. Grimm, Editor and Manager of the Gettysburg Times; Secretary Roy E. C. Moser, Railway Express Agent; and Police Officer Charles W. Culp, Jr.

of furling or unfurling the Confederate standards immediately arose, agitated by a small minority in allied groups. The great majority of veterans welcomed the opportunity to meet in joint reunion with their former foes. But there were a scattered few who permitted

themselves to be misled and misguided by outside sources. These combined to make up a small minority that exerted every possible effort, in vain, to prevent the final joint reunion.

But the wave of sentiment that swept the country overwhelmed even the most determined, and gradually the opposition to the reunion subsided.



Frank Vittor, Pittsburgh, internationally famed sculptor, who designed the Gettysburg commemorative half-dollars.

On June 9, 1935, Congressman Harry L. Haines, of the Twenty-second Congressional District, who had evidenced considerable interest in and enthusiasm for the reunion program at the inception of the movement, introduced, at the request of Chairman Rice, a joint resolution providing for a Federal appropriation of \$5,000 towards the Gettysburg program. The measure was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Haines' resolution follows:

H.J. Res. 343

In the House of Representatives

Making an appropriation of \$5,000 as a contribution of the United States to the expenses of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans on the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, in 1938

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, to be available until June 30, 1939, as a contribution of the United States to the expenses of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and United Confederate Veterans at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, upon the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, in 1938. Such sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and payments out of this appropriation shall be allowed and made upon the presentation of itemized vouchers signed by him or by any person designated by him for such purpose.

This resolution was later withdrawn and a new act introduced at a subsequent session of Congress.

Sentiment in favor of the reunion was growing steadily; but when Governor George C. Peery, of Virginia, one of the key states of the Confederacy, and Governor Harry W. Nice, of Maryland, a divided state during the war, added their endorsements, many opponents cast their votes for a last meeting of their elder soldier-sires.

General Homer Atkinson, of Petersburg, Virginia, Past Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans and one of its guiding spirits for many years, publicly expressed his approval of the reunion and encouraged his brother-soldiers to do likewise and urged them to co-operate in every way possible. However, there still was persistent opposition agitated by individuals who nursed petty thoughts of animosity and bitterness.

Then from Confederate headquarters, at Nashville, Tennessee, General Harry Rene Lee, Adjutant General and Chief-of-Staff of the U.C.V., announced that the invitation from Pennsylvania to the joint reunion would be officially presented at the Amarillo, Texas, session early in September.

When Secretary Roy arrived in Amarillo, Texas, for the 1935 Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, there was considerable opposition to acceptance of Pennsylvania's invitation to meet in joint reunion with the Grand Army of the Republic at Gettysburg in 1938. This was due, in large part, to a misunderstanding of the contemplated plans and to the concerted efforts of a few individuals who persisted in objecting to a meeting of the Blue and Gray.

General Harry Rene Lee, of Nashville, Tennessee, Adjutant General and Chief-of-Staff of the United Confederate Veterans for twelve years, was the man who, more than any other wearer of the Gray, was directly responsible for the large, active Confederate organization. His dynamic personality, mental alertness, and relentless determination to keep the United Confederate Veterans intact and in an active state made of him perhaps the most powerful officer of the organization. He was the "power behind the throne," and he had voiced his personal objections to a joint reunion.

It was generally known that General Lee would be a candidate for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veterans. For twelve years he had served the organization as Adjutant and had achieved admirable results. His friends, and they were legion, were loud in their praise of his accomplishments and of his candidacy for the highest office in the United Confederate Veterans. It was evident that his opposition to the proposed joint reunion would have more than casual support.

A large "Lee-for-Commander" delegation and a band greeted the General when he arrived in Amarillo early on the Sunday evening preceding the opening of the United Confederate Veterans Reunion. The parade moved to the Herring Hotel, where the General and his party were loudly acclaimed by a cheering throng of men and women.

On a number of occasions, during almost a quarter of a century, the Confederate veterans had refused to meet in reunion with the wearers of the Blue. The

Grand Army of the Republic had demanded certain concessions which had been flatly refused by the United Confederate Veterans. Lee had, for twelve years, pursued the policy of his predecessors, and it was evident that without his support the Confederates would adhere to their previous stand and reject a joint reunion invitation. As Adjutant General he had complete charge of the schedule of business to be presented at the official sessions, and he had previously announced that he would



PHOTO BY HESS

Obverse and reverse sides of the Gettysburg commemorative half-dollar.

voice his opposition to a joint meeting of the two veterans' groups.

A conference with Lee was arranged prior to the opening of the first business session of the United Confederate Veterans. His expressions at this conference indicated that he had been misinformed as to the spirit and purpose of the joint meeting. When the full significance of the proposed reunion was outlined to him, the sly, wily, ninety-year-old adjutant beamed with amazement and pleasure and immediately announced open support of the cause.

News of Lee's "change of heart" spread through the veterans' camp like a soothing balm, and soon once-recalcitrant veterans joined in the movement to accept Pennsylvania's invitation to the joint reunion. Men and women, affiliated with allied organizations, who had vigorously opposed a joint meeting of any sort were swayed by Lee's enthusiasm, and the topic of conversation throughout Amarillo swung to the proposed 1938 reunion at Gettysburg. There were some who would not be denied their opposition, but they were few.

Lee exhorted his comrades to campaign for unanimous acceptance of Pennsylvania's invitation. He emphasized that the reunion was to be the final meeting of former foes of the battlefield and that it would be their last opportunity to receive the plaudits and praises of a grateful people.

At a public meeting and reception in the Amarillo High School auditorium on Wednesday, September 4, Pennsylvania's invitation to the Confederate veterans was read. It was warmly received by the veterans and the assembled guests. General Rice A. Pierce, then Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, declared an "Emergency Issue" and convened a special session of the veterans, with the guests present, which was broadcast over a coast-to-coast network. In a brief talk he urged his associates to accept the invitation, and a few moments later the veterans shouted their approval. For the first time in twenty-three years the Confederate veterans had agreed to meet their Yankee foes in joint reunion.

Southern newspapers fairly screamed with banner headlines: "OLD FOES JOINED," "SONS OF SOUTH VOTE TO MEET WITH YANKS," "VETS AGREE TO JOINT REUNION IN 1938," "BLUE AND GRAY TO MEET AS FRIENDS," and many others.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, another band of warriors of old were assembling for the sixty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The question

of a Blue and Gray reunion was to be one of the paramount issues. Many of the Grand Army of the Republic officers had expressed their approval of the plan, while some few others were bitterly opposed to the joint meeting.

Commander-in-Chief Alfred E. Staey, of Elbridge, New York, was in favor of a joint reunion from the outset. But members of allied organizations aroused



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Hotel Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, official headquarters of the Pennsylvania State Commission.

considerable opposition to the movement, and veterans openly debated the question. The lobby of the Pantlind Hotel buzzed with excitement for three days as veterans and non-vets clashed over the issue.

Unlike the United Confederate Veterans, who met in public session to receive the invitation, the Grand Army of the Republic assembled behind locked doors. The invitation from the state of Pennsylvania was pre-

sented orally. Portions of it were read by the shorthand reporter, together with other messages to the Grand Army of the Republic endorsing the reunion and urging the wearers of the Blue to accept.

There was considerable discussion of the invitation, the purpose of the joint reunion, and the question of whether the Confederate veterans should be permitted to fly their flags and banners.

Secretary Roy was not permitted to attend the session, and all papers pertaining to the reunion question were transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief for presentation to the Encampment session.

Governor George H. Earle's official invitation to the Grand Army of the Republic, similar to that extended to the United Confederate Veterans, follows:

Harrisburg, Pa.
August 29, 1935.

Honorable Alfred E. Stacey,
Commander-in-Chief,
Grand Army of the Republic,
Elbridge, New York.

Dear Commander Stacey:

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania I am writing you at this time to urge that the annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic be held in Gettysburg in 1938, in conjunction with the Seventy-fifth Anniversary celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg which will take place at that time.

In 1913 the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans held their reunion in Gettysburg in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the famous battle. I understand that at that time your organization was invited by the Honorable John K. Tener, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to meet on the same historic battlegrounds in 1938 for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary.



To Mr. Busch and Mr. Gray:
Please excuse me at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania,
is the living symbol of a united nation.
Franklin D. Roosevelt

I therefore wish to take this opportunity, as Governor of Pennsylvania, to cordially renew the invitation which was made to the Grand Army of the Republic at that time. It is highly probable that the United Confederate Veterans will meet in Gettysburg in 1938 to commemorate the occasion and I think it would be very fitting if the Grand Army of the Republic were to meet there, too.

I can assure you that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and all of its citizens would be delighted, and feel highly honored, to welcome and greet the Grand Army of the Republic in 1938.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

George H. Earle

There were other communications from Mr. C. Ray Rupp, President of the Gettysburg borough council, Mr. Wilbur J. Stallsmith, Burgess of Gettysburg, Mr. Herbert L. Grimm, Editor of the *Gettysburg Times*, and others. They were read into the official minutes of the Grand Army of the Republic proceedings.

On Friday, September 13, 1936, Northern newspapers carried headlines announcing the Grand Army of the Republic's decision: "G.A.R. BACKS JOINT MEET," "YANKS AND REBS TO JOIN HANDS AT GETTYSBURG FIELD," "G.A.R. ACCEPTS BID TO '38 REUNION," and many others.

The press of the nation commended the two parent veterans' organizations for their patriotic spirit, and there arose widespread interest in the forthcoming reunion.

On October 1, 1935, Governor Earle appointed eight members of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission as follows:

Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, President of Gettysburg College, Gettysburg; General Frederick B. Kerr, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Clearfield; Colonel Victor C. Mather, Chairman of Mather & Company, Haver-



To the Blue and the Gray,
Pennsylvania
extends to you a heartfelt
welcome.

Never have we
been happier and prouder
in our role of host.

George H. Earle

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

ford; the Honorable William S. McLean, Jr., Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, Wilkes-Barre; the Honorable Gerald P. O'Neill, Managing Director of the William Penn and Fort Pitt Hotels, Pittsburgh; General Edward C. Shannon, Commanding General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, Columbia; the Honorable William A. Schnader, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. A ninth member, in keeping with the provisions of the legislative act calling for a Commission of nine members, was appointed by the Governor but declined owing to service on a similar commission.

Some time later the Governor appointed Dr. Willis D. Hall, Department Commander of the Disabled American Veterans of Pennsylvania, Glen Campbell, to complete the Commission roster.

The first and organization meeting of the State Commission was held on the afternoon of Monday, November 25, 1935, in Parlor D in the Penn-Harris hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Rice had called the meeting to suggest and adopt a tentative program for the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and to report the activities of the Gettysburg committee prior to the appointment of the State Commission.

Commission members were unanimous in approving the plan to hold the final joint reunion of the surviving veterans of the Civil War during the 1938 program and to ask the Federal Government to join with Pennsylvania in paying final tribute to those who wore the Blue and the Gray three-quarters of a century ago.

The Commission approved the general outline of a proposed program which included participation and co-operation by the Federal Government, a Federal Commission, a United States Army medical regiment, Boy Scouts, units of the United States Army, and other agencies.

It was also decided to erect an Eternal Light Peace Memorial on the Gettysburg Battlefield and to seek



To the Blue and Gray.
It is a privilege and an
honor to welcome you to
"your Reunion will
inspire us through the years
to come."

John S. Rice

CHAIRMAN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION

appropriations from the states of the Union to assist in financing this memorial to eternal peace. An appropriation of \$5,000 from each state was decided upon as the maximum to be requested from the several governors and state legislatures.

Use of the Gettysburg College buildings and campus was offered by Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, President, to house the veterans and their attendants during the reunion. In the event that a larger number of veterans should attend the reunion than could be comfortably housed in the College buildings, the Commission approved a plan to erect a tented city in close proximity to the college campus.

The Commission adopted a resolution requesting the United States Congress to authorize the coinage of 50,000 special United States half-dollars to commemorate the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final reunion of Civil War veterans. It was also decided to ask the War Department to arrange a display of armaments during the reunion program.

Paul L. Roy was elected Executive Secretary of the Commission and was authorized to open Commission Headquarters in Gettysburg and to engage an assistant.

The Executive Secretary conferred with Governor George C. Peery, of Virginia, and the Virginia advisory committee on the budget on February 6, 1936, relative to an appropriation from that state for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. The committee unanimously approved a \$5,000 appropriation, and the director of the budget was authorized to draft a bill to be included in the Governor's budget estimate. The Virginia legislature approved the appropriation on March 7.

The second meeting of the State Commission was held in the Senate Caucus Room, State Capitol, Harrisburg, on the afternoon of February 20, 1936. At this meeting the Commission adopted an emblem to be used on all official stationery and documents of the Commission. It consisted chiefly of two shields, one the great shield of the United States, the other the cross-bars of



To the Veterans of the Blue and the Gray;
May health and happiness
attend you during this
great Gettysburg Re-union,

Harry H. Woodring

CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL COMMISSION

the Confederacy. The shields furnished color; flanking fasces denoted unity and strength; oak, laurel, and palm leaves on two sides and across the bottom represented honor, bravery, and peace; an all-enclosing circle denoted eternity.

Chairman Rice announced that a conference of the Commission with the President of the United States would be held at the White House for the purpose of outlining the 1938 program to the President and requesting his endorsement and Federal participation.

General Harry Rene Lee, Nashville, Tennessee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was elected an honorary member of the Commission to represent the South.

On March 2, 1936, Congressman Harry L. Haines of the Twenty-second Congressional District, at the request of the Commission, introduced a bill in Congress authorizing the coinage of 50,000 Gettysburg commemorative half-dollars. The measure was approved on June 3, and signed by the President on June 16.

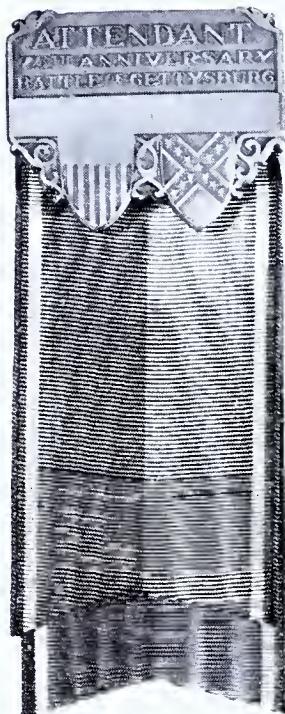
The commemorative coin bill follows:

AN ACT

To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, there shall be coined at a mint of the United States to be designated by the Director of the Mint not to exceed fifty thousand silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and composition and of a special appropriate single design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage.

OFFICIAL BADGES



Sec. 2. The coins herein authorized shall bear the date 1936, irrespective of the year in which they are minted or issued, shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value, and shall be issued only upon the request of a committee of not less than eight persons duly authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, upon payment by it of the par value of such coins, but not less than twenty-five thousand such coins shall be issued to it at any one time and no such coins shall be issued after the expiration of one year after the date of the enactment of this Act. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by such committee, and the net proceeds shall be used by it in defraying the expenses incidental and appropriate to the commemoration of such event.

Sec. 3. All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for the security of the coins, or for any other purposes, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized.

On March 12, 1936, the Commission members conferred with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the President's offices, Washington, D. C.

The President gave tentative approval to the proposed 1938 program as outlined to him by the Commission Chairman and announced that the Federal Government would co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission in observing the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final joint reunion of the Blue and the Gray. Mr. Roosevelt voiced his pleasure when informed that the parent organizations of the veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, had accepted Pennsylvania's

OFFICIAL BADGES



invitation to meet in joint reunion. He announced that he would approve Congressional legislation authorizing him to appoint a Federal Commission of five members to co-operate with the State Commission.

Congressman Haines introduced a resolution in compliance with the President's suggestion, which was approved by Congress and signed by the President on June 24, 1936. The resolution follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

*For the establishment of a commission in commemoration
of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle
of Gettysburg in 1938*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint a commission of five persons to co-operate with the commission appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commission to aid in planning for the commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and to give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to them.

Sec. 3. The commission is authorized to approve the style and form of medals which can be offered for sale upon such terms and plans as may be agreed upon.

Sec. 4. That the term of the commission hereby created shall expire within one year after the commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Sec. 5. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

The third meeting of the Commission was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 30, 1936, in the Senate Caucus Room, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Rice announced that the President had signed the measure authorizing the appointment of a Federal Commission. The Commission adopted a resolu-



PAUL PHILIPPE CRET
Peace Memorial Architect

tion setting the retail price of the Gettysburg commemorative half-dollars at \$1.65 each. Five suggested designs for the commemorative coin were studied, and the Secretary was instructed to secure at least three new designs for further inspection by the Commission. Chairman Rice was authorized to call a joint meeting of the State and Federal Commissions at Gettysburg. Secretary Roy was instructed to devote full time to his office beginning July 1, 1936.

The fourth meeting of the Commission was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 28, 1936, at the Headquarters of General Edward C. Shannon, Pennsylvania National Guard Military Reservation, Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

Fourteen suggested designs and models for the Gettysburg commemorative half-dollars were inspected by the Commission. They were submitted by Frank Vittor, Pittsburgh; J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia; the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, Philadelphia; William Marks Simpson, Baltimore; and Adam Pietz, Philadelphia.

The models submitted by Mr. Vittor were adopted by the Commission as being best representative of the theme and purpose of the Battle Anniversary observance and reunion program. Chairman Rice, General Shannon, General Kerr, and Secretary Roy were selected as a sub-committee to confer further with Mr. Vittor relative to suggested changes in the design and to request the co-operation of the Pennsylvania Fine Arts Commission in the final study.

Chairman Rice announced the appointment by President Roosevelt of the following men to comprise the Federal Commission: the Honorable George H. Dern, Utah, Secretary of War; the Honorable Hugh L. White, Governor of Mississippi; the Honorable Joseph F. Guffey, United States Senator, Pennsylvania; the Honorable Harry L. Haines, Congressman, Twenty-second Pennsylvania District; the Honorable Marvin Jones, Congressman, Eighteenth Texas District.

The Commission authorized the publication of ten thousand 48-page booklets for distribution to state legislatures in the interest of state appropriations for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and as advance promotion material for the Anniversary observance and reunion of veterans.

The sub-committee on the coin design met in the offices of Adjutant General Frederick B. Kerr, State Capitol, Harrisburg, on Friday afternoon, August 21,

1936, with Mr. William N. Ludwig, Administrative Officer of the State Art Commission.

The fourteen designs, previously studied by the Commission and from which a selection had been made, were submitted to Mr. Ludwig for his comments. Mr. Ludwig selected Mr. Vittor's models as best representing



LEE LAWRIE
Peace Memorial Sculptor

the significance of the program. His selection confirmed that made by the Commission at its previous session. Photographs of the model were submitted to the State Art Commission, which granted preliminary approval. Photographs of subsequent developments of the models were submitted from time to time to the Art Commission.

The sub-committee met in the morning of Friday, September 25, 1936, with the sculptor and the Admin-

istrative Officer of the State Art Commission for further discussion of the models, and again on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 16, 1936, at which time Dr. R. Tait McKenzie and Mr. Ludwig of the State Art Commission, the sculptor, and members of the State Commission approved the final drafts.

Upon receipt of final approval of the designs by the State Art Commission the models were submitted to the Director of the Mint for official and final approval prior to the minting of the coins.

In December of 1936, 12,500 questionnaires were mailed from the Commission Headquarters to the surviving veterans of the Civil War.¹ This was for the purpose of ascertaining how many veterans approved a joint reunion and how many would attend such a reunion in 1938. Each veteran was requested to fill out his questionnaire and return it to the Commission Headquarters.

During the following two months more than 8000 questionnaires were returned to the Commission offices, with 3386 acceptances from the veterans. Many of the questionnaires indicated approval of the reunion by the veterans but withheld definite acceptance, which indicated that a large majority of those physically able to travel favored a final meeting at Gettysburg.

The fifth meeting of the Commission was held at noon, Tuesday, January 6, 1937, in Parlor B, the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg. Governor George H. Earle, Secretary of the Commonwealth David L. Lawrence, and Judge Harry E. Kalodner were guests of the Commission.

Chairman Rice gave the Governor a brief résumé of the activities of the Commission from its inception and an outline of the tentative program. A number of questionnaires received by the Commission from the veterans were read by the Governor and members of the Commission and strengthened the general opinion that a reunion of Civil War veterans at the proposed time would be most appealing and most appropriate. The

Governor voiced his whole-hearted approval and endorsement of the Commission's proposed program and pledged his co-operation towards the success of the 1938 reunion.

Chairman Rice appointed Dr. Hanson, Colonel Mather, and Mr. O'Neill to the Eternal Light Peace Memorial committee. Later General Shannon was appointed to serve with the same group.

At the opening of the 1937 session of the Pennsylvania legislature, Chairman Rice conferred with Governor Earle and legislative leaders relative to a final appropriation for the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final reunion of the Blue and the Gray.

The legislative measure approved April 30, 1935, was amended to read as follows:

AN ACT

To amend section one of the act, approved the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws, ninety-six), entitled "An act creating a commission to arrange plans for the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and making an appropriation," providing for the procuring, erection, and dedication of a suitable peace memorial

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one of the act, approved the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws, ninety-six), entitled "An act creating a commission to arrange plans for the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and making an appropriation," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

vania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens, who shall constitute a commission to be known as the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission, whose duty it shall be to consider and arrange plans for a proper and fitting recognition and observance at Gettysburg, during the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Said commission shall have authority to invite the co-operation of the Congress of the United States, and the legislatures of other states and commonwealths. It shall have power to provide by contract, or otherwise, for the procuring and erection of a suitable peace memorial on the Gettysburg Battle-field and for its dedication at the time of the observance of said anniversary, if funds for such purpose shall be provided, and, with the approval of the proper authorities of the Federal Government, to select a site for such memorial. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation except their actual and necessary expenses. The commission shall make a report of its actions with recommendations to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

The legislature approved an act providing for an appropriation of \$75,000.00 for the 1938 program as follows:

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to

the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission for payment of the cost of providing and erecting a suitable camp for the housing, care, and maintenance of veterans and attendants; for the entertainment of specially invited guests; for the expenses of National Guard units in connection with the anniversary celebration; for the salary, compensation and expenses of the employes of the commission and the expenses of the members of the commission; for traveling expenses; for postal, telephone, telegraph, and express charges; for motor vehicle hire and expenses of operation thereof; for the purchase of equipment and supplies; for the compilation, editing, and printing of a report; and for the payment of all incidental and proper expenses incurred by said commission in carrying out the provisions of the act approved the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws, ninety-six) entitled "An act creating a commission to arrange plans for the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and making an appropriation" and the amendments thereto.

In order to comply with Pennsylvania's statutes, to permit the Commission and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to receive funds from other states, and to provide for the erection of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, Senator Rice introduced the following measure creating the "Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund" and authorizing an appropriation of \$5,000.00 from Pennsylvania for the Memorial, which was approved on February 24, 1937, as follows:

AN ACT

Creating the "Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund" in the State Treasury for the receipt of contributions by this and other states and the Federal Government for the purpose of providing, erecting, and dedicating on

*the Gettysburg Battlefield an Eternal Light
Peace Memorial; appropriating the moneys
in said fund to the "Seventy-fifth Anniver-
sary of the Battle of Gettysburg Com-
mission"; and making an appropri-
ation into said fund*

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a special fund is hereby created in the State Treasury to be known as the "Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund." The deposits in said fund shall consist of the moneys appropriated by this act and such as may be contributed by other states of the United States and by the Federal Government, for the purpose of providing, erecting, and dedicating on the Gettysburg Battlefield an Eternal Light Peace Memorial. The State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to receive any moneys contributed by any other state or the Federal Government for such purposes and to deposit the same into the fund created by this act, separate and apart from other moneys in the State Treasury. No moneys shall be obligated, used, or expended from the fund created by this act until the amount in such fund shall total at least fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). All interest earned on moneys in the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund shall, from time to time, be credited to such fund and not to the General Fund.

Section 2. The moneys in the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund, from time to time, are hereby specifically appropriated, subject to the limitations provided in Section One of this act, to the "Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission" created by the act approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws, ninety-six), entitled "An act creating a commission to arrange plans for the celebration of the Seventy-fifth

Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and making an appropriation," for the purpose of providing, by contract or otherwise, erecting, and dedicating a suitable memorial on the Gettysburg Battlefield in Adams County, Pennsylvania, on a site selected by said commission and approved by the proper authorities of the Federal Government, and for all expenses incidental thereto, for return to the several states and the Federal Government of any unused and unexpended balances remaining in said fund in proportion to their respective contributions, or for repayment to the several states and the Federal Government of the total amount contributed, together with any interest earnings thereon, in case the minimum sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) provided for in Section One of this act shall not be contributed.

Section 3. When the Eternal Light Peace Memorial shall have been erected and dedicated, the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission shall have full power and authority to transfer the same to the National Parks Service or any other appropriate Federal agency for future care and maintenance.

Section 4. The sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) is hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund into the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund, created by this act, as the contribution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 5. This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

APPROVED—The 24th day of February, A. D.
1937.

GEORGE H. EARLE

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of Act of the General Assembly No. 7.

(Signed)
David L. Lawrence
Secretary of the Commonwealth

The State and Federal Commissions convened in joint session on Saturday, February 6, 1937, in the Hotel Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for a general discussion of the forthcoming program.

The Federal Commission organized by electing Congressman Jones chairman, and Senator Rice was elected chairman of the joint session.

Members of the Commissions went on record as approving a plan to pay all expenses, travel and subsistence, for each surviving veteran of the Civil War from his residence to Gettysburg and return and to provide each with an attendant who, likewise, would have his or her expenses paid. It was the belief of some members of the Commission that a Federal appropriation of \$300,000, plus the appropriation from the Pennsylvania legislature, would be sufficient to meet these expenses. There were others who expressed the belief that this amount would not be sufficient if two thousand or more veterans could and would attend the reunion.

Secretary Roy reported that he was communicating with governors and state legislatures relative to appropriations to the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and that he was meeting with favorable responses from a number of those with whom he had conferred.

Following the business session the Commissions' members visited the proposed site of the veterans' camps and the possible Battlefield locations for the Peace Memorial.

At the sixth meeting of the State Commission, held on the afternoon of Thursday, July 29, 1937, in the National Guard field headquarters of General Shannon, suggested designs for the Memorial were submitted and studied. After some discussion the designs were referred to the Memorial committee for recommendations. Chairman Rice called a meeting of the Memorial committee for Tuesday, August 3, 1937.

The State Commission convened for its sixth session on the afternoon of Thursday, July 29, 1937, in the

headquarters of General Shannon at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

A number of suggested studies for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial were presented to the Commission but definite decision was left to the Memorial committee.

Chairman Rice submitted the following financial report covering the expenditures of the initial state appropriation of \$15,000 from July 1, 1935, to July 1, 1937:

Salaries, seven employees, full and part time	\$ 6,528.00
Traveling expenses	1,117.75
Printing, (10,000 booklets, office supplies, etc.)	2,683.16
Postage, stamps, cards, registration, insur- ance, etc.	740.00
Rental for Commission headquarters	580.00
Telephone and telegrams	522.04
Office equipment	1,037.16
Express	104.32
Luncheon—business sessions	73.53
Engravings	481.33
Photography	362.50
Advertising and publicity	100.00
Master die for commemorative coins, for U. S. Mint	300.00
Painted signs, interior and exterior	20.00
Combination and lock on safe door	18.50
Post Office box rent	4.50
Blueprints of Peace Memorial	10.00
Flowers (funeral)	15.00
Cleaning curtains	1.25
Carl Hinton, services in three states, Peace Memorial	300.00
Total	\$14,999.04
Balance not drawn	00,000.96

Chairman Rice reported that a total of \$42,507.41 had been received from the sale of coins and that \$40,106.05 had been expended, including \$25,000 to the United States Mint for 50,000 commemorative half-dollars, \$9,071.18 in refunds, \$2,200 to Frank Vittor, sculptor, for the coin designs, \$1,589.31 for postage for mailing coins, and other items.

Commission members approved the two financial statements.

A general discussion of the proposed Federal appropriation and the suggested 1938 program followed.

At the first meeting of the Memorial committee there were present Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, Mr. Branch Spalding, Mr. T. C. Vint, and Mr. James R. McConaghie of the National Park Service, Mr. Ludwig of the State Art Commission, and members of the State Commission.

A number of designs for the Memorial were studied and inspected by those present. It was brought out that the style and type of memorial would depend, to a certain extent, upon the location or site. Mr. Ludwig and Mr. Cammerer expressed the belief that a more appropriate and impressive memorial should be erected than was illustrated in the various designs submitted. The Memorial committee was advised that it would be within its legal rights to ask for designs in a competition open to all architects, to limit the competition to a selected list of architects, or to commission one architect to submit designs. The Memorial committee adopted the last suggestion.

Paul P. Cret, Philadelphia, was selected and commissioned to discuss the Memorial project with the committee, inspect several suggested sites on the Battlefield, and submit his studies.

Mr. Cret and his junior partner, Mr. Roy F. Larson, conferred with the Memorial committee, inspected and surveyed a number of available sites on the Battlefield, and finally determined that the Oak Hill location, scene of the first day's Battle of Gettysburg, was the most

appropriate spot for the Memorial. The Government-owned property at this location was not sufficient to provide for landscaping about the Memorial, and the Commission adopted a resolution providing for the purchase of thirty-five additional acres surrounding the Government-owned area.

Later Mr. Cret and Mr. Larson submitted seven studies, from which the Memorial committee selected the present design.

The second joint session of the State and Federal Commissions was held in the offices of Congressman Harry L. Haines, Washington, D. C., on the morning of Monday, August 16, 1937.

Chairman Rice announced that the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund of \$50,000, made possible by states' appropriations, assured the erection of the Memorial.

The tentative program for the Battle Anniversary observance was adopted as follows:

Friday, July 1, 1938: Official Welcome Day, with addresses by speakers representing the Federal Government and the government of Pennsylvania and by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and United Confederate Veterans and musical numbers.

Saturday, July 2, 1938: Veterans' Day, devoted to veterans of wars other than the Civil War, with all surviving veterans of the Civil War as guests of honor.

Sunday, July 3, 1938: Peace and President's Day. Address by the President of the United States and dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

Monday, July 4, 1938: Army Day, with field maneuvers by the United States Army, morning and afternoon, culminating with a pyrotechnic display in the evening.

The Commissions also approved a plan to request the United States Air Force to stage aerial maneuvers

during the reunion period and the United States Army to set up a display of all forms of armaments to continue throughout the Battle Anniversary program.

Major Arthur R. Wilson, General Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff, represented Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, who had been appointed to the Federal Commission upon the death of the late George H. Dern, former Secretary of War.

Members of the two Commissions conferred with Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, Secretary to the President, at the White House, and submitted a draft of the tentative program. The President being in conference, Mr. McIntyre presented the Commission's program and then reported that the President approved the selected dates, especially Sunday, July 3, as the date to dedicate the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. The Commission was authorized to announce that the President had tentatively accepted the invitation to dedicate the Memorial.

On September 20, 1937, the Memorial committee met with the architect and representatives of the National Park Service to inspect a number of proposed locations for the Memorial on the Gettysburg Battlefield. Oak Hill, scene of the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, was selected as the most appropriate location, and the Memorial committee recommended that thirty-five acres of land be purchased from the D. J. Forney estate upon which to erect the Memorial and provide proper landscaping. At a meeting of the administrators of the Forney estate and representatives of the State Commission three tracts of land on the Oak Hill site were purchased at a price of \$2,750.00.

On September 24, 1937, members of the Commission met with Captain W. B. Palmer, representing the Commanding General of the Third Corps Area, and inspected proposed sites for the Confederate and Union veterans' camps and for the United States Army camp, exhibition area, and maneuver field.

On September 28, 1937, Secretary Roy met with Army engineers, medical officers, and others, and tenta-

tively selected the Codori farm as the most logical location for the United States Army camp, exhibition area, and maneuver field. This selection was later confirmed by members of the State Commission, officials of the National Park Service, and United States Army officers.

Seven suggested designs for the Peace Memorial were submitted to the Memorial committee by the architect on October 4, 1937. Chairman Rice deferred decision on the type of memorial until October 5, 1937, when a Commission meeting was held in the Hotel Gettysburg, at which time the present design was adopted.

The Commission unanimously approved a recommendation that an eternal flame burn from the top of the Peace Memorial beginning with its dedication and that the flame be fed by natural gas.

On October 21, 1937, an agreement was tentatively reached with the Gettysburg Water Company for the use of sufficient quantities of water to supply the requirements of the United States Army units during their participation in the 1938 observance. On November 1, 1937, the Commission was assured that the First Medical Regiment would participate in the Battle Anniversary program and assist the State and Federal Commissions in rendering the best possible medical service and care to the veterans and their attendants who would attend the reunion.

The Commission recommended that some agency of the United States Army be authorized to co-operate in arranging for the transportation of veterans and their attendants from their homes to Gettysburg and return.

The seventh meeting of the State Commission was held on the afternoon of Thursday, November 4, 1937, in the office of the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Roy F. Larson, an associate of Mr. Cret, architect, presented completed studies of the Peace Memorial design, showing front and side views, together

with photographs of a miniature model. Mr. Larson announced that preliminary estimates indicated that the cost of the Memorial would be within the maximum figure of the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund. The Commission voted acceptance of the preliminary drawing and instructed the architect to proceed with the drawing of contracts and the procurement of bids. The Commission received the counsel of the Administrative Officer of the State Art Commission. It was announced that the preliminary drawings would be submitted to officials of the National Park Service and the Washington Fine Arts Commission at Washington, on November 6. It was announced that the sculpturing on the Memorial would cost approximately \$5,000, and the architect was authorized to negotiate with reputable sculptors and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

The Commission authorized the Chairman and Secretary to negotiate with the National Park Service and the tenant farmer on the Codori farm for the leasing of approximately 210 acres of land for the United States Army camp site and maneuver field. General Shannon announced that the Pennsylvania National Guard was completing surveys of Gettysburg College property looking towards the erection of camps for the veterans, National Guard, Pennsylvania Motor Police, Boy Scouts, and other agencies whose services would be required during the reunion program.

Major General Albert J. Bowley, Commanding General of the Third Corps Area, who had been designated by the Secretary of War to arrange for the United States Army's participation in the program, accepted an invitation to confer with the State Commission at Gettysburg on Monday, November 8, 1937.

At the conclusion of the meeting members of the Commission presented the preliminary drawings of the Memorial to Governor George H. Earle at the executive mansion in Harrisburg. The Governor commended the Commission upon its selection and renewed his pledge

to co-operate "to the fullest" in assuring the success of the 1938 observance.

On November 6, 1937, the architect and Secretary Roy submitted the Peace Memorial drawings to officials of the National Park Service and the Washington Fine Arts Commission. Approval was voiced by all present.

General Bowley and his staff conferred with the State Commission and officials of the National Park Service on November 8, at which time an outline of the program was given General Bowley, together with a résumé of what the Commission desired of the United States Army relative to its participation in the program. General Bowley expressed his interest and then inspected the proposed Army camp site and voiced the opinion that the United States Army would attract nation-wide interest to the program. He suggested anti-aircraft demonstrations during several evenings of the program. He announced that he was eager to present the finest military demonstrations possible.

Following the endorsement of the Blue and Gray reunion by the National Conventions of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Secretary Roy, in the absence of Chairman Rice, conferred with the Blue and Gray reunion committees of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the United Spanish War Veterans of Pennsylvania on November 18 relative to the Veterans' Day program scheduled for July 2, 1938. Members of these committees voiced their enthusiastic interest in such a program and pledged their fullest co-operation. It was explained that the program for this day would be turned over to these veterans' units and that the veterans of the Civil War would be guests of honor. It was requested that the three groups be represented in the parade to be held on that day and that the personnel of the procession be limited to these groups, the distinguished guests, and the United States Army units.

On Wednesday afternoon, December 8, 1937, the second meeting of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial

committee was held in Room No. 251, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The committee agreed on "Peace Eternal in a Nation United" as the inscription to be carved on the face of the base of the Memorial. At the suggestion of the Washington Fine Arts Commission the architect requested two additional inscriptions to be carved on the East and West sides of the Memorial shaft. The committee also decided to have the names of the State and Federal Commissions and the contributing states carved on the Memorial. The architect announced that Mr. Lee Lawrie, of New York, had been commissioned to do the sculpturing.

The eighth meeting of the State Commission was held on Thursday, December 30, 1937, in Room 251, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Chairman Rice announced that he had received a legal opinion from the Attorney General approving an appropriation from the Gettysburg Coin Fund to the Peace Memorial Fund. The Commission approved the final draft of the Peace Memorial design as submitted by the architect. The architect reported that bids for the construction of the Memorial would be asked for on January 3, 1938, and would be available for opening by the Commission on January 17, 1938. Senator Rice then called a meeting of the Commission for that date.

Following the business session the members adjourned to the office of Adjutant General Frederick B. Kerr to inspect the suggested layout plan for the veterans' camps during the reunion.

The ninth meeting of the Commission was held on the morning of Thursday, January 20, 1938, instead of January 17. The Commission authorized an appropriation of \$25,000.00 from the Gettysburg Coin Fund to the Peace Memorial Fund after Chairman Rice had read several opinions from the Attorney General relative to the legality of such action.

The architect submitted four bids for the construction of the Peace Memorial. Those bidding included the Moore Quigley Company, Henry E. Baton, the

George A. Fuller Company, and Irwin and Layton. The Commission voted acceptance of the bid from the George A. Fuller Company.

The Secretary was instructed to address another questionnaire to all surviving veterans of the Civil War to determine how many would attend the reunion.

The tenth meeting of the Commission was held Monday noon, March 14, 1938, in the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The architect submitted a photograph of the proposed sculpturing on the Memorial which was accepted by the Commission. The Commission approved the positions of the inscriptions to be carved on the Memorial.

Major Coleman B. Mark, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, who had been assigned to prepare drafts for the proposed veterans' camps, was commissioned to act in the capacity of construction engineer of the camps. He submitted estimates and charts relative to the cost and construction of the camps, which were approved by the Commission. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the state appropriation was set aside as an initial expenditure. The Commission authorized the issuance of invitations to distinguished guests to attend the reunion. An alternate proposal from the George A. Fuller Company for laying a flagstone walk on the terrace in front of the Peace Memorial was approved. The Secretary was authorized to arrange for the casting of miniature models of the Memorial. It was determined to officially open the veterans' camps at 9 A. M., June 29, 1938, serve the first meal at noon of the same day, officially close the camps at 4 P. M. on July 6, 1938, and serve the last meal at noon of that day. The Secretary was authorized to secure designs and prices for official badges for veterans, their attendants, members of the State and Federal Commissions, distinguished guests, Boy Scouts, and National Guardsmen.

Tuesday noon, April 12, 1938, the Commission met in its eleventh official session in the Hotel Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Rice announced that 1451 veterans of the Civil War had responded to the second questionnaire, out of approximately 8,000 survivors.

It was announced that Major General Henry Gibbins, the Quartermaster General, had been appointed Executive Officer of the Federal Commission and that the War Department had accepted the responsibility of arranging for the transportation of veterans and their attendants to the reunion and their return home.

Chairman Rice announced that he and the Secretary had attended a conference with the Federal Commission in Washington and that it had been agreed at that conference that the Federal appropriation measure of \$275,000.00 was insufficient and that amendments to the measure would have to be made and the amount increased. It was announced that Brigadier General William Bryden, who had been designated as the commanding officer of the United States Army camp, and eighteen other Army officers had conferred with several members of the State Commission at Gettysburg on April 7 relative to the nature of the Army's participation in the program.

The Commission discussed the details of the official program and voted to have official functions on July 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Lieutenant Colonel Lester L. Lampert, who had been elected general chairman of the younger veterans' committee for arranging the July 2 program, submitted a tentative draft of that day's proposed events, with an estimate as to its cost. The report was approved by the Commission.

The Commission approved the tentative program as prepared by the United States Army officers for the morning and afternoon of July 4. It was announced that Major General James K. Parsons had been appointed to succeed Major General Bowley as commanding general of the Third Corps Area.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Hawley, 1st United States Medical Regiment, submitted a report relative

to the medical service to be provided during the reunion program in which he described the nature of the services that would be required for the veterans and their attendants: the locations of the camps, menus for the veterans, sources of food supply, the care of the camps, the field hospital, the first-aid stations, the civilian hospitals, and provisions for burial in the event of death.

An additional \$10,000.00 was allocated from the state appropriation to the construction of the veterans' camps.

Major General Edward C. Shannon was commissioned to act as commanding officer of the veterans' and Commission camps.

The twelfth meeting of the Commission was held at noon, Thursday, May 12, 1938, in the Hotel Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Commissioner P. W. Foote of the Pennsylvania Motor Police, who had been invited to the meeting, was requested to have his organization assume full control of all traffic and policing in Gettysburg and Adams County during the reunion period. Releases signed by Burgess C. A. Heiges of Gettysburg and Sheriff B. W. Spence, Adams County, authorized the Pennsylvania Motor Police to assume this responsibility and assured the Commissioner that their officers would co-operate in the handling of all traffic and police work during the Battle Anniversary program. Commissioner Foote accepted the responsibility and announced that he would detail several of his officers to conduct a survey of Gettysburg, Adams County, and adjacent areas, and that a comprehensive schedule would be set up and maintained to expedite the task. Commissioner Foote announced that he was prepared to assign 300 to 500 men to this work and that the traffic problem would be solved to the best interest of all concerned. He said that traffic-control operations would begin at points thirty to forty miles from Gettysburg, stressed the importance of parking areas near the centers of attraction during the program, and requested that all officials, Commission

members, newspapermen, cameramen, and all others directly associated with the program be properly identified.

Colonel Paul R. Hawley outlined the proposed menus for meals to be served the veterans and attendants and stated that these menus had been approved by the Surgeon General of the United States Army.

The architect and representatives of the National Park Service reported that they had discussed a shrubbery-planting plan and that as much of the planting as possible would be completed before the dedication of the Memorial.

The Commission approved the recommendation of the Chairman that the contract for natural gas service at the Memorial be awarded the Gettysburg Gas Corporation, in view of the fact that no other utility was in a position to submit a bid for this work. One thousand dollars was allocated from the Gettysburg commemorative coin fund to defray operating expenses of the gas light on the Memorial for a period of one year. The \$1,000.00 was authorized to be deposited with the United States Treasurer. Colonel John T. Harris, representing the executive officer of the Federal Commission, announced that the preliminary Federal legislation had passed both houses of Congress and that his office was preparing to extend official Government invitations to all veterans to attend the reunion.

It was announced that the preliminary appropriation from Congress would not be sufficient to pay the transportation expenses of those veterans and attendants who had accepted the state's invitation and that additional moneys would be required. It was further announced that amendments to the legislation had been advanced and that the United States Bureau of the Budget was working on the latest estimates as to the approximate cost to the Federal Government.

It was agreed that all programs during the reunion would be conducted under Eastern daylight-saving time. Temporary allocation of \$20,000 was voted towards the

construction of the veterans' camps. General Shannon accepted the invitation of the veterans' committee to act as Grand Marshal of the parade. Following the meeting the State Commission members recessed and convened later in the day at the executive mansion in Harrisburg, where they conferred with Governor Earle and later with the Attorney General of Pennsylvania relative to the possible need for a deficiency appropriation.

The thirteenth meeting of the State Commission was held on Monday morning, June 13, 1938, in the Hotel Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Rice announced that an agreement had been reached with the Federal Commission relative to final arrangements in connection with the reunion and that the financial obligations of the Federal Commission had become effective on June 10, 1938. In view of the tremendous amount of interest in the program and the anticipated throngs, the Commission voted to devote all the reserved-seat facilities to the comfort of special guests, the veterans and attendants to receive primary consideration. General Shannon announced that he had appointed Colonel Milton G. Baker of Wayne, Pennsylvania, as his executive officer. A souvenir program was authorized for restricted distribution. Mrs. George H. Earle, III, Harrisburg, Mrs. John S. Rice and Mrs. Henry W. A. Hanson, Gettysburg, were commissioned to act as hostesses during the reunion period.

The interpretation of the sculpturing on the Memorial was announced as follows:

"Standing by the side of a young and hopeful America, Columbia points out the broad horizons and high destiny which are God's constant challenges to noble endeavor."

Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Lampert gave a complete résumé of the program for July 2, afternoon and evening.

Officers of the Pennsylvania Motor Police and representatives of several transit companies requested the Commission to underwrite the expenses of a number of buses for general bus and shuttle service at a price

of \$60.00 per bus per day. The question of leasing taxicabs was also discussed.

The fourteenth meeting of the State Commission was held on the afternoon of Friday, June 24, 1938, in the headquarters of the Commission in the Seventy-fifth Anniversary camp.

The Commission adopted a resolution authorizing the transfer of the deed for the three tracts of land purchased by the Commission for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial to the United States at the dedicatory services of the Peace Memorial.

The Commission rejected the request of the transit companies for the underwriting of bus service during the reunion. Issuance of all passes during the reunion was placed in the hands of the Provost Marshal of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary camp.

The fifteenth meeting of the Commission was held on the afternoon of Friday, July 29, 1938, in the headquarters of General Edward C. Shannon at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Rice submitted a new statement of the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund. The Secretary was authorized to secure estimates on bronze plaques, to contain general information and to be placed in front of the Peace Memorial. He was also directed to have slight damages to the Memorial repaired. Chairman Rice gave a brief report on the Coin Fund and a general summary of the expenses from the \$75,000.00 state appropriation.

The Chairman announced that he was securing estimates on the approximate cost of publishing, in book form, the official history of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final joint reunion of the Blue and the Gray. The Secretary was authorized to compile the report for submission to the Governor and the Pennsylvania legislature.

At the sixteenth meeting of the Pennsylvania State Commission held in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, the Commission authorized the purchase of a bronze

plaque, a granite base, and the necessary materials for the permanent setting of the plaque at the site of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. The inscription on the plaque was to read as follows:

*Eternal Light Peace Memorial
Dedicated by
President Franklin D. Roosevelt
During the observance
of the
75th Anniversary of the
Battle of Gettysburg
July 3, 1938*

Chairman Rice, Doctor Hanson, and General Shannon were named to the Book Committee to supervise the layout, style, binding, and lettering of the official report of the activities of the Commission.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

 WITH the appointment of John S. Rice as Chairman of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission on May 30, 1935, official activities preparatory to the proposed Battle Anniversary observance and reunion of veterans were inaugurated almost immediately. The personnel of the Commission was announced by the Governor of Pennsylvania several months later, and the organization of the Commission took place on November 25, 1935. Prior to this date Chairman Rice and Secretary Roy promulgated the groundwork of the program and executed such objectives as were deemed necessary at this early date.

Following the organization meeting and the election of Paul L. Roy as Executive Secretary, the Commission authorized the opening of official headquarters in the Hotel Gettysburg Annex at the beginning of 1936. Two offices were rented, the necessary equipment was purchased, and the headquarters were officially opened on January 18, 1936. The Executive Secretary was engaged to devote part-time services to the Commission and to employ a stenographer on a similar basis. This arrangement continued in effect until July 1, 1936, when the Executive Secretary and the stenographer were engaged on a full-time basis.

During the early months in which the Commission conducted its affairs from its main headquarters, considerable time was devoted to establishing contacts with representative officials and residents of the state and nation with the view of attracting increased support and attention to the 1938 program.

One of the important subjects requiring the attention of the Commission Secretary was the preliminary groundwork looking toward appropriations from the several states for the construction of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. This was a tedious and involved task.

PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS
Pennsylvania Commission Headquarters' staff. Standing left to right: Miss Harriet Dodrick, Miss Ida Rebert, C. C. Preant, Jr., Assistant Executive Secretary, Miss Mary Baker, Lieutenant Colonel Lester L. Lampert, Miss Marie Flynn, Sergeant Raymond Strom, Seated, Miss Bette Miller, Official Stenographer, and Mr. Paul L. Roy, Executive Secretary.



A few state legislatures followed their customary practice of convening annually. Most convened every two years, some meeting biennially in even years, others in odd years. In one instance it was impossible to communicate with the legislature because this state convened its law-making bodies every four years and they were not to meet again until 1939; thus it was impossible for this state to consider an appropriation for the Memorial.

Early in February of 1936 the Executive Secretary conferred with the Governor of Virginia and his advisory committee on the budget. To this group was first presented the question of an appropriation for the Memorial. It was an all-important conference. Virginia, one of the key states of the Confederacy, was to be given the first opportunity to consider such a piece of legislation if the Governor's committee saw fit to approve the request from the State Commission. After a lengthy conference during which the entire proposed program was discussed, with special emphasis on the Peace Memorial, the committee voted unanimously to include an appropriation of \$5,000 in the Governor's budget message to the legislature. Immediately after the conference the Virginia State Director of the Budget and the Executive Secretary conferred and the budget item was prepared. On March 7, 1936, the Virginia legislature approved the Governor's budget, which included an appropriation of \$5,000 towards the construction of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

Late in 1936 the Virginia executive withheld the release of the state appropriation, raising the point that a sufficient number of Southern states had not voted a similar appropriation. A number of conferences with the Governor were to no avail, and the state appropriation was held open pending a decision by the new Governor of Virginia, the Honorable James Price, who assumed office in January, 1937. Some time later the matter was brought to the attention of Governor Price

and the Virginia appropriation was paid to the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund.

The Executive Secretary, with the assistance of the Pennsylvania Governor's office, arranged interviews with governors of a number of states, all in the interest of the Peace Memorial fund.

The Governors of these states were called upon



Miss Bette Miller, Official Stenographer of the Pennsylvania State Commission, and Mr. C. C. Breau, Jr., Assistant Executive Secretary.

by the Executive Secretary during the early months of 1937: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee. The Governor of Virginia had been visited in 1936. In many instances several conferences were held with these governors or with leaders of their state legislatures.

An official representative of the Commission conferred with the Governors of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. There was considerable correspondence between the Executive Secretary and the Governors of Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia, Delaware, Maine, Arizona, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California. No effort was made to secure an appropriation from the state of Alabama because its legislature would not convene until 1939.

Because a number of governors attended the second inauguration of President Roosevelt on March 4, 1937, the Executive Secretary was directed to go to Washington and confer with them there. Conferences were held in Washington with the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, and Louisiana.

In most instances the chief executives of the various states were sympathetic and in accord with the movement to erect the Peace Memorial on the Gettysburg Battle-field, and more than a score assured the Executive Secretary of their personal support of the proposed legislation. Legislative leaders volunteered similar support, although it became evident in the early days of the legislative sessions that many legislators had pledged themselves to a reduction of state expenses and that in spite of wide-spread interest in the Memorial project many states would be unable to vote the appropriation. The tremendous expense of the administration of relief prompted some legislative leaders to decline to support the movement. Early in the spring of 1937 a tremendous flood swept the Middle Western states, bringing about an unforeseen increase in states' expenses. These and many other unpredictable events and circumstances, including similar requests from various centennials and expositions, made it impossible to secure appropriations from certain states although sentiment within their borders favored the Peace Memorial project.

In several instances one branch of the legislature voted the appropriation only to have it rejected, by close votes, in the other.

In January of 1937 Chairman Rice introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature authorizing Pennsylvania's appropriation of \$5,000 and setting up the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Fund. Without opposition, the bill was approved by the legislature and signed by Governor Earle, February 24, 1937.

Indiana was the third state to join the movement, approving the legislation on March 20, 1937.

New York followed on May 10. Wisconsin's Governor signed the Badger State's appropriation measure on May 21. Tennessee approved the measure on June 7, and Illinois announced its appropriation on July 8.

A taxpayer in the state of Illinois questioned the legality of the appropriation, together with that of several other similar measures, and brought suit in the lower courts to prevent its release. The lower court agreed with the taxpayer, and the Attorney General of Illinois appealed the case to the State Supreme Court. The high tribunal reversed the lower court, and the state of Illinois released its appropriation on April 22, 1938.

The legislature of the state of Maryland voted the appropriation, but owing to a legal technicality in the phraseology of the measure the state treasurer was prevented from releasing the money. Political differences in several other states arose, and many legislatures were forced to adjourn before final action could be taken, although in some instances the bill had passed the lower house and was pending in the upper house.

In some instances it was necessary to make second and third calls on governors and legislators in furtherance of the appropriation request.

More than 30,000 miles were traveled by railroad, plane, bus, and private car in connection with the Peace Memorial appropriations. The exigencies of weather conditions prevented personal contact in many instances.

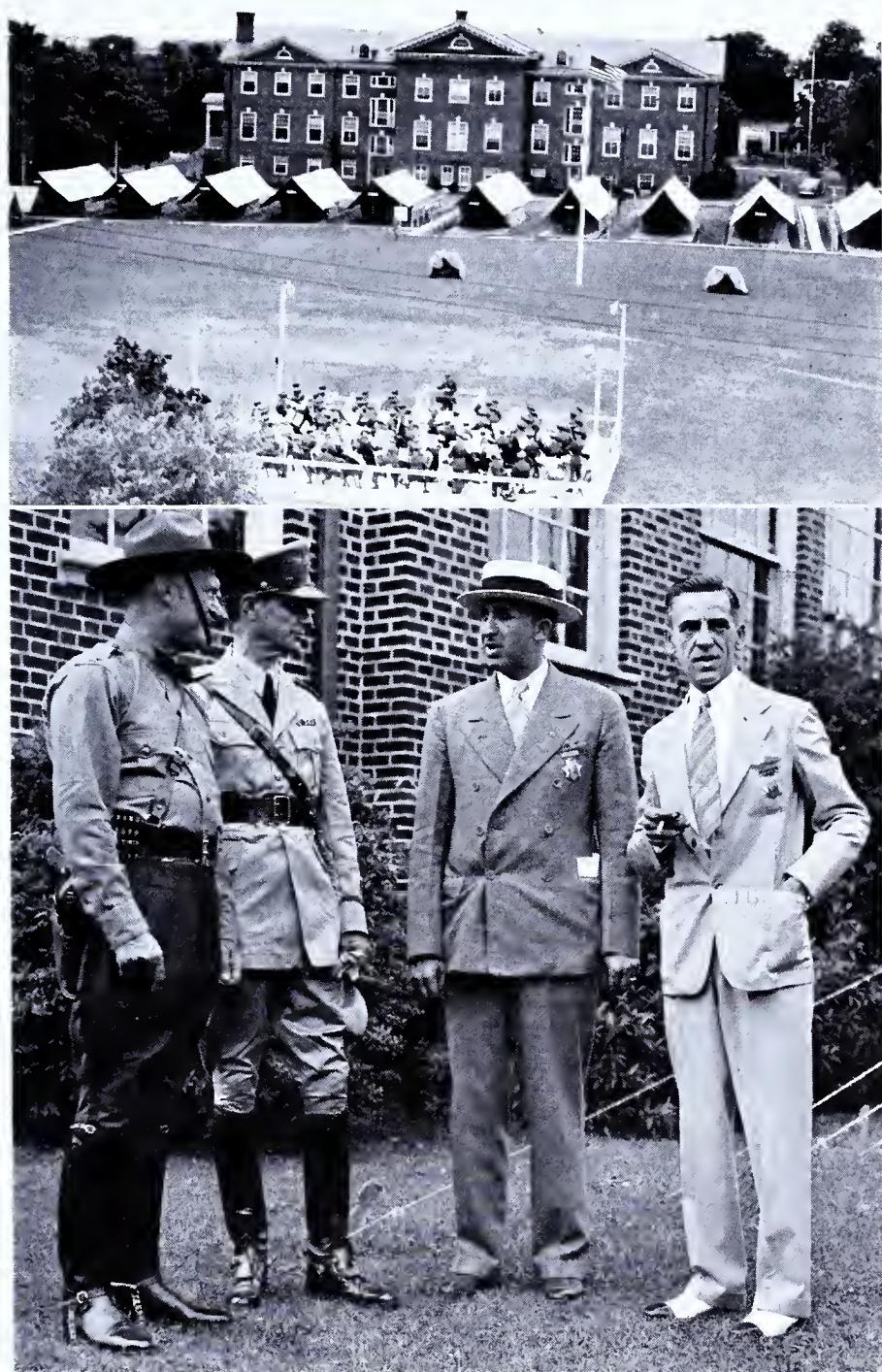
In order to determine the approximate number of

veterans, Northern and Southern, who, as individuals, were interested in a reunion, the Executive Secretary directed a special questionnaire and letter to more than 12,500 veterans of the Civil War, requesting, in each case, an early return of the questionnaire. Within two months more than seventy per cent of the questionnaires had been returned to the Commission headquarters. Many were marked "deceased." More than fifty per cent of the veterans replying expressed approval of the proposed reunion, and of this number 3,386 reported that they were in favor of the reunion, were physically able to travel, and would attend. Less than four per cent stated that they were opposed to a joint meeting. A great many who approved of the joint meeting indicated on their questionnaires that their physical conditions, because of their advanced years, would not permit them to travel.

An interesting compilation revealed that California, the most distant state, reported 267 veterans as indicating their intention of attending the reunion. Texas showed a return of 235, Ohio 216, Illinois 168, Pennsylvania 159, New York 152, Indiana 149, Iowa and Kansas each 115, and so on down through the list. Every state was represented. The only veteran reporting from Nevada returned a favorable questionnaire.

In compiling the roster of the surviving Civil War veterans, in order to secure as nearly complete a list of veterans as possible, many sources were appealed to: the United States Pension Bureau, State Treasurers, State Pension Bureaus, Old Soldiers' Homes, Chancery Clerks in each county in a number of states, Probate Judges, and various other bureaus and agencies. Some of the veterans had emigrated to Mexico, Brazil, England, France, Canada, Germany, and Italy, and one veteran was found in Liberia. Ten veterans residing in Canada, three of them members of the Grand Army of the Republic and seven not affiliated with a veterans' organization, said that they wanted to attend the reunion.

That the vast majority of veterans were overwhelm-



TOP PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS LOWER PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

Top photograph shows a general view of the Pennsylvania Commission headquarters camp. An Army band is rendering a concert in the stand in the foreground. Lower photo shows a conference between Commissioner P. W. Foote of the Pennsylvania Motor Police, Colonel Victor C. Mather of the Pennsylvania Commission, Chairman Rice, and Secretary Roy.

ingly in favor of a final joint reunion is shown in the remarks volunteered by the veterans when they filed their questionnaires with the Pennsylvania State Commission office. Some of these remarks are here reprinted in exactly the manner in which they were received:

"I thank God that time has healed our passions and that love does abound."

George William Chumley, 92

Collinsville, Alabama

48th Alabama Regiment, Law's Brigade
Field's Division

"Can't come, can get no company. I was born in Germany, raised in Wisconsin, brought up in California, lived happy in Texas, homesteaded in Minnesota, grasshoppered in Kansas, divorced in New Mexico, served in the army and dug gold in Arizona fourteen years."

Henry Gohrman, 90

Burbank, California

7th Regiment, A Company
California Volunteers

"Would be delighted indeed to meet our former foes and shake hands as a United Nation."

Thomas Jefferson Brooks, 91

Lafayette, Alabama

8th Confederate Cavalry

"If you place me on the list I will deliver Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as I did there years ago."

George M. Sheffer, 90

Emlenton, Pennsylvania

Co. L, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry

"I will be there with bells if I am living."

Harmon Robinson, 92

McMinnville, Tennessee

1st Tennessee Regiment, Company K

"Expect to have an old soldiers' drum corps there."

George W. Wolfe, 94

Roscoe, California

14th Illinois Cavalry

"Was wounded in battle of Cold Arbor in both legs below the knees. At present unable to walk but may be able to later. Would be willing to pay part of expenses of air trip as I could not stand any other method of travel."

Edgar Webster, 90

Sierre Madre, California

Capt. Van Valor's Indiana Co. attached to Co. F, 4th Mich.

"Since the war was over, I have never had any hard feelings toward the boys in gray and I think a reunion of soldiers from both sides is a fine thing."

Charles Friend, 92

Emporia, Kansas

37th Kentucky Volunteers

"Delighted indeed, there is no east, no west, no north, no south but all one band of comrades moving onward and upward to the final goal where all heartaches cease, all tears wiped from the eye and rest, sweet rest."

LaFayette Carington Moore, 90

Mt. Vernon, Texas

37th Alabama Baker Brigade

Clayton Div.

"I cannot express my gratitude to you to the great state of Pennsylvania for what they are doing for us old boys just before we are called away to the great camping ground."

Seymour Jereme Ward, 93

Los Angeles, California

154th Reg., Ohio Inf.

"I visited the Gettysburg Battlefield when attending the G.A.R. encampment last September and I am anxious to visit it again. One day was not nearly enough for me. I gave Lincoln's address in front of the Monument overlooking the National Cemetery to a large number of people and the inspiration I received will never be forgotten."

Overton H. Mennet, 87

Los Angeles, California

Union Army

"I have always contended we old vets, north and south, should be the best of friends."

Warren H. Upham, 88
San Francisco, California
182nd O.V. Infantry

"Yours is a noble and generous undertaking and you may be assured it will be highly appreciated by all Civil War Veterans who may be able to attend."

Sidney V. Kelsey, 89
West Los Angeles, California
75th New York Inf., 19th Army Corps

"Peace on earth, good will toward all men. That's my motto."

William C. Mears, 89
Cincinnati, Ohio
Navy

"I will be 100 years old if I live till April 4th next but am in good health excepting the infirmities of age, but it would be the crowning enjoyment of my life if I can go."

Joseph Harrison Alley, 100
Lebanon, Oregon
39th Kentucky, Co. B

"I just passed my 100th birthday. Can get around good. Don't use a cane."

Cicero C. Fancher, 100
Casey, Illinois
Company E, 123rd Illinois Vol. Mtd. Inf.

"I am sure that nothing else of a worldly nature could afford me greater pleasure than to witness and participate in the union of the Blue and the Gray."

Galveston Rodolphus Mitchell, 88
Rutherford, Tennessee

"I am a dry democrat hoping and praying that we will all keep sober during the whole time of that great important occasion."

J. K. Moore, 92
Wartrace, Tennessee
Maj. Davenport's Battalion

"I heartily endorse the reunion of the blue and gray. I have endorsed it for several years. Tell the boys in blue if I can get there I will heartily extend my hand to them; if not consider we as brothers."

E. S. Bowers, 91

Lebanon, Tennessee

Dillard Cooper Div., Capt. Hewell Batry.

"I think you are great. I think you are great for us old soldiers."

Thomas Samuels, 90

Chanute, Kansas

101st Illinois Vol. Inf.

"Your contemplated plans, as stated on reverse hereof, are, in my opinion, the finest thing that could be done for the veterans of the north and south."

John Franklin Sims, 93

Kountze, Texas

Co. A, 13th Georgia Regt., Gordon's Brigade, Jackson's Corps

"My jugment is that it isent safe for eather side to carey a wepen of eney kind not eaven a dangers nife becaus some of both sids the blu and the gray will drink and ther should not be a soard nor spear of eney kind caried in the march the safe way is to take no chances if you want a pleasant good tim and it would be a disgrase to boath sides to git into trubel and for my part I would just love to have a pictur taken holding hands or hugging each other. And pray for each other & if they will all do this it will shur be a sucess I am not a preacher nor a drinker & my hearing is good & I have bin drild with both the soard & the baonet drill & this is why I object to this drill for I hav sean them git mad & the older they git the less sens they hav got espeseley if they are a litel in the wind and half blind."

David Reed, 94

201 North Washington Ave.

Whittier, California

U. S. Grant and with General Sherman
from Atlanta to the Sea

"I am certainly looking forward to the date when we can meet in reunion again and enjoy the fellowship of brotherhood, living again in days gone by, yet still vivid in memory."

Charles Fletcher Tripp, 90
Hillsboro, Texas
Capt. Jim Bell's Co., A-1 Cav. Co.
Tennessee

"Am very grateful for this invitation to the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and I pray that I live to attend. I am 106 years old now."

James Tillman, 106
Cleveland, Ohio
16th Col. Inf., Co. B

"I'll be there if I have to crawl."

John Young, 87
do
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Co. G, 57th Colored Inf.

"I am 96 years young and in very good physical condition considering my age. However, since I am living on borrowed time I have only a few more years at best to continue on this good earth. Good old Pennsylvania is doing a great service in bringing together again the forces of the north and south in this Gettysburg meeting and I pray the opportunity will be granted me to be with you on this great occasion. With best of good wishes, I am"

Elbridge G. Wilkinson, 96
Stockton, California
Co. F, 151st Illinois Infantry

"I would like to look over the Gettysburg battlefield and see if I can locate some of my knee prints I made while praying and administering water to both the Blue and Gray wounded soldiers. I hope that I may live to make this trip even though I will then be 98 years old."

William M. Platt, 97
Columbia, Louisiana
Barksdale Brigade, Longstreet's Corps

"I am able to strike the back of my hands behind my back and 'skin a cat' yet. Dug up a small tree for my daughter ten inches in diameter which a young man 18 years old refused to undertake."

William L. Kimberly, 92
Los Angeles, California
Co. L, 9th Iowa Cavalry



PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

Field administration staff of the Pennsylvania Commission. Left to right: Miss Harriet Deatrick, Miss Bette Miller, Miss Marie Flynn, Secretary Roy, Chairman Rice, C. C. Bream, Jr., Miss Vida Rebert, and Miss Mary Baker.

With this surprising response from the veterans, the Commission headquarters staff was in a position to set up an estimated budget of the expenses which would be incurred in bringing the veterans to Gettysburg for the reunion.

One year later another questionnaire was mailed to the veterans. During the intervening twelve months

the number of surviving veterans had dwindled to approximately 8,000. Death had exacted heavy toll among these men, who were nearing the century mark or had at least exceeded four score and ten years. However, their spirit undaunted, they responded in almost equal numbers, expressing a keen and enthusiastic interest in the opportunity thus afforded them to assemble in final meeting with their former foes of the battlefield. Two thousand six hundred and ten veterans reaffirmed their approval and reiterated their intention of attending the reunion, an excellent percentage of those who replied to the first questionnaire, and a number in proportion to their survivors. Acceptances were received from veterans in every state in the union, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

In the meantime Congress had authorized and the President had appointed a Federal Commission to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission in the 1938 program. The Federal Commission was then designated as the government agency to extend the formal and official invitation of the United States to the veterans to attend the reunion. All records in the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Commission relative to the veterans and the reunion were turned over to the Federal Commission to be used as a basis upon which to establish a roster of the veterans to whom the invitations should be extended.

Before the opening of Commission headquarters all the correspondence was handled by the Executive Secretary, who acted in an unofficial capacity. With the opening of the headquarters in 1936 the work of the Commission was conducted by the Executive Secretary with the assistance of Miss Bette Miller, official stenographer, who was employed for several months on a part-time basis. Later Miss Miller and the Executive Secretary were employed on a full-time basis and continued on that basis until the close of the Commission's activities. This staff carried on all the office work for about a year, at the end of which period increased cor-

respondence and the steady increase in activities necessitated additional clerical help. Miss Marie Flynn, who had been employed on a part-time basis for several weeks,



PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

Prominent newspapermen inspect the construction of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and confer with Chairman Rice on the reunion program. On the steps, left to right: E. E. Lewis, of the Pennsylvania State Publicity Commission, Gerson Lush of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Edward W. Prendergast, Secretary to Governor Earle, George Fisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, John Scotzin, of the Pennsylvania State Publicity Commission, Paul L. Roy, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Commission. Front row, left to right: Paul Martin of the Associated Press, Chairman Rice of the Pennsylvania Commission, and Raymond Wilcove of the International News.

was employed on a full-time basis. This staff of three constituted the headquarters staff until four months before the opening of the reunion, when a third stenographer, Miss Mary Baker, was employed. One month before the opening of the reunion an Assistant Execu-

tive Secretary, Mr. C. C. Bream, Jr., and two additional stenographers, Miss Vida Rebert and Miss Harriet Deatrick, were employed. The last three stenographers were retained on the staff until July 15, 1938. The Assistant Executive Secretary was retained until August 1, 1938, and Miss Flynn concluded her services on September 1, 1938. The Executive Secretary and Miss Miller conducted the affairs of the Commission headquarters to their conclusion.

From the opening of the Commission offices to their closing more than 290,000 pieces of correspondence were handled by the Commission staff.

With interest in the 1938 program increasing steadily and spreading throughout the nation and to foreign lands, the demand by the press for informative material grew by leaps and bounds. In addition to its own program of publicity the Commission staff faithfully complied with every request, and thousands upon thousands of words of publicity were prepared and issued from the Commission offices. These demands came from daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, as well as from photo services and broadcasting companies. On several occasions special broadcasting studios from which special programs emanated were set up in the Commission offices. The Executive Secretary was called upon on a number of occasions to address public gatherings and to speak over the radio in connection with the reunion program. Thousands of photographs were furnished without cost by the Commission. Ten thousand illustrated booklets were distributed to the legislators of the forty-eight states, together with several brochures in connection with the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

More than \$40,000 in cash had been received at the Commission offices for Gettysburg commemorative half-dollars before the coins were actually struck by the Philadelphia mint. Most of the orders for coins included requests for half-dollars from each of the three mints. When Congress amended the original coin bill to provide

for an issue from one mint only, the Commission staff was required to refund thousands of dollars to a vast number of collectors. This and the task of mailing the coins, all of which were sent by registered insured mail, became an involved and tedious effort. To assist with this work, the Executive Secretary was authorized to employ three additional clerks, Mr. Wilbur A. Geiselman, Mrs. Bertha M. Culp, and Miss Rebecca Swisher.



COL. MILTON G. BAKER
Executive Officer, 75th Anniversary Camp

Thousands of two-color folders were prepared by the Commission staff and circulated throughout the country to touring bureaus, motor clubs, and other dispensers of information. Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania State Publicity Commission five thousand special four-color window cards were dis-

tributed to railroad agencies east of the Mississippi River. Thousands of two-color windshield and luggage stickers were widely distributed. Innumerable hours were devoted to conferences in Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere; to inspections of several proposed sites on the Battlefield for the veterans' camps and the United States Army camp; and to problems incident to the arranging or providing of an adequate water supply, telephone service, electrical service, medical service, sanitation and health measures, policing and traffic control, interviews with newspapermen and radio broadcasters, the housing of visitors, press and wire accommodations, and numerous other complicated necessities.

A special housing bureau was operated through the Commission headquarters for the convenience of visitors who had difficulty reserving rooms. The bureau was under the supervision of Mr. Guile W. Lefever.

During the eight days of the reunion the Gettysburg Water Company pumping station pumped 6,225,000 gallons of water. During the same period 239,870 gallons of water were pumped from a special well, on the United States Army camp site, which had been cleaned and drilled to a depth of four hundred and twenty-one feet and in which had been installed a four-inch deep-well turbine pump. This well had a capacity of one hundred and fifty-four gallons per minute. Water from this well was pumped directly into the city mains, from which three outlets were tapped for service to the Army units.

From June 23 to July 12 (excepting July 3 and 4, when the well was not in operation) 1,164,332 gallons of water were pumped from the Army well. From the three outlets from the city mains 779,482 gallons were pumped by the Army contingent.

The water from the Army well was chlorinated before being pumped into the city main. Analyses of this water by the Pennsylvania Department of Health

showed that it was of excellent quality and entirely suitable for drinking purposes.

Fifty-seven telephones were connected with the special exchange at the State Commission field headquarters. Special badges identified Civil War veterans,



PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

Gettysburg Fire Company fire patrol on duty in the veterans' camps. First row, left to right: Charles Rosensteel, Stephen C. Smith, Wilbur J. Stallsmith, James A. Annen, Paul A. Oyler, Francis X. Stevens, and Edward E. Auzengruber. Second row, left to right: George L. Bushman, Lester C. Oyler, Howard S. Small, Charles R. Rupp, Emory D. Strausbaugh, Robert L. Gilbert, and Herbert L. Oyler. Third row, left to right: Mervin E. Crouse, Bertus G. Strausbaugh, Richard M. Cole, Harry W. Mort, Bert W. Hummer, William W. Little, and John L. Bower.

their attendants, members of the State and Federal Commissions, distinguished guests, Boy Scouts, newspapermen, photographers, and ushers.

All official exercises were broadcast over an amplification system to the audience present and all major

events were broadcast, coast to coast, by the larger radio chains.

A provisional battalion of troops from the Pennsylvania National Guard, comprising nineteen officers and two hundred and fifty men, was on duty during the reunion under the command of the camp commander. The camp commander's staff consisted of the following officers: Major General Edward C. Shannon, Commanding General; Colonel Milton G. Baker, Camp Executive Officer; Major Coleman B. Mark, Quartermaster and Construction Engineer; Major John C. Davis, Assistant Quartermaster; Major Charles Middleton, Camp Provost Marshal; Major John H. Dyrroff, Captain R. J. Scott, 1st Lt. J. Reynolds, and 1st Lt. R. T. Craig, Mess Officers; Captain W. J. Baird, Camp Adjutant; Captain Bernard E. Coleman, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Edgar A. Gilbert, Commanding Officer of the Provisional Battalion; Captain Casper Frantz, Captain William M. Hernandez, Captain Ralph C. Deatrick, Captain Fred J. Maurada, Captain Francis J. McNamara, 1st Lt. D. Eiseman, 1st Lt. Clyde Greenawalt, 1st Lt. Franklin P. Loy, 1st Lt. Ernest Hayes, 1st Lt. J. C. Hertzler, 2nd Lt. W. D. Stolte, 2nd Lt. R. Keckler, 2nd Lt. C. B. Snyder, and 2nd Lt. G. B. Wheeler, Provisional Battalion; 1st Lt. G. L. Zimmerman, Reserves; 2nd Lt. J. B. Carville and 2nd Lt. M. H. Tindall, Aides.

Regular Army officers attached to the Federal Commission staff included Lt. Col. P. R. Hawley, M.C., Camp Surgeon; Major E. G. Thomas, Q.M.C., Federal Quartermaster; Major E. W. McKinley, Q.M.C.; Captain C. E. Edwards, Finance Officer; Captain T. E. Mahoney, Quartermaster Corps; Captain F. E. Rundell, Cavalry, Motor Transport Officer; Captain M. H. Zwicher and Captain R. B. Thornton, Quartermaster Corps.

Metropolitan daily newspapers were furnished free to all veterans in camp.

Twenty-one members of the Gettysburg Fire De-

partment served as a fire patrol unit, working in eight-hour shifts.

A sub-station of the U.S. Post Office Department was set up and operated near the veterans' camps. There were also the American Red Cross and Veterans' Bureau stations.

Field headquarters were set up in close proximity to the veterans' and headquarters camps, staffed by the Commission headquarters personnel. The field office served as a clearing house for countless questions that developed daily and was of invaluable service to the general public through all of the days and nights during the reunion. Members of the Commission were housed in the headquarters camp with the distinguished guests.

Each Union veteran was presented with a silk American flag, mounted on a black staff with a bronze tip. This flag had the thirty-four stars representing the states of the North participating in the Civil War. Each Confederate veteran received a silk Confederate flag mounted on a black staff with a bronze tip. A large American flag hung from a flagstaff near the headquarters of the Union Commander-in-Chief and a Confederate flag graced the top of a flag pole near the headquarters of the Confederate Commander-in-Chief.

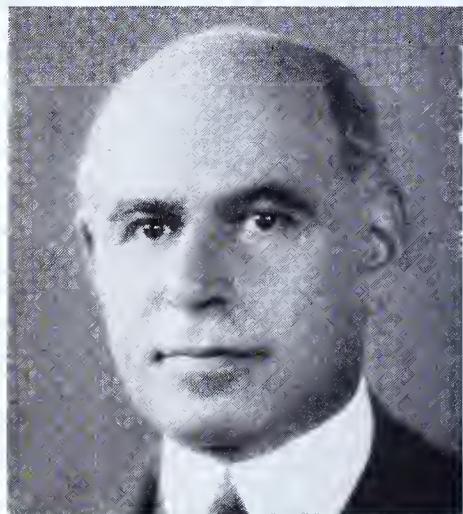
Forty large motor buses were used to transport the veterans from the railroad stations to their camp and from their tents to the scenes of the various official exercises. A large tract of land was leased for the parking of official motor vehicles.

At the request of the Pennsylvania Commission the United States Signal Corps was designated to make the official photographs. Photographs were taken of the construction of all camps, their operation, and all official functions. Sergeant Singer and Captain Lubbe were the cameramen assigned to Gettysburg by the Signal Corps. Sergeant Singer reported on June 9 and Captain Lubbe assumed charge of the photographic work shortly before the reunion opened.

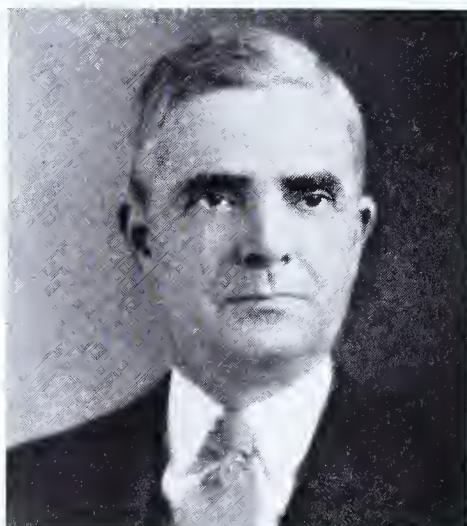
Exceptionally comfortable weather prevailed throughout the reunion period with the exception of the afternoon and early evening of Friday, July 1, when light showers fell.



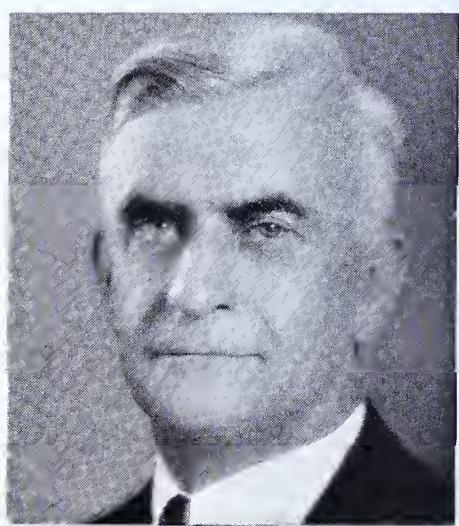
Gov. PHILIP F. LAFOLLETTE
Wisconsin



Gov. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
New York



Gov. JAMES H. PRICE
Virginia



Gov. GEORGE C. PEERY
Virginia

It has been conservatively estimated that more than one million visitors attended the reunion program.

The official car was furnished by Glenn L. Bream and the painting and lettering was paid for by the Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce.

All official exercises were conducted on Eastern Daylight Saving Time.



Gov. M. C. TOWNSEND
Indiana



Gov. HENRY HORNER
Illinois



Gov. GORDON BROWNING
Tennessee

THE ARRIVAL OF VETERANS

AT THE SITE of the camps for the Confederate and Union soldiers a large crew of men had been working overtime to complete the construction of the "tent city" that would be the homes of the elder veterans during the eight-day reunion period.

Late on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 28, Chairman Rice of the State Commission, after receiving countless reports and checking numerous details, announced that everything was in readiness to receive the first contingent of veterans, scheduled to arrive by special train early on the morning of June 29.

A bright sun in a cloudless sky greeted early risers Wednesday morning. Hundreds of camp attendants eagerly awaited the arrival of the first special train carrying Blue and Gray-clad veterans.

Promptly at 5:07 A. M. a fifteen-car special was brought to a stop at the specially constructed unloading station and three hundred and three veterans and their attendants alighted. National Guard officers had boarded the special an hour earlier and made a complete



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Alvin F. Tolman, Manatee, Florida, first veteran to arrive in Gettysburg, being greeted by Major Thomas of the Federal Commission staff.

check of those aboard and their luggage. When the train halted at historic Gettysburg, other attendants eagerly took charge of the newly arrived guests, put them aboard special buses, and escorted them to their camps, where they were registered and assigned to tents.

At 5:33 A. M. another special train halted at the same station at which the martyred Abraham Lincoln



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

One of the first special trains carrying Civil War veterans from the far West arrives in Gettysburg for the last reunion of the Blue and the Gray.

alighted when he came to Gettysburg to dedicate the National Cemetery on November 19, 1863. The first special had arrived from the central West over the Pennsylvania and Reading tracks; the second special rolled into the Western Maryland station carrying one hundred and ninety veterans and attendants from the same section of the country.

Throughout the day until 7:09 P. M. that evening, eighteen special trains carrying approximately two hundred cars arrived in Gettysburg and disgorged 3,211 veterans and attendants. The order of arrival follows:

From Tacoma, Kansas City, and the Chicago area arrived two hundred and sixty persons at 6:22 A. M.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Pennsylvania National Guardsmen tag the baggage of veterans upon arrival at Gettysburg.

At 7:00 A. M. came one hundred and seventy-six from St. Louis and Cleveland.

At 7:02 A. M. another special from the West Coast arrived with two hundred and forty-eight aboard.

At 8:35 A. M. came one hundred and seventeen from Grand Rapids, Detroit, Chicago, and Buffalo.

A special from Cincinnati and points west brought two hundred and fifty-eight at 9:20 A. M.

St. Louis was the starting point of one hundred and forty-five veterans and attendants who arrived at 10:04 A. M.

Cape Charles, Terre Haute, and Detroit were the starting points for one hundred and sixty-nine more who arrived at 10:30 A. M.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Ben Davidson, 93-year-old Ohio veteran, is escorted by a Pennsylvania National Guardsman upon his arrival in Gettysburg.

From Washington and points south two hundred and fifteen alighted from the tenth special train at 11:45 A. M., and at 12:47 P. M. one hundred and sixty-three arrived from the same section of the country.

Louisville, Kentucky, was the starting point for one hundred and forty-four more who arrived in Gettysburg at 1:12 P. M.

Philadelphia, Boston, Springfield, and Cincinnati sent one hundred and seventy-five who arrived at 1:33

P. M., and again at 4:05 P. M. veterans numbering one hundred and twenty-one arrived from Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, and Binghamton.

One hundred and sixty-three veterans from Washington and points south reached Gettysburg at 4:47 P. M., and another western special arrived at 5:40 P. M. with one hundred and thirty-five aboard.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Veterans entering a bus for a tour of the battlefield.

Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis were the starting points for one hundred and sixty-two veterans and their attendants who reached this historic community at 5:51 P. M. The last special, with seventy-seven aboard, rolled into Gettysburg from the New York and Boston areas.

The cities mentioned above were the designated starting points for the special trains. Many veterans reached these cities by train, bus, and private cars. They

were then assembled and boarded the special trains and headed for Gettysburg.

More than a dozen veterans arrived in Gettysburg from five to seven days before the official opening of the veterans' camps. Some came in private automobiles; others made the trip in buses or trains.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Luggage of the veterans, tagged and identified, is shown ready for distribution to the veterans' tents.

John O'Reilly, special correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, was visibly moved as he witnessed the arrival of the veterans and expressed himself as follows:

"Almost 2,000 of the nation's oldest men, men whose infirm bodies could not keep pace with their gay spirits, moved into Gettysburg by train today and went into encampment just north of the town. Laughter and argument rang through the narrow streets of the two

tent cities as the remnants of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans, men of an average of ninety-four, settled down for a week's observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. This will be the last time that the armies of the North and the South will meet in reunion.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A bird's-eye view of a portion of the Confederate camp.

"All day trains from every section of the country rolled into the special depot and into the old railroad station that stood here when the Army of the Potomac opposed the Army of Northern Virginia in the bitter conflict that was the high point of the Civil War. Each train disgorged its contingent of aged combatants, some bent and feeble, some tall and straight. There were men with beards that reached to their waists, men in gray uniforms with long-tailed coats, men in blue uniforms and forage caps.

"Among them were soldiers of Vicksburg, Shiloh, Chancellorsville, Petersburg, and a handful who fought here seventy-five years ago and saw the slaughter of the Bloody Angle, the Wheat Field, and Pickett's charge. There were men in blue from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio. There were men in gray from



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

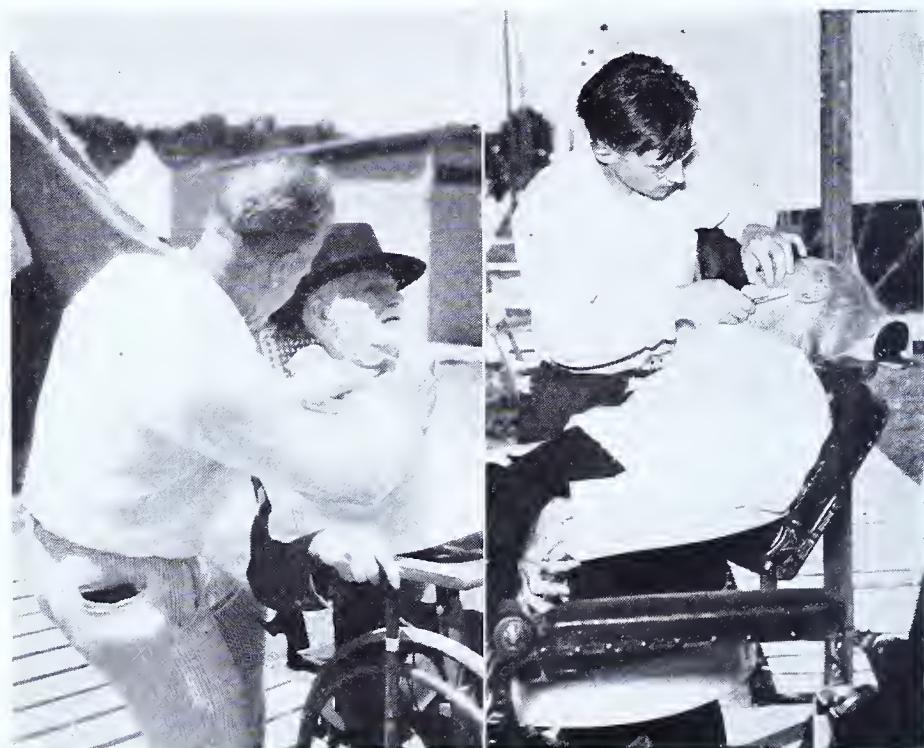
Veterans rest and relax in the shade of their camp prior to one of the official programs.

the swamps of Louisiana, the plains of Texas, and the hill country of Arkansas.

"As each train rolled into the station, National Guardsmen assisted the veterans in alighting. There were wheel chairs available to transport them to waiting buses, but the majority spurned the offer indignantly. Crowds were at the station from dawn to greet the aged soldiers. They were not disappointed. The veterans were ready with shouted greetings and appropriate

remarks. S. H. Wyatt, ninety-three years old, of Jonesboro, Louisiana, drew himself up before the expectant crowd and eyed them sternly.

"I wouldn't have come into Yankee territory," he announced, "but I wanted to extend the hand of fellow-



PHOTOS BY U S SIGNAL CORPS

A number of barbers were kept busy cutting hair, shaving, trimming beards, and performing other tonsorial duties in the veterans' camp.

ship." The crowd applauded as he marched toward his bus."

* * * * *

"When the buses reached the encampment, Boy Scouts placed portable ramps beside them, and the veterans were assisted down by their attendants. Each man and his attendant were assigned a tent. Most of them went directly to their quarters to rest from their journey. The trip had proved too much for a few, who



Official airplane photograph of the Union veterans' camp (foreground) and the Confederate veterans' camp (top right background).
PHOTO BY U. S. AIR CORPS

were taken to the hospital set up by the 1st Medical Regiment of the United States Army.

"By tonight, however, there were only seven under medical treatment. The most serious casualty was James Haimacher, ninety-three, of Oledo, Texas, who suffered a fractured left shoulder when he fell out of his bunk."



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A Confederate and a Union veteran shake hands across the stone wall at "Bloody Angle."

And the United Press wrote in part as follows:

"Two aged armies came back to the battlefield at Gettysburg for the last time today with the sound of dusty drums in their ears, but with peace in their hearts.

"They came—veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and the men of Robert E. Lee—for a final reunion in the little Blue Ridge foothills town to which weary soldiers trudged seventy-five years ago in search of shoes and where they found instead the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.

"Today there were less than 2000 converging on the spot. They will not come again. This seventy-fifth anniversary reunion is the last, and Gettysburg—which once trembled at the clump of soldier boots along her dust-white pikes—welcomed Confederate and Union veterans with a sunburst of flags in which the stars and bars shook in the sunlight beside Old Glory.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

An intimate scene in the Confederate veterans' mess hall. The first veteran is unidentified. Next is General J. F. Howell, with Mrs. Howell.

"Knotty fingers fumbled at the brims of black campaign hats as they saluted, and along the road between the Gray and Blue camps they gathered to touch hands where once they had struck with shot and steel."

Harold Martin wrote in part as follows for the *Atlanta Georgian*:

"Southern veterans rode on a luxury train today through woods where they slept in the rain, over streams that they swam, and through towns that they cowed with their guns as they followed Lee to Gettysburg seventy-five years ago.

"Noses glued to window panes, old eyes eager, they harried the porter with questions from the time the green



PHOTO BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

David Ballinger, 94, Pomona, California (with cane), points out to his friends the site of Pickett's charge, during which Ballinger was wounded. The other veterans are, left to right: S. B. Tift, 96, Everett, Washington, Union veteran; C. H. Gordon, 92, Ardmore, Oklahoma, Confederate; G. W. Wilson, 90, Shreveport, Louisiana, Confederate.

slopes of Virginia gave way to the trim fields of Maryland and the rolling hills of Pennsylvania.

"'Where are we now, boy?' they would ask, and when he would tell them they would slap their legs and say:

"'By granny, I knowed it.'



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

John Todd, o.t., Tennessee, and M. B. Harness, 94, Texas, Confederate veterans, enjoy a game of solitaire.

"Then they would tell some tale of what happened there. Some little thing . . . the theft of a fat pig from a farmyard, the way a stout Pennsylvania miss jeered the Johnnie Rebs as she waved her Union flag, or the way Lee bowed right and left to the jeers, or Pickett,



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

General John Harris, Adjutant General of the U.C.V., escorts a Boy Scout through the Confederate camp.

the handsome and gallant, blew kisses to the pretty girls as he rode.

"They remember only the little things, the simple things that are all a soldier ever remembers of his days of war.

"But listening and watching, you began, somehow, to see the visions that their old eyes are seeing.

"And your mind turns with theirs back down the river of time until you see beside you in the gathering dusk a ghostly army marching, a phantom host advancing on the field of Gettysburg.

PHOTO BY JAMES SAWDERS

Sunset over the veterans' camp at the last reunion of the Blue and the Gray.



"The old men ride on the train to Gettysburg with their noses glued to the window pane, their dim eyes watching the woods and the fields and the little white towns scudding past.

"But now and then they fall silent, the scent of old campfires in their nostrils, the sound of ghostly bugles in their ears. . . .

"And they turn from the windows with their old

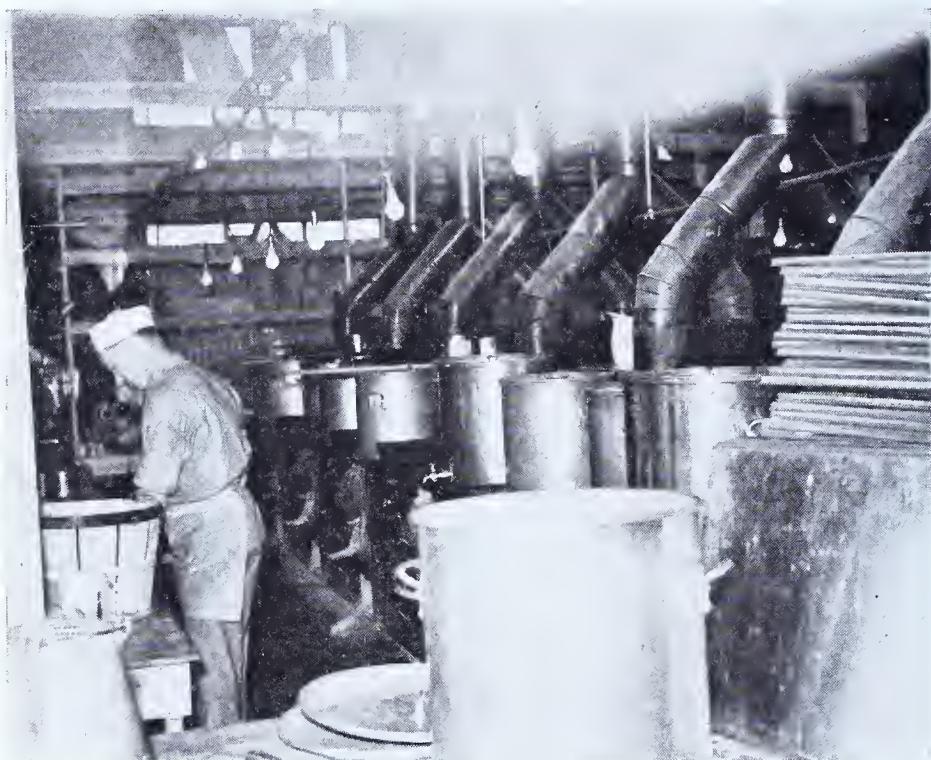


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A section of one of the kitchens in the veterans' camps.

hands shaking and their lips trembling with words they can't make clear. . . . And you know that they have seen, out there, that phantom army riding on the road to Gettysburg."

After a full day's rest the veterans announced that they were in high spirits and physically rested for the official opening of the reunion program on Friday afternoon, July 1.

During the morning a bright sun sent warm rays through scattering clouds in a bright blue sky, and those in charge of the reunion program were hopeful of pleasant weather.

A large military escort welcomed Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, Chairman of the Federal Commiss-



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A street corner in the Confederate camp.

sion, when he reached the Maryland-Pennsylvania line, ten miles south of Gettysburg, shortly before noon.

The welcoming party and escort included members of the State and Federal Commissions, high ranking officers of the Regular Army and the Pennsylvania National Guard, and a huge motorcycle detail of Pennsylvania Motor Police. At United States Avenue the escort was joined by a tank cavalry and infantry detail from the United States Army camp, and the official gun

salute to the Secretary of War was fired at the camp headquarters of Colonel Frederick W. Manley.

Shortly after noon leaden skies darkened the colorfully decorated Gettysburg College stadium where the official exercises were to be held, and the veterans were escorted to specially constructed covered stands.

Shortly after Chairman Rice opened the program



PHOTOS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Left shows a trio of Confederate veterans demonstrating how they fought three-quarters of a century ago. Left to right they are: Gen. S. S. Simmons, 95, Los Angeles; J. S. L. Wright, 91, Conway, Arkansas; and James T. Flowers, 90, of Anton, Texas. Right shows Mr. Flowers playing a tune on the bagpipes for Cecil Schm, member of the Kiltie Band of York, Pennsylvania.

a light rain started falling and continued throughout the program and into the night. But even this failed to dampen or dim the ardor and enthusiasm of the veterans.

More than 25,000 persons attended the opening exercises.

The official public greeting of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans was most impressive.

Blair Bolles was moved to write in part as follows in the *Washington Evening Star*:

"As the rain came down in a drizzle, guns boomed again this afternoon at Gettysburg, but while the guns



PHOTO BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania visits veterans John Kelly, 93, Pittsburgh, and Cornelius Welsh, 92, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

of seventy-five years ago meant death to thousands of Northern and Southern soldiers, the guns today signalized the patriotic oneness of the few of those same soldiers who remain alive.

"There was an eleven-gun salute for Dr. Overton H. Mennet, the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an eleven-gun salute for General John M.

Claypool, commander of the United Confederate Veterans. They both spoke from the same platform during the Reunion Day ceremonies in Gettysburg College stadium, the first event in the four-day celebration of the anniversary of the battle that saved the Union. That battle began July 1, 1863.

"When Dr. Mennet opened his address, the United



PHOTO BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Beards were in vogue at the reunion. These veterans were proud of their beards. Left to right: First vet unidentified; Cyrus Stamets, 95, Union veteran, Richwood, Ohio; John W. Turnbough, 94, Confederate, Eldorado, Oklahoma; General M. D. Lance, 93, Confederate, Little Rock, Arkansas.

States Army Band, seated in the middle of the playing field unmindful of the thin rain, played 'The Star Spangled Banner.' When General Claypool began, the band played 'Dixie,' and grizzled veterans in the grandstands smiled happily at each other—Yank and Reb alike.

"The two old men, who made their speeches after

talks by Chairman Rice, Secretary of War Woodring, and Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania had greeted the veterans, spoke loudly and clearly.

"I represent the Southern element here," General Claypool said. "I represent them as a true American."

"If they hadn't been real Americans in the South,



PHOTOS BY U S SIGNAL CORPS

Left, Thomas M. Shannon, 90, of Indiana, and right, Erastus L. C. Grafes, 91, Chicago, enjoy an after-dinner "snooze."

there would have been guerilla warfare going on in this country to this very day.

"But the Southerners were too high minded for that, and I speak to you today as a true American, a pure American."

"Dr. Mennet hailed the unity that marks the United States of today.

"It is our fervent hope," he said, "that with our passing, not even a scar will remain on our country."

"'North, South, East and West—we are marching along all united in a great front against aggression from without and from within.'"

Alexander Kendrick wrote as follows for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"In a gentle rain that was like a blessing upon their



LEFT PHOTO BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

RIGHT PHOTO BY JAMES SAWDERS

The spirits of '63 and '38. Fayette Nelson, 96-year-old veteran from Los Angeles, teams up with 14-year-old June Tremblay of Bangor, Maine, and Edward Rose, of the Bangor Veterans of Foreign Wars band, for a music-making pose. At the right is F. H. Frazell, 93-year-old Illinois veteran.

action, two aged chieftains, one representing the North and the other the South, shook quavering hands today and consummated the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg.

"Nearly 20,000 persons, including the 2000 Union and Confederate veterans assembled here for their last

bivouac, saw the handshake between Dr. Overton H. Mennet, of Los Angeles, national Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and General John M. Claypool, national Commander of the United Confederate Veterans.

"They greeted it with a cheer that rolled across the wet green fields of Gettysburg like the twentieth shot



LEFT PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS



RIGHT PHOTO BY JAMES SAWDERS

Left shows G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief Mennet in front of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary camp headquarters. Right shows U.C.V. Commander-in-Chief Claypool in front of his field headquarters.

of the salute that but a few minutes before had been fired in honor of national and state dignitaries.

"Only those close at hand heard the conversation between the two men.

"'I greet you, sir; how do you do?' said Mennet.

"'Sir,' replied Claypool, with a Southern flourish,

'we couldn't hold anything against each other. Now we belong to the same fellowship.'

"Mennet and Claypool met at exercises opening the official four-day program celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

"Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, principal speaker at the exercises, extended the 'love and admira-



LEFT PHOTO BY ROLF LENHART



RIGHT PHOTO BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Left: J. L. Wheelis, 90-year-old veteran of Wilkes County, Georgia, enjoying a noonday lunch. Right: Michael Hawks, 92, of Sioux City, Iowa, bends his knee, clasps his hands, and lifts his eyes in prayer over the grave of a fallen friend.

tion' of the Nation in welcoming the elderly bivouackers to their last camping ground. He lauded them for helping build a united Nation after the Civil War.

"Governor George H. Earle, representing the Commonwealth, also welcomed the men of the Blue and Gray, hailing their 'valor and richly earned glory.'

"But it was not upon official words that those assembled at Gettysburg hung tonight. It was not official words that spread through both the Blue and the Gray camps like wildfire.

"It was what Comrade Mennet said to Comrade Claypool, and what Comrade Claypool said back.

"They had never met before, and for months there had been talk that the Confederates, led by Claypool,



PHOTOS BY ROLF LENHART

Left: A tired veteran prepares to retire after a busy day. Right: C. A. Robertson, 90, Laurel, Mississippi, renders a feeble salute during the official parade.

balked at coming to Gettysburg because it might revive old animosities, and because the Stars and Stripes, and not the Stars and Bars, must fly over the Southern camp.

"But there has been no animosity here, and both flags have flown.

"And today the two chieftains met, and put the seal of fellowship upon the Gettysburg reunion.

"Both elderly veterans also spoke on the official opening program, Mennet declaring that there was no longer North and South, but 'one great front,' and Claypool asserting that 'the courage of reconciliation is as great as the courage of war.'"

THE PROGRAM OF EVENTS

The official exercises are reported in detail as follows:

THE OPENING EXERCISE

COLLEGE STADIUM

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1938, 2 P. M.

 CHAIRMAN RICE: Ladies and gentlemen: We will open our observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final reunion of the Blue and the Gray this afternoon by singing "America."

(The United States Army Band played "America" while the audience stood.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: The Invocation will be delivered by the Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Reverend Martin V. Stone.

THE REVEREND MR. STONE: Almighty Father, our Creator, guide and protect us in this precious moment, on this momentous occasion. We realize that every gift which we enjoy has come to us from Thy gracious Self and is represented in some measure by Thy love for us. We who bear Thy image are thankful for Thy love in great abundance. We are grateful for being born in a land so beautiful, so abundant, so rich in heritage and manpower. We are, indeed, grateful for the establishment of a form of government among our people which is, we think, the best government in the world. O Lord, give us power to have faith in mankind.

We thank Thee that our lives have been spared up to the present time, in order that we may come here and enter into the spirit of this reunion and share Thy great love which Thou hast on many occasions shown Thou possessest in great abundance. Remain in our midst,

PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A group of Boy Scouts are held spell-bound by war "yarns" as related by Andrew J. Davis, OT, of Bethany, Missouri (left), and William B. Caton, OT, of Winfield, Kansas.



O God, and sustain us in our deliberations. Be with us as a guiding hand at all times. As we come to Thee on this opening day of this celebration, guide and protect us, Thy children. We ask it all in Thy name. Amen.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Americans who wore the Blue, Americans who wore the Gray, Your Excellency,



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring (center) smiles approvingly when General John M. Claypool, Commander-in-Chief of the U.C.V. (left), and Dr. Overton H. Mennet, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R. (right), meet and shake hands for the first time.

Governor Earle, Honorable Secretary of War, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: As Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Commission, it is my very great privilege and honor to preside at this opening exercise. This seventy-fifth observance is certainly a significant milestone in the life of our nation. Twenty-five years ago, on this sacred ground, there met together

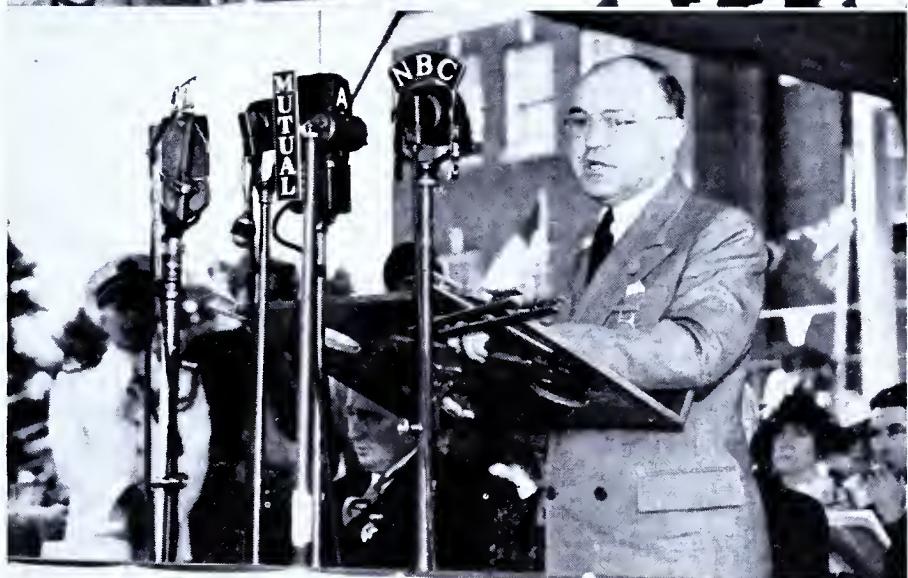


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

At the top is Chairman Rice of the Pennsylvania Commission officially opening the Blue and Gray program. In the center is Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring delivering an address of welcome to the veterans on behalf of the United States government. Lower photo shows Governor Earle welcoming the veterans on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

in reunion 54,000 veterans of the two Armies who, fifty years before, had engaged in a great struggle. In 1913, many were living who could vividly recall those momentous years from 1861 to 1865.

Today a younger generation is gathered here at Gettysburg to pay tribute to the men of the North and to the men of the South who courageously risked their



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Chaplain Martin V. Stone, Jamestown, New York, of the Grand Army of the Republic, delivering a prayer at the opening exercises.

lives to defend causes that they deemed right. Today to you noble veterans we pay our most sincere homage. Today is the seventy-fifth anniversary of that war. A new generation of Americans is assembled here to honor the venerable soldiers who are meeting in peaceful fellowship to honor their comrades, some of whom because of infirmities are unable to be present in body, but I assure you they are present in spirit, and I would have

you remember that if they do not answer this final roll call of this great reunion, they surely and absolutely are here in spirit. These Blue and Gray survivors assembled here present to the nation a spectacle that should never be forgotten and never will be forgotten by myself. They present to every American as they mingle together here in amity and friendship an inspiring example



PHOTO BY U.S. SIGNAL CORPS

Dr. Overton H. Menet, Los Angeles, California, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, delivering an opening day address on behalf of his comrades.

unparalleled in the annals of history, and this fraternalizing of boys in Blue and Gray should be an undying inspiration to every American citizen. If we derive from this reunion renewed faith, renewed patriotism, renewed devotion to our beloved united country, this reunion will not have been in vain. May God's protection and guidance be with us during this reunion of peace.

When the idea of this final reunion was in its inception, one who was most interested in its successful outcome was our good Governor of Pennsylvania, George H. Earle, whose interest in this reunion was increased by the enthusiasm of that very charming lady, Mrs. Earle, the First Lady of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors



PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

General John M. Claypool of the U.C.V. delivers an address at the opening exercises. In the front row, left to right, are: Governor Earle, Secretary of War Woodring, and Dr. Overton H. Mennet of the G.A.R. At the left rear of General Claypool is Colonel Victor C. Mather of the Pennsylvania Commission.

fought on the side of the Confederacy. Governor Earle rendered invaluable advice and counsel to us as members of the Pennsylvania State Commission. His interest in this matter gave to this reunion a nation-wide significance. In order that this final tribute to the Blue and the Gray might be a success, he worked unceasingly to have the necessary legislation to make it a success. He

insisted that nothing be left undone to make the stay of these soldier guests a long-remembered one. It is, therefore, a privilege and an honor to have had his guidance and helpful advice, not only in the State Commission, but in the Federal Commission, and both have an equal opportunity to thank him. It is, therefore,



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Chaplain J. L. Methven, Anadarko, Oklahoma, of the United Confederate Veterans, delivering a prayer at the opening exercises. Shown in the photograph are, left to right: Secretary of War Woodring, Commander-in-Chief Mennet, Commander-in-Chief Claypool, the Chaplain's attendant, the Chaplain, and, at the Chaplain's distant left, Congressman Haines.

with great pleasure that I introduce to you the Honorable George H. Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNOR EARLE: Mr. Chairman, Secretary of War Woodring, and Veterans of the War between the States:

Let us lift up our eyes and give thanks to Almighty God that we are united here in peace and brotherhood. Let us pray for the eternal rest of those brave men whose blood has sanctified this soil. Let us remember that by their sacrifice they gave life to their nation, and let us take courage from that sacrifice to defend our ideals.

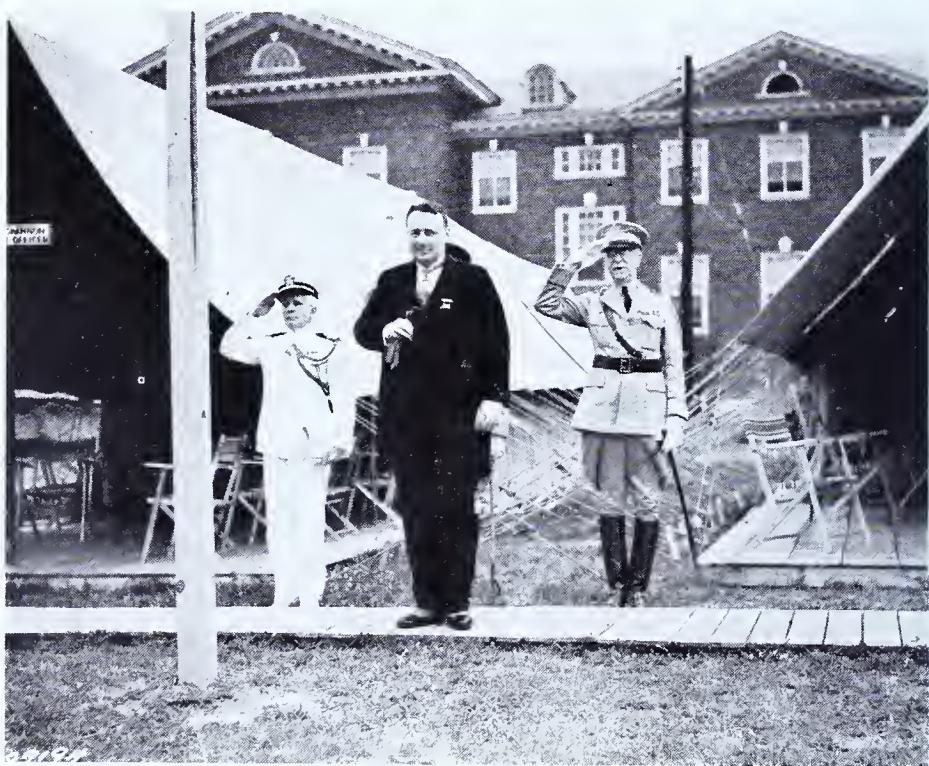


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Governor George H. Earle, III, of Pennsylvania, receiving a gun salute upon his arrival in camp. General Shannon is shown at the Governor's left and Commander William C. Gorton, the Governor's naval aide, is at his right.

of free government as heroically as they upheld their ideals upon these battlefields.

To you who are the living, the survivors of the great armies of the South and the North, I am proud to extend the welcome of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To you we pay our tribute, for none can question your valor nor detract from your richly-earned

glory. Whether you wear the heroic gray of the Confederacy or the valiant blue of the Republic, we greet you as brothers, with outstretched hands and overflowing hearts.

You have lived to see yourselves immortalized in history; you are no less immortalized in the affection of those of us who have come after you.

Some of you bore arms in the memorable battle

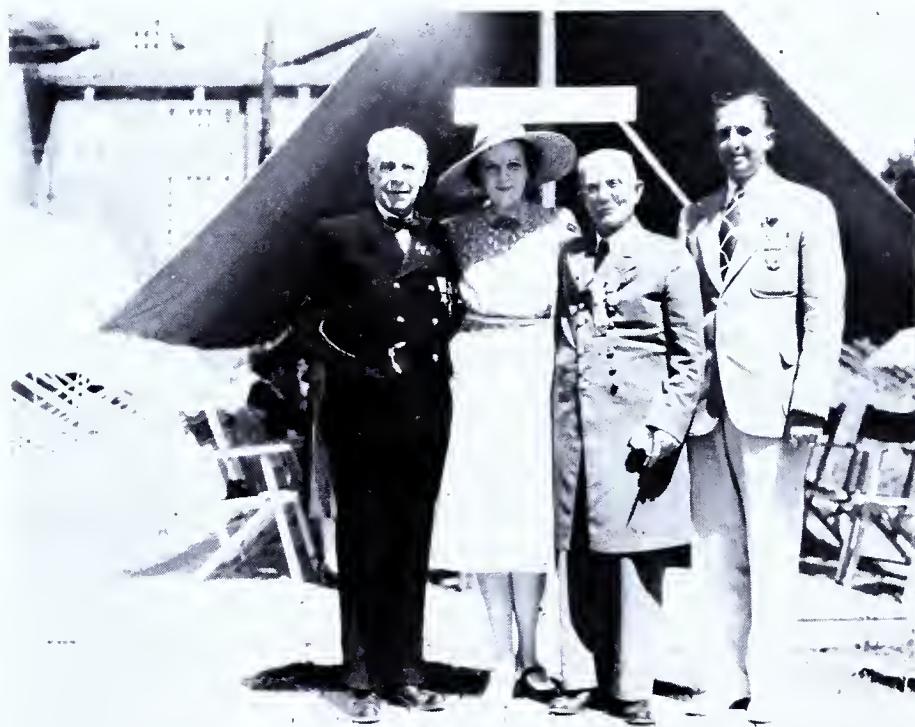


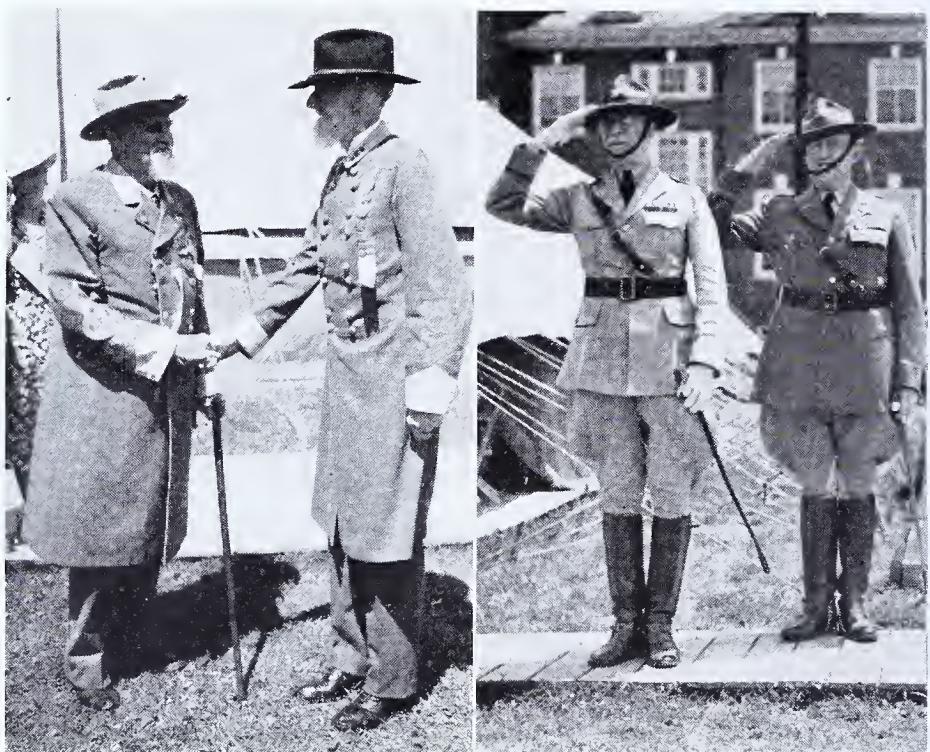
PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Dr. Overton H. Mennet, G.A.R. Commander, Mrs. John S. Rice, General John M. Claypool, U.C.V. Commander, and Chairman Rice when the two veterans met for the first time.

that took place here. Others of you have borne for three-quarters of a century the wounds or the memories of other encounters, or other fields of valor. We do not question now the great forces which brought your armies into conflict; time has given us wisdom to see that those forces were not of any single man's making,

nor under any man's control. All that we can see today—all that the mirror of History shows—is that each and every one of you bore arms for the protection and defense of all that was near and dear, and no greater tribute can be paid to any man.

We of Pennsylvania are proud that you have honored us with your presence, proud that so many of



PHOTOS BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

M. D. Vance, 93, Little Rock, Arkansas, and S. S. Simmons, 94, Bell, California, both Confederate veterans, hold a reunion of their own. They served in the 8th Tennessee Cavalry. General Shannon receiving a gun salute upon his arrival in camp. Colonel Baker, his executive officer, is shown with him.

you have come hundreds of miles, in some instances thousands of miles, to join in this observance. We are proud that you have been willing to leave the comfort of your homes in every part of our far-flung nation, to endure the discomforts of travel, to take up your quarters once more under canvas, in order that your



nation, and the nations of the world, might thereby know that the one and only great wound in the fabric of the Republic has been forever healed, that the South and North are here inseparably united.

Many of you here today have bridged the entire span of our country's history, in that you have met and



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

M. K. Birch, 90-year-old Sullivan, Illinois, veteran, chats with Orville Mullis of Decatur, Illinois, a veteran's attendant, whose striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln attracted considerable attention at the reunion.

have spoken with those who witnessed or fought in the Revolution. You were a part of the one and only—pray God the last—great internal conflict of the American people. You have lived through the greatest period of expansion ever enjoyed by any nation of the world. More than that, in my sincere belief, you have been privileged to witness the beginning of a new and even greater era in American life. We stand upon the

threshold of that era today. Because we have had the courage to meet the problems of a new age, and because we are conquering the difficulties they present, our future is bright with promise, bright with hope for the millions of citizens whose security depends upon our progress toward social justice.

You have seen our nation progress through the years; now you are witnessing the birth of a new era



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Lieutenant Governor Edward Cooch, of Delaware, greeting veteran E. J. Hilliard at the opening of the reunion program.

that is destined to be marked by progress undreamed of in the past. Therefore, on this occasion of reunion with comrades of earlier days, you may well rejoice that your high and inspired ideal of liberty and justice has triumphed—that an ideal for which you are prepared to lay down your lives, and for which many of your number did make that supreme sacrifice, has been carried forward by your children and your grandchildren.

Undimmed by the years, it remains today triumphant in the hearts of the American people.

The ten million citizens of this Commonwealth are your hosts. They welcome you with open arms. They extend their hospitality to the limit of their abilities. They want you to feel at home. They want you to enjoy to the utmost this historic reunion.

As their representative, I greet you on their behalf,



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A portion of one of the mess halls in the veterans' camp.

with the hope that from this gathering you will bring away the memories of old friendships renewed, of old memories reawakened, and that those memories will live and brighten your hours for all the rest of your days. Veterans of the Armies of the Blue and the Gray, we salute you.

CHAIRMAN RICE: When we were preparing the matter of this Reunion we needed the assistance of the

Federal Government. President Roosevelt appointed a Federal Commission and the Secretary of War was placed on that Federal Commission. In the capacity of Secretary of War he has rendered us invaluable service. Incidentally, I might say that he received his Army military training in Gettysburg during the World War. In all our dealings with him we have met with splendid



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Veteran Frederick Stuelke, 93, of Fullerton, California, boards a wheelchair after leaving one of the special buses which transported him from his special train to his camp.

co-operation; therefore, it is an honor to present to you Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring.

SECRETARY OF WAR WOODRING: Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Commander Menet and Commander Claypool, and Veterans of the North and Veterans of the South: It is, indeed, a great pleasure today for me to extend a welcome to you the Veterans of the North and South

in behalf of the Federal Government in my official capacity as Secretary of War, and I also wish to express to you a word of welcome in behalf of your Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States. This is your Seventy-fifth Anniversary and you return here to receive the homage that is rightfully due you. I feel somewhat at home in Gettysburg because I am returning to Gettysburg upon the twentieth anniversary of my



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

U.C.V. Commander-in-Chief Claypool, General Henry Gibbons, and G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief Mennet are shown in front of the Quartermaster General's headquarters.

service in the World War, most of which was in the Tank Corps at Camp Colt.

Seventy-five years ago today amid these peaceful surroundings a great battle was begun. The issue of that battle had a profound influence on the history of America and of the world.

We remember the Battle of Gettysburg because it ranks deservedly with the decisive battles of the world. We remember it because the deeds of heroism that were the rule of this great field are a priceless heritage of American courage and sacrifice—a heritage that belongs both to the North and to the South. Perhaps, most of all, we remember the Battle of Gettysburg because it



PHOTOS BY PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

Left: An unidentified veteran reminisces during a lull in the busy hours of the reunion. Right: John W. Grimes, 91, Long Beach, California, takes time out to read a daily newspaper.

furnished the inspiration for one of the greatest bits of simple eloquence that ever flowed from the tongue of man—Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

The Battle of Gettysburg began through a chance encounter of opposing troops. It was inevitable that the armies of Meade and Lee should clash in this vicinity, but it was an accident that Gettysburg should have been

PHOTO BY P. E. SPERRY

The last campfire of Blue and Gray veterans.



the scene of that encounter. What started as a skirmish developed quickly into one of the major battles of all history. The struggle began on July 1, 1863, and continued with furious intensity for three days.

The contestants on this great battlefield were American soldiers—Americans of the North and of the South. Each was fighting for principles that he sincerely



PHOTOS BY ROLF LENHART

Veteran M. B. Barrett, 92, of Cadiz, Ohio, and an unidentified companion veteran.

believed to represent the eternal truth. How well these soldiers fought—these soldiers of the Blue and of the Gray—is attested by the thousands that sleep today on this field where they fell. Here they rest in eternal glory, martyrs to a cause they loved more than life itself.

We of a later generation can pay only inadequate tribute to their memory, to their courage and to their sacrifice. It remains for their comrades of three-quarters of a century ago to render true homage to those who fought and died on this field. Today, I have the honor to welcome the veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies to this ground hallowed by the blood

of their comrades. These sturdy soldiers are today reliving events of seventy-five years ago. Then as mere boys they answered the call and went forth to battle. Some of them saw service on this very field. Some on other fields and in other battles gave substantial proof of American courage and patriotism.

Today, with the bitterness of the War between the States long buried in the past, these fine old gentlemen



PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

A group of unidentified veterans enjoying a rest while awaiting a call to an official function.

of the North and of the South are recalling old memories, old associations, and old comradships. Through the golden mists of more than seven decades they see again the gleam of campfire and the flash of cannon. Again they hear the roll of drum and the rattle of musketry. Across the years comes the clear note of a boyish song at eventide. To tear-dimmed eyes comes the vision of other days and other scenes. Today the foes of long ago

symbolize with a warm handclasp the reunion—material and spiritual—of the North and the South, the indissoluble union of free American states.

Seventy-five years form but a moment in the history of civilization. Nevertheless, they encompass almost half of the existence of our nation as an independent nation. For our honored guests they bridge the long



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Richard Lolley, 95-year-old colored veteran of Anchorage, Kentucky, is taken through the Confederate camp in a wheel chair by a boy scout.

distance from the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 to the Reunion of Gettysburg in 1938. Through these crowded years from early manhood to ripened maturity these veterans have furnished the leadership for the greatest progress ever made by any nation since civilization began.

In the first years of their young manhood these veterans participated actively in the greatest fratricidal

war that ever rocked the American continent. There was much bitterness in the long, hard struggle. There were many who thought that it would result in a permanent rift in our country, irrespective of which side was victorious. But after the war came the miracle of reconciliation. Probably never in the history of the



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Members of the Pennsylvania Commission and Governor Earle in front of Chairman Rice's field headquarters. Standing, left to right: General Kerr, Mr. O'Neill, General Shannon, Colonel Mather, Dr. Hall, Mr. Schnader. Seated, left to right: Dr. Hanson, Governor Earle, Chairman Rice.

world was a great civil war terminated with less permanent ill feeling. Revenge and recrimination were soon forgotten. North and South united to build America, to develop our country and to place it in the forefront of the community of nations. Sons of the North and sons of the South have long been united in love of country and devotion to its flag.

At the close of the War between the States our population was approximately thirty-five millions, one hundred millions less than today. Our national wealth was but a fraction of what it is today. The great West was almost wholly undeveloped. Every section of the country was suffering from the destruction and desola-



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

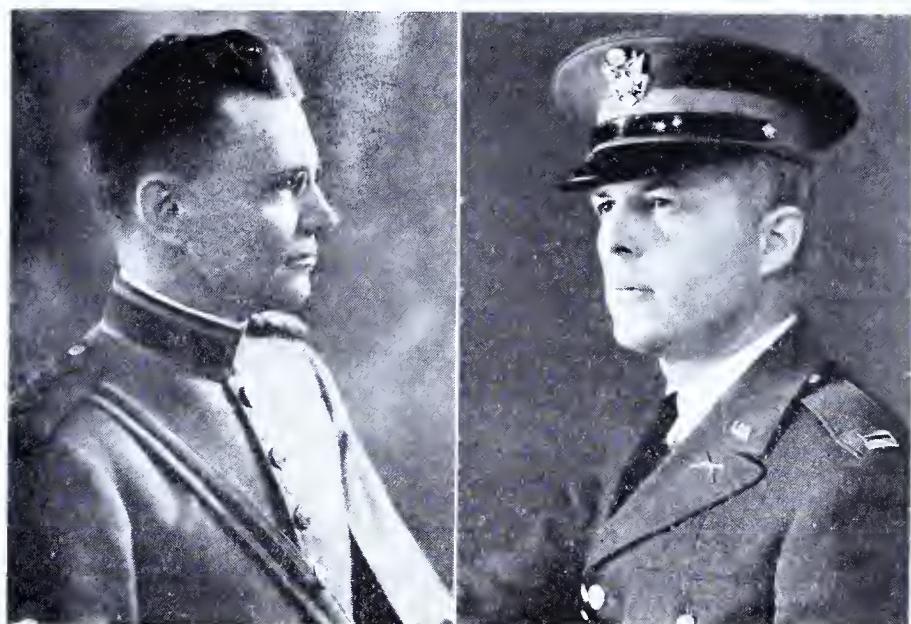
Benjamin F. Williams, 85, who served as a drummer boy in the last year of the Civil War, is being wheeled to a Pullman car at the conclusion of the reunion.

tion wrought by the great war. The danger of a complete economic collapse was very real.

With courage comparable to that which they displayed on the battlefield, the young veterans of both sides assumed a large share of the burden of rebuilding the country. With a song on their lips they crossed the trackless plains to found great cities and establish new enterprises in the mountains and in the valleys of the

far West. They overcame seemingly unsurmountable obstacles to achieve success. They had their reward in the satisfaction of seeing their united country emerge from the shadows to become a great world power. They had the even greater satisfaction of knowing that democracy was being preserved and perpetuated in this great republic.

Veterans of the War between the States did not



PHOTOS BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Left: Captain Thomas F. Darcey, Jr., Leader of the United States Army Band; Right: Major Robb S. MacKie, Commander of the United States Army Band.

regard their obligations of service as ended when they doffed the uniforms of blue and of gray. For nearly three-quarters of a century they furnished constructive leadership for our people. They served ably in every branch of our local and national governments. They joined forces with every movement for civic betterment. Many achieved notable success in science and industry. For their outstanding service in war and in peace these veterans will ever be honored by our people.

We of a later generation are greatly heartened by the inspiration of their achievements. Compared with the difficulties which they overcame, our present troubles seem very small. Inheriting from them the initiative, the ingenuity, and the courage so manifest throughout their useful lives, we may rely upon our ability and that of our descendants to go forward with America to new heights, far beyond the dreams of our forebears.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

The United States Army Band rendering a selection when Governor Earle arrived at his headquarters.

Throughout our history each generation of Americans has been called upon to defend our nation. There never has been a time when the youth of America has not responded nobly to the call of country. The heroism of the soldiers at Gettysburg, the nobility of their sacrifice, have furnished to other generations of soldiers an inspiration that has sustained them in battle and urged

them forward to victory. The memory of their valorous deeds will ever prove a guiding star for all who are privileged to wear their country's uniform.

These hardy veterans, many of whom have come from far places, are here today as the guests of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania. They bring to us a colorful past, redolent with memories of



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

An unidentified veteran, tired but happy, waves a fond farewell as his special train leaves Gettysburg.

the valor, the devotion, and the sacrifice of their youth. I know I speak for all the people of the great land in welcoming these veterans and extending to them our love and admiration. May their health and happiness continue, and may their already long lives be extended through many a joyful year.

As we join in paying homage to our veterans—living and dead—let us recall that all of us have a solemn

obligation to our country. There is service to be rendered in peace as well as in war. Each of us, whether in public or in private life, has an inescapable duty. We must guard with unfaltering fidelity the citadel of our freedom. We must ever defend and preserve our free institutions against any and every attack, open or covert. We must cheerfully assume the obligations of true citizenship.

On this historic site, sanctified by the blood of American patriots, and in the presence of this select company of American veterans, let us rededicate our lives to our country's service. Let us firmly resolve to protect and preserve the democratic ideals that are the soul of America.

CHAIRMAN RICE: The United States Army Band will render the selection "National Spirit."

(The Band played "National Spirit.")

CHAIRMAN RICE: It affords me great pleasure to introduce the next speaker. Allow me to present that grand old gentleman, the Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., Dr. Overton H. Mennet of Los Angeles, California.

(Before Dr. Mennet started to speak, the Army Band played an overture and ended with "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue.")

DOCTOR MENNET: Today we are remembering those who here, such a long time ago, made the supreme sacrifice—some for a cause which, though lost, was dear to them, a cause in the loss of which a great people had a rebirth in unity. I see here before me a beautiful National Military Park, where once men lay in agony. Birds unmolested sing merrily where guns once stood. Foe has become friend. The dissensions that precipitated a costly conflict have passed away.

Three-quarters of a century ago it happened. Those of us who remember this place so well are old, and the passing years have brought tolerance and forgiveness. The wounds are healed, and it is our fervent hope that, with our passing, not even a scar will remain. May we

rest secure in the knowledge that our sons and daughters and their sons and daughters, as integral parts of a great republic, are working together as one undivided people, giving and taking and understanding, so that this Republic may remain as it is now—a land which is almost strange among the nations of the world today, a country where freedom is, thank God, still a reality. Let our meeting here be an example to all the peoples of the earth; let us demonstrate that human differences, which excite the deepest emotions of hate, lust, and fear, can also resolve themselves into love and tolerance. Let us who suffered here plead for mutual confidence and peace among men.

None can regret the outcome of that long past struggle. None with eyes and ears and heart can fail to see the great economic, political, and moral equation that emerged from it. North, South, East, and West—all are now strong in the possession of equal rights and equal opportunities, and all are of equal value in our nation. All are united in one front against aggression from without and within.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is with peculiar pleasure I sincerely greet you here, Blue and Gray, all assembled under one flag, the Stars and Stripes.

We pray that in the future all acts committed under its precious folds may be wise and brave, may be generous and charitable; that the men and women and boys and girls who now enjoy its protection may forever be worthy of its past.

And now, as under this one banner, the Stars and Stripes, we march together into the sunset of our lives, as together we prepare for the last Camp and Taps, may God bless each one of you.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I next have great pleasure in introducing the Commander-in-Chief of the U.C.V., General John M. Claypool, of St. Louis, Missouri.

(The Army Band played "Dixie.")

GENERAL CLAYPOOL: To you the Honorable Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Commission, and to the Secretary of the War Department of these great United States, and to all the veterans of the Blue and Gray, I feel myself most happy that I can speak to you people this afternoon for the first time. I want to say to you that my subject is Americanism, true Americanism. I represent the Southern element of this institution that is meeting here on this occasion. I represent them as being true Americans. Individually my ancestors were born in America. James Claypool, my direct ancestor, was an immigrant, and he was one of the witnesses of the Declaration of Independence. He stood by his comrades and fought for our independence in the Revolutionary War. He witnessed the signature of John Hancock to that great document, and he was the great-grandfather of your representative here today.

And I am happy to have this privilege of speaking. I have spoken before many audiences but I have never spoken before an audience which impressed me as much as this one does. I only want to talk to you for just a few minutes.

When we consider the great struggle that occurred in this place seventy-five years ago today, and when we consider the outcome of that great struggle of the American people, I say to you that the American people as a whole deserve great honor. I say they deserve great honor because of their manhood, and because of their spirit of reconciliation. I shall have to forgive my brother here [he turned and faced Dr. Mennet] because there is a principle that demands it. However, I have forgotten everything that may have occurred between us because the gentleman here and myself are both members of the same fellowship. Therefore, we can't hold anything against each other, and truly this is a wonderful thing. This could happen only in these United American States.

I wish to say that had it not been for that refinement and that grand Americanism in the South, there

would have been guerilla warfare going on in this country up to this very day, but the Southern people were too high-minded, possessed too much Americanism, for anything of that kind to happen.

I want to say to you that I am happy that I was born on the other side of the Ohio River; therefore, I speak to you as a true American today. "The Lord praise and help us all today" is my fervent wish and that we may have a grand and glorious association here today. This wish comes from your humble servant.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We will now have another selection by the Army Band.

(The Band played a selection.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: I would like to present to our guests, the veterans of the North and South, and escorts, the people who are largely responsible for having you here. First I will present the members of the Federal Commission. Several of the members are unable to be present; however, they will be here later in the week. The members of the Federal Commission are:

The Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War

The Honorable Hugh L. White, Governor of Mississippi

The Honorable Joseph E. Guffey, Senator from Pennsylvania

The Honorable Harry L. Haines, Congressman from the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District

The Honorable Marvin Jones, Congressman from the Eighteenth Texas District

The members of the Pennsylvania Commission who are present today are the following:

Dr. Willis D. Hall

Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, President of Gettysburg College

Adjutant General Frederick B. Kerr

Colonel Victor C. Mather

The Honorable Gerald P. O'Neill

General Edward C. Shannon

CHAIRMAN RICE: General Shannon is the Commanding Officer of the camp. The members of the State Commission who are not present for this program are the Honorable William A. Schnader and the Honorable William S. McLean. The Executive Officer of the camp, who has been here for a month, is Colonel Milton G. Baker.

(All the members present arose and were introduced to the audience and received proper recognition.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: The Secretary of War has designated the Quartermaster General of the Army to assist in the preparation of this great undertaking and has appointed Colonel John T. Harris to assist General Henry Gibbins. Another officer who has been on the ground for several weeks to assist in the preparation of this great undertaking is Major E. G. Thomas. We will close these exercises this afternoon with the benediction delivered by Chaplain J. J. Methvin, Chaplain of the U.C.V.

CHAPLAIN METHVIN: We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for this demonstration of faith in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Man, and we thank Thee for this manifestation of Thy great love in permitting us to be present at this great reunion and together to rejoice together, to weep together, and to fight together against all wrong, and by the Grace of Thy great will and divine inspiration may brotherly love continue. May Thy love be disseminated. May we rightly love one another as we march on through life until its final end. Amen.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We will close this meeting by standing and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," which will be played by the Army Band.

(The Army Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner.")

THE OFFICIAL PARADE

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1938, 1:30 P. M.

HEN the State Commission officially designated Saturday, July 2, as Veterans' Day, it proposed to invite representative musical and marching units of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the United Spanish War Veterans to participate in the official parade, in addition to the Regular Army units, the Pennsylvania National Guard, the State and Federal Commissions; and distinguished guests. It was determined that the parade would be limited to the above-named units and that the veterans of the Civil War would review the procession as honored guests.

Lieutenant Colonel Lester L. Lampert, graduate of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and an officer of wide experience, then serving as professor of Military Science and Tactics at Gettysburg College, was invited by the Commission to assume the gigantic task of arranging for the parade.



PHOTO BY ROLF LENHART

Lieutenant Colonel Lester L. Lampert, Chairman of the Veterans' Day Committee, and officer in charge of the official parade.

The Commission requested the Commanding General of the Third Corps Area to make Colonel Lampert available for service with the Commission in the planning and execution of the Veterans' Day Program. On January 28, 1938, the Commission was notified that Colonel Lampert would be available for services with the Commission in the following order, issued by command of Major General Albert J. Bowley:

"1. The Pennsylvania State Commission has informally requested the services of Lt. Colonel Lester L. Lampert, Infantry, to assist with non-military exercises during the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, which ends July 4, 1938.

"2. It is understood that Lt. Colonel Lampert is now assisting them to plan such exercises in connection with the parade of patriotic organizations on 'Veterans' Day.'

"3. Lt. Colonel Lampert is not scheduled for summer camps and the request of the Commission for his services, as indicated above, is approved in assisting them in preparing non-military exercises."

At the 1936 convention of the Pennsylvania Department of the American Legion, the proposed observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final joint reunion of the Blue and Gray was endorsed, and the Department Commander was authorized to appoint a "Blue and Gray Reunion Committee" to co-operate with the State Commission in the furtherance of the program. The following committee was appointed: John S. Rice, Gettysburg, Chairman; T. Reilly Lytle, Clearfield; H. F. Hopkins, New Cumberland; M. R. Tibby, Punxsutawney; Samuel N. Serff, Hanover.

At the 1936 national convention of the American Legion the program was also endorsed, and also at the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1937.

At the 1937 convention of the Pennsylvania Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Department

Commander was authorized to appoint a committee to co-operate with the State Commission. This committee included James E. Van Zandt, Altoona, Chairman; General C. Blaine Smathers, Scotland; Richard F. Yost, York; and C. A. Gnau, Harrisburg.

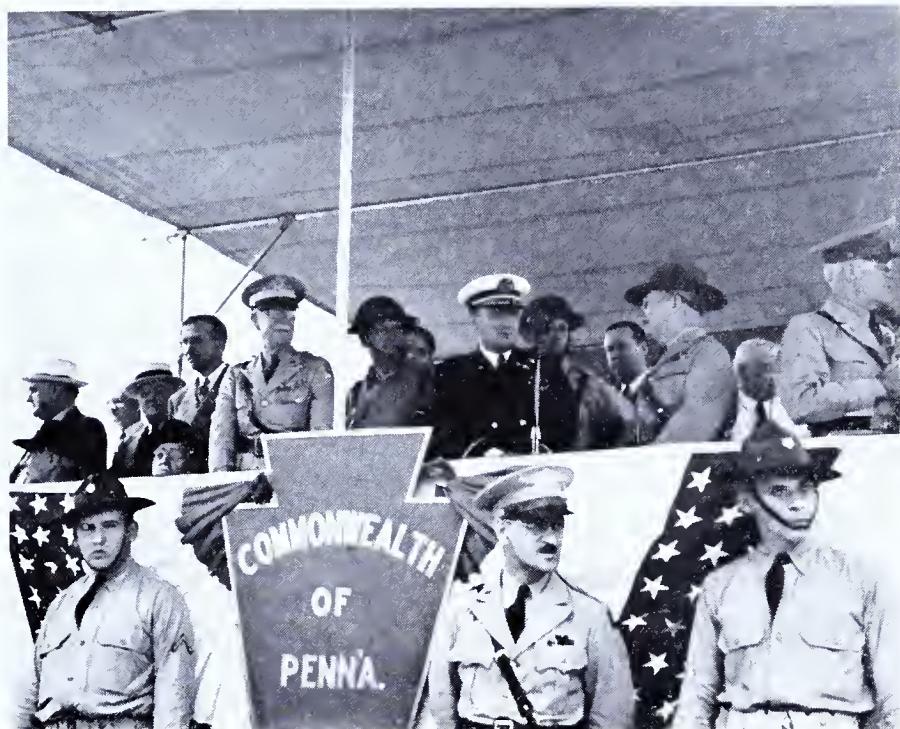


PHOTO BY P. E. SPERRY

Governor Earle (white cap) in the reviewing stand at the official parade. In the lower left-hand corner, with only their heads visible, are G.I.R. Commander-in-Chief Mennet and Major Calvin Gilbert, 100, only surviving Gettysburg veteran. Standing, left to right: Senator Guffey, Dr. Hanson, Congressman Haines, Chairman Rice, General Shannon, Colonel Manley, Governor Earle, Major Gilchrist, Mr. Gerald P. O'Neill, General Parsons, Lieutenant Governor Cooch of Delaware, and General Gibbons.

The three younger veterans' organizations in Gettysburg were invited by the State Commission to appoint committees to co-operate with the State Commission in the formation of a Gettysburg Veterans' Committee to assist in planning and executing the program for Veterans' Day.

The Sergeant William M. Steffy Camp, No. 126, of the United Spanish War Veterans appointed C. L. Nett, Arthur M. Myers, Chalmers Kennel, Ralph Sando, and Harry Legore. The Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 15 appointed Clyde D. Berger, Henry Steiniger, Roy D. Renner, John Highland, and C. W. Epley. The Albert J. Lentz Post No. 202 of the American Legion appointed Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Lampert, Howard W. Sheffer, A. Harrison Barr, James R. McConaghie, Horace E. Smiley, C. Arthur Brame, and Albert V. Cardenti.

On January 21, 1938, the three committees organized and elected the following executive committee:

General Chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Lester L. Lampert; C. L. Nett; Colonel J. L. Barton; and Lieutenant Clyde D. Berger.

Committees were appointed as follows:

Band and Drum Corps Camp: Colonel J. L. Barton, Chairman and Camp Commander; Major William G. Weaver, Executive Officer; Lieutenant George W. Boehner, Adjutant; M. T. Hartman, Supply Officer; Sergeant Raymond Strohm, F. R. Rowe, Utility Officers; John Highland, Messing Officer; and C. W. Epley, Transportation Officer.

Reception and Entertainment: C. L. Nett, Chairman, John D. Keith, Esq., William H. Allison, Dr. W. S. Mountain, Frank Slonaker, Roy D. Renner, and Arthur M. Myers.

Evening Program: Lieutenant Clyde D. Berger, Chairman, C. Arthur Brame, and Henry Steiniger.

Parade: Lieutenant Colonel Lester L. Lampert, Chairman, Lieutenant Stuart H. Moyer, Lieutenant Harold A. Dunkelberger, and Lieutenant Jacob Britcher.

The State Commission, the State Veterans' Committees, and the Gettysburg Veterans' group determined to execute a program which would include an afternoon parade and an evening entertainment in honor of the Civil War veterans who would be guests at the reunion. It was also determined to invite official bands and drum

corps of the American Legion, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars from a number of states to participate in the parade and to be reviewed by the National Commander of each organization, the State and Federal Commissions, and the Civil War veterans. It was determined that a championship band and drum corps would be selected from this group

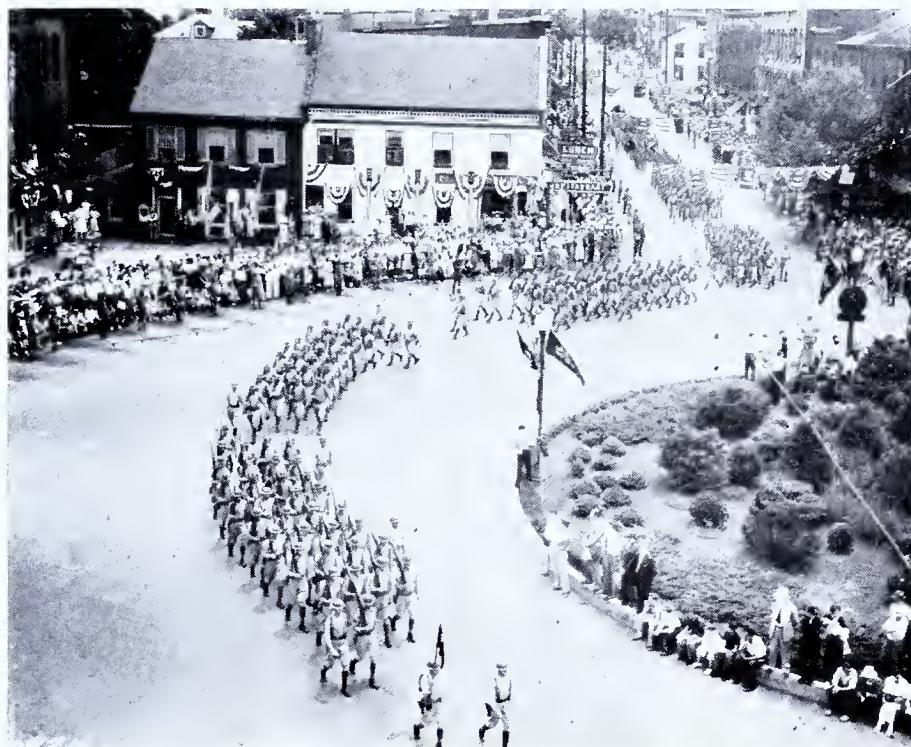


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A United States Army 12th Infantry unit circling Center Square in the official parade.

and that the members of each winning organization would be awarded a special commemorative medal and a citation for the colors of their organization. The committees also approved a plan to award a commemorative citation to all participating bands and drum corps.

All posts and camps of the younger veterans' organizations in the twenty-nine states which were represented in the Battle of Gettysburg were invited to participate

in the parade, and it was determined that to be consistent with the scope of the celebration the parade should be so constructed as to command national interest. The Regular Army units which were authorized to participate in the program were invited to join in the parade, which also, necessarily, included the United States Army Band and the United States Marine Band.

In formulating plans for the parade the committees spent many hours in a study of the limitations of the road net at Gettysburg, traffic problems, and, in particular, the welfare of the aged veterans who were to be honored guests during the reunion. The conclusion of the committees was that the parade should be definitely limited to the above-mentioned organizations and that it should not be more than two and one-half hours in duration.

Many patriotic organizations requested representation in the procession, and serious consideration was given to their requests. The decision of the committees was that it would be utterly impossible to accommodate a representative unit from all such organizations without extending the length of the parade beyond practical limits. There was no intention on the part of the operating groups to eliminate any organization, but as a matter of convenience and out of respect to the welfare of the aged veterans the decision to limit the size of the procession and the extent of the march was adhered to.

The National Commanders of the five younger veterans' organizations were invited to participate in and review the parade. They included Alfred J. Kennedy, United Spanish War Veterans; Scott P. Squyres, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Daniel J. Doherty, American Legion; Maple T. Harl, Disabled American Veterans; and Harry H. Schaffer, Jewish War Veterans. Prior to the opening of the reunion program, Commander Harl of the Disabled American Veterans announced that he would be unable to attend and sent as his representative Vivian D. Corbley.

Since most of the musical units which planned to participate in the parade would spend one or more nights in Gettysburg, it was deemed necessary that a special camp be provided to house the personnel of the various groups together with their transportation equipment and musical instruments. The question of mess for these



PHOTO BY JAMES SAWDERS

A United States Cavalry unit circling Center Square in the official parade.

groups was a matter of grave importance because no funds were available to cover this extra expense. Hence, suitable facilities were arranged in the form of food concessions, in reasonable proximity to the camp, with private organizations to serve meals at moderate cost and thus afford a service essential to these visitors, especially on parade day. These arrangements made it possible to eliminate any possibility of delay in starting the parade at the appointed hour.

Headquarters for the Veterans' Committee was provided in the State Commission offices, and national and state officers of the allied groups of younger veterans gave the entire program their fullest support. There was every indication on all sides of sincere and earnest co-operation.

The starting time of the parade was set at 1:30 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. The starting point of the parade was fixed at the junction of the Baltimore Pike (Baltimore Street) and the Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue). The procession moved promptly at the appointed hour, proceeding north on Baltimore Street, through Center Square, north on Carlisle Street to Lincoln Avenue, west on Lincoln Avenue to Seminary Avenue, and thence south onto the College campus, and passed in review in the Memorial Stadium of Gettysburg College, continuing through the Stadium and thence by a back road to Washington Street and thence either north or south to the headquarters point of each participating unit. Each musical organization was permitted three minutes within the college stadium to render the prescribed number of flourishes or appropriate music and to execute such drills as they deemed necessary.

The judges in the reviewing area to select the championship band and drum corps were Major R. F. Mackie and Captain Thomas F. Darcey, Jr., of the United States Army Band. Lieutenant Stuart H. Moyer was the judge along the line of march. The troops and organizations in the order of march follow.

ORDER OF MARCH

Grand Marshal's Section

Detachment of Pennsylvania Motor Police, headed by Admiral P. W. Foote, Commissioner of Pennsylvania Motor Police.

Grand Marshal, Major General Edward C. Shannon, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Chief of Staff, Colonel Milton G. Baker, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Staff:

Lieut. Colonel Lester L. Lampert, Infantry, U.S.A.

Capt. Willet J. Baird, Infantry, U.S.A.

1st Lieut. M. H. Tindall, A.D.G.

Lieut. J. B. Carville, A.D.G.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A United States Army Infantry unit circles Center Square in the official parade.

FIRST DIVISION

Marshal's Section

Marshal, the Honorable George H. Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania, with Major General James F. Parsons, Commanding General of the Third Corps Area.

Chief of Staff, Colonel Victor C. Mather, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Staff: Capt. E. A. Gilbert, Infantry, A.D.G.
Lieut. D. Eiseman, Infantry, A.D.G.

FIRST SECTION

United States Army Band.

National Commanders

Dr. Overton H. Mennet, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R.

General John M. Claypool, Commander-in-Chief of the U.C.V.

Major Calvin Gilbert, Commander, Gettysburg, G.A.R. Post.

The Honorable C. A. Heiges, Burgess of Gettysburg, with the Town Council:

R. M. Hoffman
Frank B. Slonaker
D. K. Kindlehart
Samuel D. Weikert
J. Price Oyler
Clyde D. Berger
William H. Scott
H. M. Oyler

Federal Commission for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg:

Hon. Joseph F. Guffey, U. S. Senator

Hon. Harry L. Haines, U. S. Congressman

Pennsylvania State Commission for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg:

Hon. John S. Rice, State Senator

Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson

Adjutant General Frederick B. Kerr

Hon. William S. McLean

Hon. Gerald P. O'Neill

Hon. William A. Schnader

Dr. Willis D. Hall

Paul L. Roy, Executive Secretary
National Commander of the United Spanish War
Veterans, and Party.

Alfred J. Kennedy

National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign
Wars, and Party.

Scott P. Squyres



PHOTO BY JAMES SAWDERS

United States Army Cavalry, headed by its mounted band, passing through Center Square in the official parade.

National Commander of the American Legion, and
Party.

Daniel J. Doherty

National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans,
and Party.

Harry H. Schaffer

Representative National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

Vivian D. Corbley

SECOND DIVISION

Marshal's Section

Marshal, Colonel F. W. Manley. Commanding the 16th Brigade.

Executive Officer, Major H. C. Gilchrist.

Staff: Capt. E. K. Wright, 34th Infantry, S-3

Capt. B. A. Byrne, 16th Brigade Adj.

1st Lieut. Eli Stevens, 12th Infantry,
Ass't Adj.

FIRST SECTION

12th Infantry, with 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry, attached.

SECOND SECTION

Band and 2nd Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, with scout cars attached.

THIRD SECTION

Band and 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery.

FOURTH SECTION

Provisional Battalion, Coast Artillery.

FIFTH SECTION

Provisional Battalion, 66th Infantry (Light Tanks).

THIRD DIVISION

Marshal's Section

Marshal, Pennsylvania State Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans.

FIRST SECTION

United States Marine Band.

Pennsylvania Department Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Party.

Pennsylvania Department Commander of the American Legion, and Party.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

United States Army light tanks, 66th Infantry, passing in review in the Gettysburg College Stadium.

Pennsylvania Department Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, and Party.

Pennsylvania State Veterans' Committee of the American Legion.

Pennsylvania State Veterans' Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Gettysburg Commanders of the United Spanish War Veterans and the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans.

SECOND SECTION

J. F. Speer Post No. 615, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Drum and Bugle Corps, Wilmington, Delaware.

John L. Noble Post No. 3, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Band, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Nuss-O'Hara-Todd Post No. 184, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Drum and Bugle Corps, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Hattal Taylor Post No. 333, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Drum and Bugle Corps, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

White Rose Post No. 556, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Kiltie Band, York, Pennsylvania.

Sgt. Lawrence Chambers Post No. 710, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Band, Steelton, Pennsylvania.

Howard W. Kahler Post No. 844, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Drum and Bugle Corps, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Pvt. Earl E. Aurand Post No. 1086, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Drum and Bugle Corps, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

THIRD SECTION

Hanover Post No. 2506, Drum and Bugle Corps, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Hanover, Pennsylvania. Harold Bair Post No. 14, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg Post No. 27, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

York Post No. 127, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, York, Pennsylvania.

William H. Bollman Post No. 158, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Hershey Post No. 386, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Albert J. Lentz Post No. 202, American Legion,

Drum and Bugle Corps, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
Red Lion Post No. 543, American Legion, Drum
and Bugle Corps, Red Lion, Pennsylvania.

FOURTH SECTION

Sgt. Frank Ahner Post No. 241, Veterans of
Foreign Wars, Stamford, Connecticut.

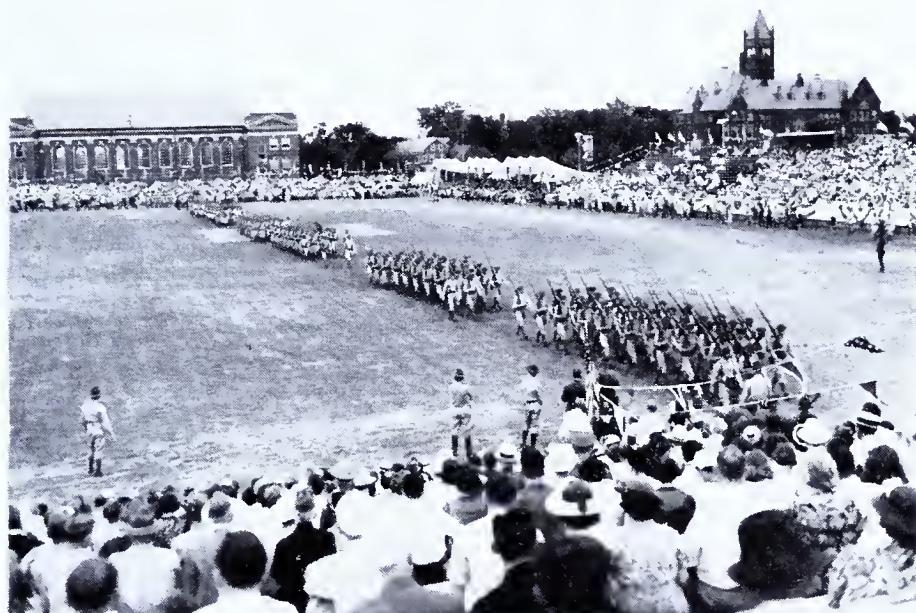


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A United States Army 34th Infantry unit passing before the reviewing stand.

Champaign Post No. 195, Veterans of Foreign
Wars, Drum and Bugle Corps, Baltimore, Maryland.

American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps of Balti-
more, Baltimore, Maryland.

Morris Frock Post No. 42, American Legion,
Junior Drum and Bugle Corps, Hagerstown,
Maryland.

Norman N. Dow Post No. 1761, Veterans of

Foreign Wars, Junior Fife and Drum Corps, Bangor, Maine.

American Legion Zouaves, American Legion, Drill Team, Jackson, Michigan, Richard F. Smith Post No. 29.

The George Westinghouse Post No. 230 was represented in the parade by its Post colors. The Kiltie Band of the White Rose Post, No. 556, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of York, Pennsylvania was adjudged the championship band. The Drum and Bugle Corps of the Private Earl E. Aurand Post, No. 1086, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania was adjudged the championship Drum and Bugle Corps.

The evening was devoted to a program arranged for the Civil War veterans by the younger veterans. This was preceded by a half-hour band concert by the United States Marine Band. The program started at 8:00 o'clock. Chairman John S. Rice of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission was selected to act as master of ceremonies, and Doctor Henry W. A. Hanson, President of Gettysburg College, pronounced the invocation.

The program included the playing of "America" by a veteran band and the playing of "Dixie" by a drum and bugle corps. General John M. Claypool, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was introduced to the assemblage. A drum and bugle corps played "Yankee Doodle." Dr. Overton H. Mennet, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, sang "Tenting Tonight On the Old Camp Ground." Following another musical selection the National Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans gave a brief address. The United States Marine Band played "Over There" and the National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars spoke briefly. After the playing of "Keep the Home Fires Burning" the National Commander of the American Legion addressed the audience.

The championship band and drum corps played "Till We Meet Again" and the audience joined in singing the chorus. The National Adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans spoke for the National Commander and the Commander of the Jewish War Veterans addressed the gathering.

This was followed by a drill by the American Legion

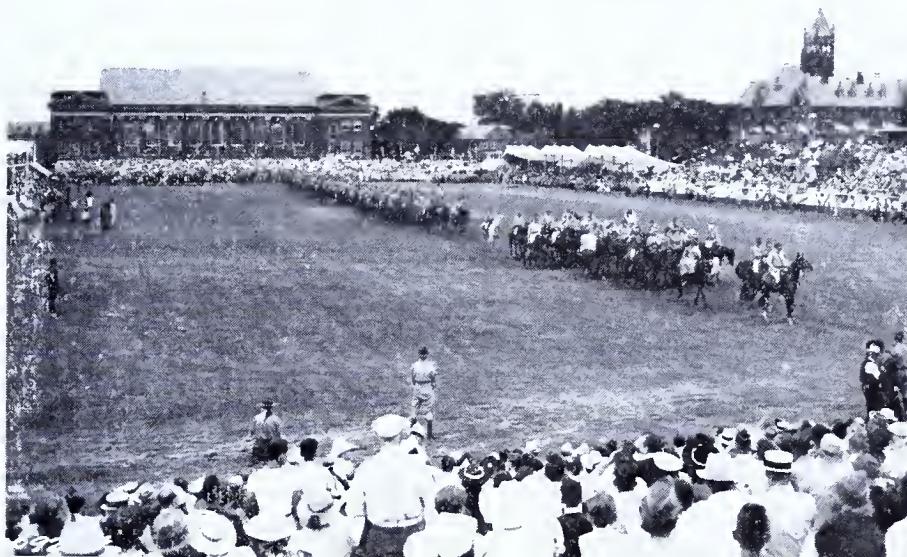


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

The United States Army 3rd Cavalry passing before the reviewing stand.

Zouaves drill team of Jackson, Michigan, under the command of Captain William Sparks.

The championship band and drum corps were then awarded citations and medals after which the United States Marine Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The evening's program was concluded by the sounding of "Taps" by two buglers stationed in the cupola of Old Dorm at Gettysburg College, with two other buglers resounding the distant echo from a nearby hillside.

It is significant to note that perhaps for the first time in the history of the younger veterans' organizations the four National Commanders and the representative of a fifth participated in a program from the same rostrum and were joined by the commanders-in-chief of the parent Civil War veterans' organizations.

Of the parade an Associated Press correspondent wrote:

"Blue and Gray-clad veterans of the Civil War reviewed today the smartly stepping veterans who fought in more recent wars.

"Two thousand survivors of the armies of the north and south here for the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg watched from seats in canopied stands as a three mile long parade passed through the stadium of Gettysburg College.

"In the parade which began on the battlefield and moved through this historic town were three thousand regular army troops, hundreds of legionnaires, and thirty bands."

* * *

For the Washington *Evening Star*, Staff Correspondent Blair Bolles wrote:

"For two hours today the old men in Blue and Gray, who tomorrow evening will gather around bloody Oak Ridge to hear the President dedicate the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, watched a modern army display its might in a parade that rolled up from the battlefield between Seminary and Cemetery Ridges, through the crowded streets of Gettysburg, and across the grassy field of Gettysburg College stadium.

"At least 125,000 men, women, and children packed the stadium, lined the sidewalks, and clung perilously to window sills and roofs to see the parade. Approximately 3,000 soldiers took part, along with 1,500 former soldiers in the organizations of the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion. . . .

"General Claypool, Commander-in-chief of the Confederate veterans, cried during the review of the parade and asked to be taken back to his tent, but Dr. Mennet, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, announced that he intended to sing 'Tenting on the Old Camp-Ground' at the night ceremony. He made good on his promise."

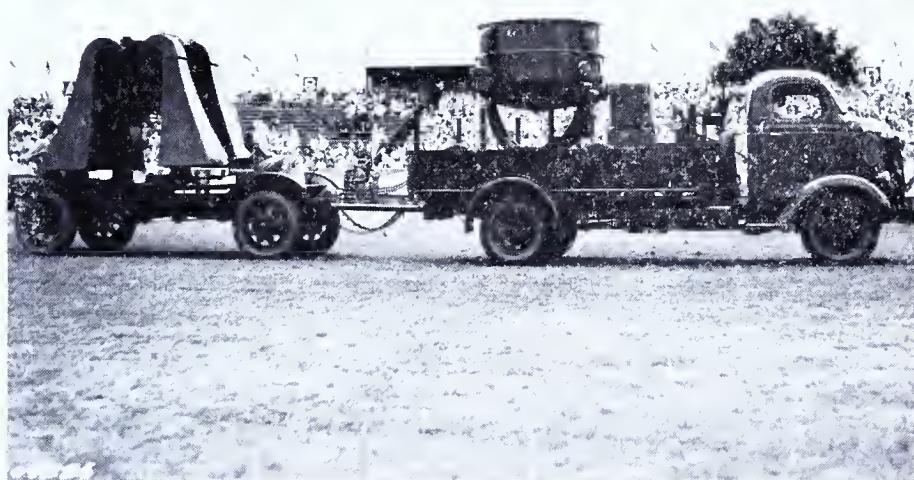


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A United States Army anti-aircraft searchlight and sound locator unit passing before the crowd in the reviewing stadium.

* * *

The United Press reporter for the Chicago Tribune said:

"The men who fought America's wars from Bull Run to San Juan and to the Marne pilgrimaged to the battlefield at Gettysburg today to honor those who fell seventy-five years ago in the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.

"They came with their sons and grandsons in the uniforms of bygone eras—in butternut and dark blue, in the scarlet of the Zouaves, in the buff of the Rough Riders, and in the rusty khaki of Flanders fields—to join in a giant parade at the last reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

"The nation's modern war tanks, mounted machine-gun troops, anti-aircraft guns, and other war equipment passed before the aging veterans in the parade, which included 3,000 regular army troops. Huge canvas canopies protected the veterans from a warm sun.

"Long before martial music and marching feet sounded in the narrow streets of this old town, the Blue and Gray tent-camps were bright with color. Tens of thousands of visitors jammed every curb."

* * *

John O'Reilly, staff correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, wrote as follows:

"Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Confederate States of America, 1,800 strong and ranging from eighty-eight to 112 years old, endured a 92-degree temperature this afternoon to review a parade of 5,000 men of the United States Army and veterans of wars more recent than the War Between the States. The fighting men of the North and the South watched the display of modern military strength with tolerance, but there was a general feeling in their ranks that the youngsters on parade didn't know what a real war was.

"The parade, with its motorized artillery, machine-guns, searchlights, and tanks, moved through the battlefield where seventy-five years ago today the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac were doing battle with smooth-bore cannon, muskets, squirrel rifles, canister, and Minie balls.

"In the reviewing stand at the stadium of Gettysburg College were Dr. Overton H. Mennet, eighty-nine-year-old Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and General John M. Claypool, ninety-seven,

the Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. Standing with them was Governor George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, and numerous other government and Army officials. Also gazing out upon the ranks of youthful, khaki-clad soldiers of today was the real host at this last reunion of the Blue and the Gray. He is Major Calvin Gilbert, ninety-nine years old, the

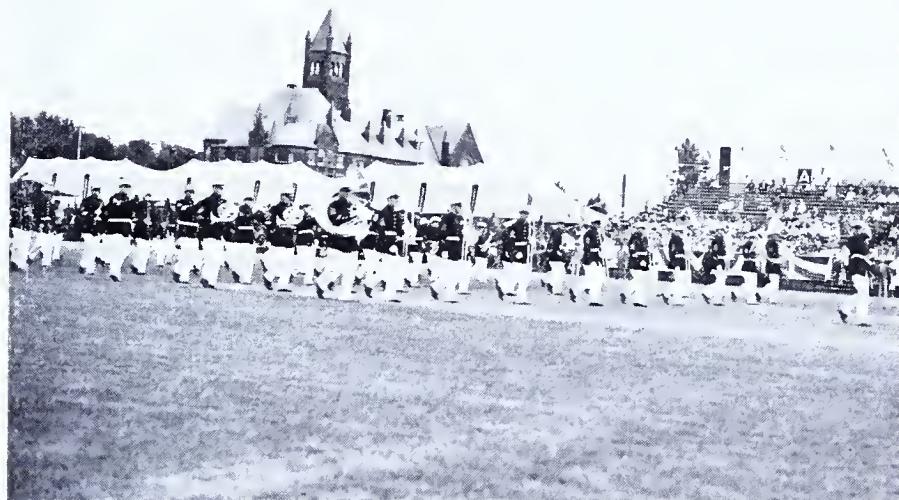


PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

The United States Marine Band marches across Memorial Field at Gettysburg College in the official parade.

only remaining Civil War veteran in the town of Gettysburg.

"Reviewing the parade was but a part of today's ceremonies in the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the high point of the Civil War. This morning the veterans in both camps had a lot of fun with Governor Earle. The Governor went visiting in both encampments, and was met with jokes and friendly

handshakes as he passed among the long rows of tents. Each tent houses a veteran and his attendant."

* * *

The New York *Times* staff correspondent, W. A. MacDonald wired the following:

"Heat reminiscent of seventy-five years ago pressed down on Gettysburg today as the veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies mingled in reunion and reviewed a parade in their honor after it had swung through the streets of this little town.

"There were no speeches this afternoon, only the stutter and the thud of drums, the blare of bugles, the quickening beat of 'Dixie' and the swing of 'Maryland, My Maryland,' together with the tunes of the World War and a skirl of Scottish pipes. But in the rapt attention of the old men there was something more moving than any words.

"The afternoon brought a throng to the peaceful stadium. Almost seventy-five years before to the minute, General Lee was telling his commanders how they were to make their attack.

"No sound of musketry marked this afternoon as the commanders in chief of the veterans climbed slowly from automobiles and walked to their places in the reviewing stand on the arms of young soldiers.

"The parade was led by mounted men of the Pennsylvania motor police. The steady ranks of the 12th United States Infantry moved across the field, the yellow gloves of mounted officers at salute as the colors went by, soldiers' hands snapped up, and the hands of the old men wavered to their hat brims. Guidons leveled in respect to the men in blue and gray.

"In the reviewing stand Commander-in-Chief Mennet and Commander-in-Chief John M. Claypool of the Confederates sat side by side, sometimes chatting together. The .30-caliber machine guns went by; there was nothing like those seventy-five years ago. Through the cavalry drums came 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River.'



LOWER PHOTOS BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS TOP PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE
Top: a group reviewing the parade. Left to right: Senator Guffey, General Claypool, Governor Earle, Dr. Mennet, Major Calvin Gilbert (seated), Associated Press reporter Bunker (hand at check), General Shannon, National Commander Doherty of the American Legion, and General Parsons. Lower left shows Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, widow of the Confederate General, broadcasting. Lower right shows Chairman Rice and G.A.R. Commander Mennet.

"Came armored trucks with more machine guns, showing the transition from the horse to the mechanized forces. The Third Cavalry from Fort Myer, Virginia, was putting on a good show. Artillery moved past, then great searchlights and queer-looking devices that listen for hostile airplanes. Three-inch guns of the 62nd Coast Artillery rolled over the field as the artillerymen sat with folded arms. Rolling machine shops, trucks that carried tractors, bigger guns—all the steel and speed of modern war went rumbling along. Tanks roared as they passed the stand and jumped their speed.

"'Seventy-five years ago we met as enemies, today we meet as friends,' said Commander Claypool to Commander Mennet for the news reel cameras, and the Union chieftain replied in kind.

"The bands came to 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' and lips moved to 'Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord.'

"To the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' the officers of the Legion took their places in the stand. Leaders of the Spanish War Veterans and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars came with them.

"Commander-in-Chief Mennet stood as the bands played, but sat down from time to time. Commander-in-Chief Claypool left the stand after a while to return to his headquarters. Both chieftains were on the program to speak tonight, and the heat was trying.

"A girl drum major got a rebel yell as she stepped along at the head of the Norman Dow Post of Bangor, Maine. Soon the music died away. The parade was at an end. The old men who fought so long ago moved slowly back to their encampments."

* * *

Hugh Sutherland reported to the *Philadelphia Record* as follows:

"The nation's history was spanned today by the mutual salutes of the men who have fought its wars.

"Before some 2000 survivors of the Civil War there marched a three-mile train of their spiritual descendants.

As they passed through the college stadium, echoing to the applause of 30,000 spectators, from successive commanders came the order: 'Eyes right!'

"Then American Legionnaires, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spanish War veterans, and regular army men

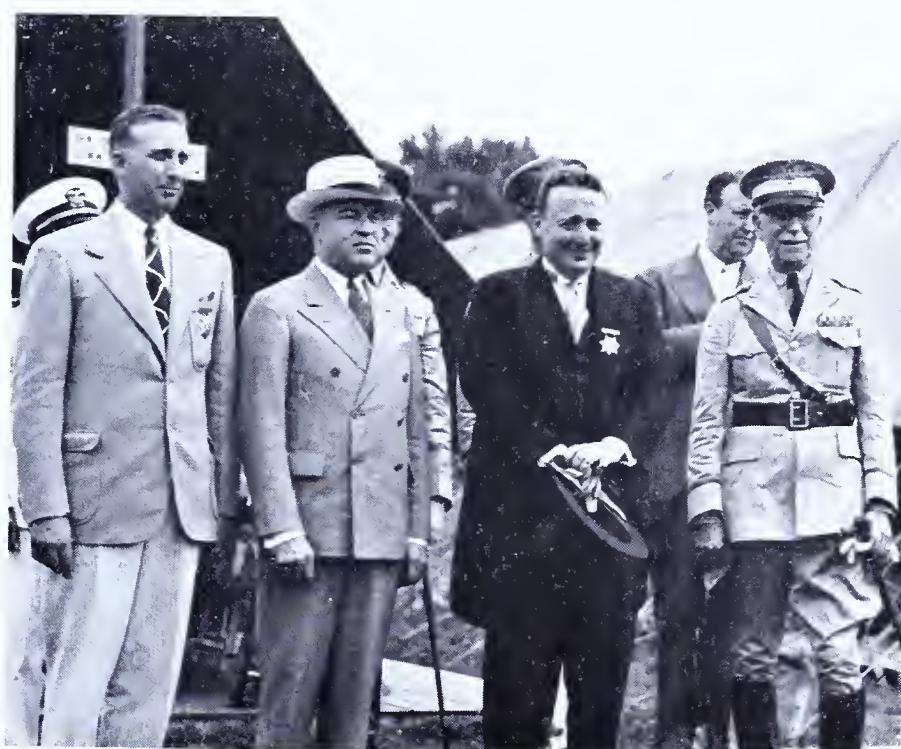


PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

The Governor of Pennsylvania welcoming the Secretary of War, July 1, 1938. Photo shows, front row, left to right: Chairman Rice, Secretary of War Woodring, Governor Earle, and General Shannon. In the rear and between Governor Earle and General Shannon is Mr. Gerald P. O'Neill, a member of the Pennsylvania Commission.

spoke their message to weary eyes that reflected the blue and gray of their owners' uniforms.

"And in the air that throbbed with massed footbeats there seemed to hang an invisible roster of America's years of strife—1917, 1898, 1863.

"Then beyond—1846, 1812, 1776

"Well, the 1400 Northerners and the 600 Confederates who are here to celebrate the struggle they engaged in seventy-five years ago may have looked backward today as well as forward.

"As Governor Earle said when he greeted them on this very field yesterday: 'Many of you here have bridged the entire span of our country's history, in that you have met and spoken with those who witnessed or fought in the Revolution.'

"And so the former warriors leaned on their canes and watched the greatest veterans' parade this historic spot has ever seen.

"The vanguard arrived in the stadium about two o'clock, after passing from the south side of town through streets jammed with visitors.

"As the detachment of Pennsylvania State Police, headed by Colonel Percival W. Foote, entered the east gate to the field a beneficent north wind beclouded the hot sun. From the first car stepped the grand marshal, Major General Edward C. Shannon, commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

"General Shannon directed the placing of distinguished guests in the reviewing stand. First came Governor Earle, marshal of the First Division, accompanied by Major General James F. Parsons, ranking officer of the Army's 3rd Corps Area.

"Mrs. Earle and the Governor's brother-in-law, Colonel Victor C. Mather, took their places and then, in order, the following:

"Dr. Overton H. Mennet, eighty-nine, leader of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his one-time foe, General John M. Claypool, ninety-three, head of the United Confederate Veterans.

"Major Calvin Gilbert, commander of the Gettysburg G.A.R. Post; C. A. Heiges, burgess of Gettysburg, and his eight-man town council; U. S. Senator Joseph F. Guffey and Congressman Harry L. Haines, both of Pennsylvania, and both members of the Federal anniversary commission.

"Eight members of the State Commission, co-sponsors of this last reunion; National Commanders Alfred J. Kennedy, Scott P. Squyres, Daniel J. Doherty, Harry H. Schaffer, and Vivian D. Corbley, who are the respective chieftains of the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Disabled Veterans of America.

"Sharp on the heels of the reviewing party came the second of the parade's three divisions—the Regular Army contingent, 3500 strong.

"Marshaled by Colonel F. W. Manley, commander of the 16th Brigade, the khaki-clad marchers passed by to the exit which divided the packed stands on the field's west side.

"Following the combined 12th and 34th Infantry marchers was the 3rd Cavalry's second squadron. Throughout the stands bent old men who had wielded sabers from horseback three-quarters of a century ago leaned forward to catch the proud picture of the horsemen. Then, as the squadron's scout cars hummed into view, a strange expression of bafflement came over the old ex-horsemen. 'So that is cavalry now!'

"Preceded in many cases by bands, the 6th Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery, and the 66th Infantry came swinging by. Erect men jounced along on rumbling caissons and exchanged glances with the men they are here to honor.

"With the infantry came the fifteen roaring tanks which escorted Secretary of War Woodring from the Mason and Dixon Line yesterday.

"The first six crawled through. The last group waited, then dashed through at thirty-five or forty miles per hour to show off.

"The lead tank released six doves as it passed the stand.

"The entire 3rd Division, led by Pennsylvania commanders of the participating veterans' outfits, consisted of drum, bugle, and fife corps attached.

"From six States they came, resplendent in brilliant uniforms. And, now the strangest look of all—a sort of mutual respect—glowed in the eyes of weary old men and exuberant children.

"Both groups seemed solemn at first. But as the youngsters tooted out old campaign and marching songs, a reminiscent gleam lighted up the eyes of the venerable gentlemen in blue and gray. Soon their feet were tapping to the tread of the marchers.

"As the American Legion Zouaves, last in line, passed, the ever-ready fleet of buses swarmed to the stands to take the guests of honor to their two camps.

"Unique in a unique parade was a young University of Pennsylvania student, W. Richard Gordon, of Oak Lane, Philadelphia. If his 'civvies' looked incongruous at first among the uniformed legionnaires, a second glance dispelled the thought.

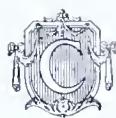
"Across his breast were strung a number of medals won by his grandfather in the Civil War. The old fighting member of Pennsylvania's 27th Volunteers died a few years ago. But before that, his grandson promised to take his place if such a reunion as this were ever to take place.

"Today young Gordon kept his pledge."

THE VETERANS' PROGRAM

COLLEGE STADIUM

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1938, 8 P. M.

 CHAIRMAN RICE: Veterans, all Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Marine Band will open with "America."

(The Marine Band played "America.")

CHAIRMAN RICE: The Invocation will be given by Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, President of Gettysburg College.

DR. HANSON: Let us bow our heads in prayer as we gather on this occasion.

We turn our faces to Thee, O Heavenly Father, for Thy blessing. We thank Thee for America. We thank Thee for these men who have shown us such deeds of heroism. We thank Thee for the heroism of our forefathers that is recorded on the pages of history, and we thank Thee for the heritage they have given to us, and for this great nation, which is ours because of their heroism. Grant that Thy blessings will remain with the American people, and particularly we beseech Thee to make this commemoration a re-dedication for peace. Help us to enroll those great ideals that give luster and significance to even the humblest American life. Restore to America courage and faith and vision and great patience; strengthen us so that during these days we may re-dedicate ourselves to that task of building a great country that shall be worthy of the dreams and sacrifices of those who have gone before. May Thy heavenly benediction rest upon our uplifted faces and hearts, in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Ladies and Gentlemen, this is Veterans' Day. Today the veterans of recent wars salute the only war in which Americans were arrayed

against one another. During that struggle of more than four years the soldiers of the North and South engaged in over two thousand battles. They both met foemen worthy of their steel.

Seventy-five years ago, on this field of battle, American soldiers exhibited the greatest courage of which the human heart is capable. Their deeds of valor furnished an inspiration to the soldiers of '98 and to the boys in '17 and '18.

No greater compliment can be paid a veteran than the tribute accorded him by soldiers of a later war. Today the veterans of more recent wars honor the heroes who are the guests of the nation. We are paying tribute to those impetuous wearers of the Gray whose courage is typified by the gallant Armistead who, with hat on sword, led his men over the stone wall to inevitable death. We are honoring the boys in Blue, whose valor is exemplified at Bloody Angle by Cushing, who, although wounded three times, fell by his gun "giving them one more shot."

We not only salute you but we pledge you that you shall not have fought in vain, "and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to present to you that fine old Southern gentleman, the Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, General John M. Claypool.

(The Marine Band played "Dixie" and General Claypool stood and bowed to the throng.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: I wish to present to you that distinguished soldier of the North, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dr. Overton H. Mennet.

(The Band played "Tenting on the old Camp-Ground," while Commander Mennet in a clear, strong voice sang that song.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: Thank you, Dr. Mennet. You sang that fine old song so well. We will now have a

selection from the White Rose Post No. 567 Kiltie Band of York, Pennsylvania.

(The Kiltie Band played a selection.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: I now desire to present to the audience Alfred J. Kennedy, Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A United States Army anti-aircraft 3-inch gun in action during the evening aerial maneuvers.

ALFRED J. KENNEDY: My comrades of the Blue and the Gray: It is with sincere pleasure that I welcome the opportunity of addressing you today, and I wish to thank you and the Committee for their kind invitation.

I want to extend to you, my comrades who are here, and to those who are listening in throughout this broad land, the greetings of the U.S.W.V. organization of which I am Commander-in-Chief, and wishes for a long-

continued memory of what takes place at this Seventy-fifth Anniversary, or reunion, as it might be called.

When the war with Spain was declared by that great martyred President, McKinley, he called for volunteers, and, having learned the spirit of true Americanism from you, my comrades, within twenty-four hours he had received his quota. It was made up of the sons of the men who wore the Blue and the Gray. They served shoulder to shoulder and died in hospitals and fever camps together, for they knew there was no longer a North, East, South, and West, but one magnificent country which they were ready to defend, even at the cost of their lives, just as you had done years before.

The United Spanish War Veterans learned from you, my comrades, the only "ism" they know, Americanism. You taught us by war and example what it meant to love and respect our country and the noble flag which flies over it. You have carried on through these many years a valiant spirit of patriotism, Americanism, and above all, the spirit of humanity. You have taught it to our school children and to our foreign-born population who have come to our shores, and I hope and trust that God will see fit to allow you to continue your courageous work for years to come, enough to insure safety for all. We stand squarely behind the President in his request for funds to drive "isms" and spies from our shores.

We have an understanding from the experience through which we all passed of the value and the purpose and the existence of this great country of ours and this great government of ours, and we are determined that the things that come down to us in the form of blessings to the citizens of the United States are going to be passed on down to our children and our children's children, and down into the countless generations to come, and we are going to see to it that nothing happens in the form of attacks from without, or in the form of propaganda and undermining of the United States from within, that will overthrow that very form of government

which we know and appreciate in the form of the Constitution of the United States.

That has been expressed more clearly than I can express it, I am sure, but it was expressed most clearly perhaps by the Great Emancipator back in the days of war between the states. A New York regiment was passing through Washington. There had been reverses, and they wanted to get in action early. So they passed through the city, stopped at the White House, and called on President Lincoln to address them. He addressed them briefly and in that address he gave them the reason why the struggle must go on to success, and in doing so he gave them the reasons why every struggle in which this country has been engaged has placed upon the soldiers of the Army, the sailors of the Navy, and the members of the Marine Corps, and the citizens of this country as a whole, the sacred duty of being successful in the event of war.

He said: "It is not merely for today, but for all the time to come that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free government. It is in order that each of you may have through this free government, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence; that you may have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations. It is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright. The Nation is worth fighting for, to secure such an inestimable jewel."

And it is a jewel that we, as American citizens, have the privilege of wearing on our hearts.

My comrades and friends, let me close by quoting to you the words of the unknown soldier who lies in that tomb in Washington, "If I were alive, I would do it all over again."

CHAIRMAN RICE: I am happy to present the Commander-in-Chief, the National Commander, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Scott P. Squyres.

COMMANDER SQUYRES: Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Veterans of the War between the States, my friends:

While many nations of the world are torn by internal strife and dissension over social, political, economic, and religious creeds, and while battles destroy, and hatred dominates, we have met here on the old battlefields of Gettysburg to dedicate a symbol of peace. At this critical moment in the history of the civilized world, we in America are gathered at this final reunion of the Blue and the Gray to announce to the troubled world that our people are united in their loyalty to the principles of a representative democracy—exemplified by the Stars and Stripes—the Flag of our country.

Here, where Abraham Lincoln declared in his immortal address that "this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," we have met to give proof that his prophetic words have not been erased from the memory of our people by the ravages of time.

At rare intervals, life brings to some of us experiences which, in their depth of meaning and emotion, stir the soul and leave us helpless to express them in words or by gestures. This mingling of the veterans of the Blue and the Gray, in a joint reunion, is truly one of those occasions. Nothing we can say or do will voice adequate tribute for the sacrifices these men—both the Blue and the Gray—have made in defense of the principles in which they believed.

The comradeship they display in this final reunion is symbolic of the spirit of unity which cements all sections of our beloved nation into one solid bulwark of patriotism, loyalty, and progress.

The coincidence of my term as Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States with this joint final reunion shall always represent a high point in my life. As a native-born son of the South, and one whose heritage has been closely linked with the

Gray-clad forces of the Confederacy, I find added satisfaction to represent, at this historic gathering, America's largest group of overseas veterans—a veteran fraternity that is deeply rooted in the spirit of Americanism which permeates each of our forty-eight states. The lives of America's overseas veterans are more closely linked with the veterans of the Blue and the Gray than any other group in our country.

The memory of my two soldier grandfathers who survived the fires of battle as soldiers in the Confederate Army is a rich legacy of patriotism that I can never forget. My fondest childhood recollections are twined around memories of the many evenings I sat with rapt attention and listened to my grandfathers speak of their experiences and reveal their emotions on the War between the States. There was no hatred in their hearts. They were firm in their convictions that the South was in the right. Although both were good soldiers and proud of their heritage, they rejoiced in the knowledge that when the cannons ceased and the smoke of battle cleared away, we had one nation—undivided.

Two days from now, our people will join again in a nation-wide observance of its greatest anniversary—the Fourth of July. Those patriots who fought for America's freedom a century and a half ago—who gladly gave their blood and lives as the purchase price for this country's future—blazed a trail for future generations to follow. The struggles and sacrifices of our early history, the difficulties which confronted a government new and inexperienced, naturally resulted in many conflicts of opinion. With all our differences of opinion, we have clung to the progressive spirit of freedom and individual liberty as our goal for a free and independent nation, builded upon the solid foundation of a true representative democracy. Our unity was well demonstrated and proven to the world in our war with Spain in 1898. It was then that the United States of America assumed its rightful and well-earned place among the great nations of the world.

During the World War, as in the war with Spain, the descendants of those who participated in the War between the States again established America's position as a champion of the ideals of democracy. Those of us who survived the dangers of warfare, either on the high seas or on the soil of other nations, found inspiring courage in the heroic sacrifices that were made here on these historic battlefields of Gettysburg.

It is only logical that those who have borne arms and offered their lives in defense of American ideals in time of war should assume and feel a personal responsibility for the defense of our American principles in times of peace. The membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States seeks to follow the example of patriotic leadership so ably reflected in the lives of those who have worn the Blue and the Gray. It is our desire to emulate their high standards of citizenship and live up to their high ideals of patriotism. We pray God for the strength and the wisdom that will enable us to safeguard the priceless ideals they fought so valiantly to preserve. With everlasting devotion to the memory of their deeds of valor, we pledge our unswerving loyalty to those policies which guarantee the perpetuation of the United States of America, remembering that our people are the Government, and our homes are the seat of that Government, with an abiding faith in the principle of One Language, One Country and One Flag; we ask our people, our fellow citizens, in the name of those whose memory and whose sacrifices we commemorate in this final joint reunion of the Blue and the Gray, to hold a united front against those subversive forces of imperialism which our country has so resolutely rejected in the past, to the end that these United States may continue building to greater proportions and continue to insure to our people the freedom and liberty guaranteed to us by our forefathers, the founders of our Republic. To that end the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will always work.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We will have a selection from the United States Marine Band.

(The Band played "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" and "Over There.")

CHAIRMAN RICE: It now gives me pleasure to present to you Daniel J. Doherty, the National Commander of the American Legion.

COMMANDER DOHERTY: My fellow Americans, I see here tonight seated in front of me men of three wars attending this final Reunion of the Blue and the Gray, and I can only conjure up in my mind that a sight such as I am beholding would have warmed the heart of Abraham Lincoln, when he dedicated this battlefield. I see those who fought under the Blue and those who fought under the Gray, mingling together in this commemoration of that greatest battle of the Civil War, and I cannot help but feel that this is the greatest tribute that man can render unto man, for nowhere else except in this great American nation could anything like this happen.

Seventy-five years ago, men were arrayed against one another in bitter combat, and today they clasp one another's hands in sincere friendship. Now, seventy-five years after that momentous battle of Gettysburg, we are met on that battlefield to dedicate it.

When Lincoln uttered his prophetic words "that this country under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth," he only had a vision of what I see happening today at Gettysburg. There is no other record in history where, seventy-five years after hostilities ceased, men who fought on one battlefield have met again and clasped hands in friendship.

Indeed, that is a tribute to the men of America. So I say to you today that what is being exemplified at Gettysburg could not occur again anywhere else but in these United States. The triumph of the men that fought in that battle has been translated into an ever-

lasting friendship. That is what I call true Americanism. America loves the winner and the loser, but in this mighty death-struggle this contest was between men of the same country and of the same traditions, Americans all. When I see this mingling of North and South, I say to you, it is the most wonderful thing I have ever seen; it is certainly a glorious example of the Brotherhood of Man and of the building of a better nation today.

Lincoln said it better than anyone else has ever said it when he uttered the following: "With malice toward none and charity for all," and it proves that that thought has triumphed. It is shown that the great men of the South who believed in the supremacy of the State and the sovereignty of the State over that of the Nation certainly believed that they were right, and furthermore they believed it to the point of taking up arms in support of their beliefs. The other conception was that the State was an integral part of the Nation and that it was wholly dependent upon the sovereignty of the Nation. Both sides agreed on the ideal of civil liberty. That ideal has proven true through all these years because great ideals never die.

Today we have but one country, indivisible, united, and strong, better able to defend itself against aggression than ever before. We have civil liberty in all our institutions and a record of our ideals which considered now, while the world at large is in turmoil and we are at peace, is a very commendable thing for us to realize.

And, Veterans, that is the heritage you left us. That, Veterans, will be carried on to the next generation as it was carried on at Chateau Thierry, the Mons, and many other battlefields in France—the same as was done by Hancock, whose stonewall defense here on the second-day battle of Gettysburg so epitomized the true American spirit. Comrades, we cherish that great heritage that you have left us. We shall do nothing to detract from it and hope that the spirit exemplified in this great reunion on this field will live on forever. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN RICE: It next gives me great pleasure to introduce John C. Rainey, Commander of the National Disabled Veterans.

COMMANDER RAINES: My fellow Americans, none but the soldier can appreciate the honor I feel today in delivering to the veterans of the Blue and the Gray a heartfelt greeting from the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Here at Gettysburg, I am reminded of the sacrifices rendered by the armies of '61 in offering their lives to preserve their principles, and I wish to remind you, who wore the Blue and the Gray, that it was your example, and the heroic example of other patriots before and after you, which made us eager to bear arms for our union of States in the World War.

Neither you nor I nor our comrades fought in vain. Nor shall our wounds ever have been in vain, so long as the Union of North and South represents a constitutional democracy.

My brothers-in-arms, whom I represent here, wish me to deliver to you more than a greeting, warm and cordial though that greeting is. They send you a message from every state and city, town, township, wherein they live. They want you to know they honor and revere the memory of their comrades and your comrades-in-arms, who died so nobly on this field of honor. They want you to know, and especially remember, that the boys in Blue and the boys in Gray gave them a heritage of courage and conviction which shall go down the years through our sons to future generations of Americans.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I now have great pleasure in introducing Henry H. Schaffer, the National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

COMMANDER SCHAFFER: Mr. Chairman, Veterans of the Confederacy, Comrades of the Blue and the Gray, I salute you:

Today the eyes of the entire nation are centered upon this final reunion of the remnants of what were once mighty armies. As these feeble and aged veterans

wend their way from Gettysburg with faces resolute towards life's setting sun, this meeting is their lasting pledge that all bitterness and sectionalism have been cleansed away, that North, South, East, and West are one people striving towards a common destiny.

From the earliest Colonial days to the present time, Americans of all faiths, of all creeds, if they truly merit the term "American," are of the same stripe as those who fought for the Stars and Stripes or the Stars and Bars here in 1863.

And we, present-day Americans of the Jewish faith, associated in the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, are proud to trace the birth of our organization to those who demonstrated their love of country on the field of battle in which the virgin steel, banding the states together as a federal entity, was forged and tested.

This afternoon in the reviewing stand there sat a wrinkled old gentleman of ninety-three, smiling and with eyes gleaming. His name is Daniel Harris, the only veteran of Jewish faith who participated in the memorable struggle. His presence here today provides a dramatic answer, as well as a living refutation, to the calumnies and slanders against the patriotism of his people. These men who are assembled here today have demonstrated that the hates and rancor of men can be dissolved through a desire for mutual understanding and an exemplification of the ideal of a true Brotherhood of Men.

And we who are here to pay tribute at this shrine pledge and consecrate ourselves to the continued preservation of those high ideals.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I wish to express the appreciation of the Commission to the representatives of the various organizations for their magnificent addresses. We will now have a selection by the Marine Band.

(The Marine Band played several selections.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: Ladies and Gentlemen: I now wish to present the American Legion Zouaves, of the Richard F. Smith Post of Jackson, Michigan. Their

intricate maneuvers are executed at a speed of three hundred steps per minute. The average age of these men is forty-one years. All are veterans of the World War. They complete their performance by scaling the wall seen at one end of the field. They are in command of Captain William Sparks of Jackson, Michigan.

(The Zouaves gave a fifteen-minute drill in the middle of the field, after which all of them scaled the wall, twenty-five to thirty feet high, and all went over.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: I want to thank Captain Sparks of Jackson, Michigan, for that splendid performance. We will now have a selection of music by the Veterans of Foreign Wars from the Earl Arund Post of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

(The Band played a selection.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: We will now have a selection from the Kiltie Band of York.

(The Kiltie Band played a selection.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to present to you the gentleman who had charge of that splendid parade you witnessed this afternoon, the man who was responsible for the arrangements of the Veterans' Day Program, Colonel L. L. Lampert of the United States Army.

COLONEL LAMPERT: Thank you very much. Commander Squyres, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that the two bands that won first and second prizes in the parade this afternoon are from your own organization, and I am going to ask you to pin this citation on the colors as a fitting decoration. Both the bands are here tonight. The band that took first prize was the White Rose Post 556 of York, Pennsylvania, commanded by Richard Yost. The other organization was the Earl Arund Post of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Will you please bring your colors forward for decoration? (Colonel Lampert presented the colors to Commander Squyres.)

COLONEL LAMPERT: Commander Hiney, will you please bring your post colors forward?

COMMANDER SQUYRES: I want to thank you as Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the splendid showing you made this afternoon in winning first prize. Congratulations; and allow me to place this upon your staff.

COLONEL LAMPERT: Commander Yost, will you please bring your colors forward to be decorated?

COMMANDER SQUYRES: You don't know how much it gratifies me to have the pleasure of decorating your staffs with these insignia. It seems that the V.F.W. have won both prizes. It is, indeed, gratifying.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Ladies and Gentlemen: Before we close this program tonight I want to present to you the gentleman who for over three years has been working very strenuously to make this program of the whole reunion a success. That man is Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Commission, Paul L. Roy.

SECRETARY ROY: I thank you.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Tomorrow at 7:30 A. M. there will be a Military Field Mass in the College Stadium. At 10:00 A. M. the Memorial Services will be conducted in the College Stadium, and the services will be preceded by a band concert starting at 9:30. We will close the program tonight with "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the Marine Band, after which "Taps" will be sounded.

(The Marine Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." "Taps" were sounded in front of the microphone, and then "Taps" were heard from the distance.)

CHAIRMAN RICE: That closes our program tonight. All seats are available to the public tomorrow. The Kiltie Band will render a concert in the Stadium immediately.

THE MILITARY FIELD MASS

COLLEGE STADIUM

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1938, 7:30 A. M.

HE Military Field Mass in the College Stadium, Sunday, July 3, 1938, at 7:30 A. M. was read by the Reverend Father Mark E. Stock, rector of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, Gettysburg, who served as celebrant. The Reverend William F. Culhane of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, described the ceremonies in English. The Chaplain of the United States Army, Reverend Father S. J. Ryczek, had charge of arrangements. Joseph Rosensteel and Charles Abel of St. Francis Parish served as acolytes. Company B, 12th Infantry, Regular Army stood at attention in front of the altar and fired salutes at various responses during the services. The ritual of a full Military Field Mass was carried out. The United States Army Band, under the direction of Captain Thomas F. Darcey, Jr., played religious selections.

The following sermon was delivered by the Reverend Father Culhane:

FATHER CULHANE: Amid all the beauty of historic Gettysburg today, how hard it is to picture the fearful triduum of those days of July, 1863, when this beautiful city was the scene of a conflict, sublime in its victory, no less sublime in its defeat. To the Gettysburg of Lincoln's immortal message of November, 1863, when the first monument to its dead was raised, to the Gettysburg that has inspired our greatest patriots since that time, to the battlefield that has no likeness in all the world, we have made our pilgrimage to celebrate in a fitting manner the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of that conflict. What thoughts surge in our minds today! How feelingly do we recall the sacrifices of those who fought here! How grateful we are that God has seen fit to

allow some of them to return, to help us immortalize this battle! How fitting that gathered at the shrine of true Americanism, we breathe in the lessons of a universal truth, love of God, biggest love of country!

Next to the love of God, the love of country is the noblest affection of the human heart. The land of our birth or adopted citizenship has a claim on our love and loyalty that reaches down into the very fibre of our being. To us Americans this sentiment appeals in a special way. We feel that our country deserves all the patriotic fervor that her children can evoke. To us she is "Time's noblest offspring," more marvelous than the fabled domains that have peopled the imaginations of the poets and dreamers of the past. In our opinion Utopia was never better localized than by the lines that girdle our shores and define our boundaries.

A little more than 160 years ago, our country came into being. Since then she has become one of the greatest nations the world has ever known. Her wealth and power and influence now rival, if they do not surpass, "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." Thirteen small colonies along the Atlantic seaboard have spread across the continent to the mighty ocean in the west, and have enfolded in a generous embrace the vast expanse from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. A territory of a few hundred thousand square miles has given place to one territory of more than three millions in extent; and a population of less than four million, when the first president took the oath of office in 1789, has reached the enormous figure of nearly 122,000,000.

Within the limits of our possessions nature has concentrated riches in abundance and has lavished her gifts in overflowing measure. But the hold our country has on our loyalty and devotion is rooted in something greater than her material blessings. To us she stands for an experiment in government that satisfies the noblest aspirations of mankind. "That under God the people" is the formula that inspired her baptism of fire and the

principle that consecrates our enthusiasm for her as the land of destiny. We like to think that, in God's Providence, she was meant to be a beacon of light on the road to human progress and that her mission is to show to the world that men are greater than the circumstances of birth and position and that they may be trusted to



The Reverend Father Mark E. Stock, Pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Gettysburg, celebrant of the Military Field Mass, and the Reverend Father William F. Culhane, of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, who described the services and delivered the sermon.

achieve life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, according to the principles of law and ordered discipline. We feel that these United States are the most patent evidence that democracy is something more than a name, and that her history justifies the claim that the choicest specimen of political wisdom is enshrined in government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

With this thought is associated the fact that this great country of ours is now in our keeping. We must love it, we must cherish it, we must guard it sacredly. We must not only be always ready to take up the sword in its defense when necessary, but we must be ever doing all that lies in our power to make it a most united, free, and prosperous country. Union, freedom, and prosperity, combined, are the three elements of a greatness that leaves no room for further ambition.

By Union is implied not only that political tie that binds together the component parts of our nation, but especially that mystical bond of brotherhood which makes all men one. This is the unity symbolized by the eternal light which will be dedicated this evening—a union of States—a Union of all men. We should be brothers, and we should never permit our national life to be embittered or disturbed by contentions or wranglings about subjects that have no reference at all to our political condition. Hence, for instance, the question of a man's religion should never enter into debates that relate to the making and enforcing of laws, and above all should never control the decision of the ballot box. A man's religion is his own affair; it concerns no one else. The ballot box is a political instrument that should be used only to promote the cause of good government, not to ostracize or crush honest men because they are not of the same religion as ourselves. It is our aim as a people to have good laws, and good men in office to enforce them, men who will be always guided by justice and impartiality, and who will ever be looking after the best interests of the public. When we find such men, we must elect them, whether they be Baptists or Congregationalists, Quakers, Catholics, Jews or Infidels. Political qualifications are to be treated as articles of merchandise. When we are about to make a purchase, it is the quality and price of the goods, not the religious opinions of the merchant, that we take into consideration.

Along with the question of religion, that of race, too, should become completely removed from our civil

life. The distinction of races among American citizens is alien to the spirit of our constitution and should not be countenanced. To do away with the irritating prejudices that arise from this source, it is well to remember that to immigration is to be ascribed the origin, and in no small degree the prosperity, of this great country. We are a nation of immigrants. If we did not come

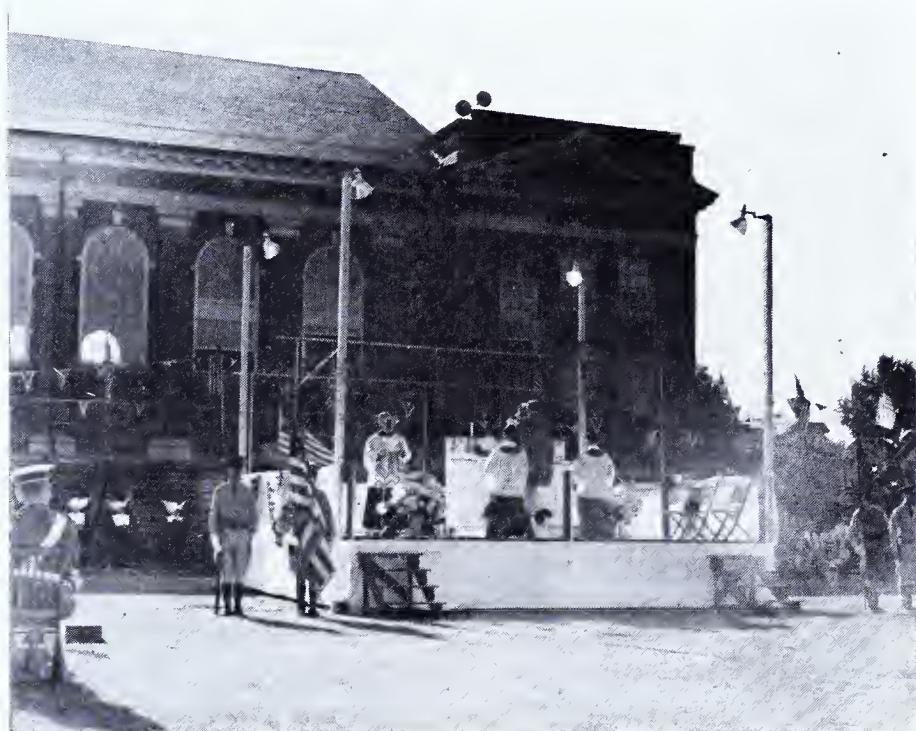


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

At the "Elevation" of the Field Mass. Soldiers at each side of the altar comprise the color guard. The United States Marine Band is at the left.

here voluntarily ourselves, our fathers came before us. They came in the caravels of Columbus, in the Mayflower of Miles Standish, and in the prison hulks of Cromwell. They came with the Spaniards to St. Augustine, with the French to Carolina, with Raleigh to Roanoke, with Carroll to Baltimore. They came with Cabot, with Hudson, with Drake and Balboa. If we

are not then immigrants ourselves, we are surely the sons of immigrants. However, although we are thus formed from and enlarged by so many dissimilar elements, we must never forget that we are a people entirely distinct from every other people. We are all assimilated together in one great body, by the chemistry of citizenship. We are Americans, and Americans only. Let us therefore discard religious and race prejudices from among us. Let us foster toward each other the sincere and warm affection of true brotherhood, and our nation will be to us a source of happiness and joy, of far-reaching influence and of gigantic strength.

Besides making this the most united, we should leave nothing undone to make it the freest country also. "Liberty," says Patrick Henry, "Liberty, the greatest of all earthly blessings—give us that precious jewel and you may take everything else." Before we proceed any further, let us inquire what is the meaning of this word liberty. Liberty does not consist, as all learned men will tell us, in doing as one pleases; that would be license. Liberty is living under a government of law. Restraint and compulsion, therefore, constitute the very essence of liberty, so much so that law-givers from Confucius downwards have never sought in their enactments what a person may do as much as what a person may not do. This is so true that it applies even to the divine law, which is founded on checks, limitations, and restraints, and enforced by menaces and penalties. Without law, there can be no such thing as liberty; and as it is equally certain that without religion there can be no such thing as law, it follows as a logical consequence that unless we are a religious people we cannot be a free people. Law depends upon religion. We all, unhappily, know and feel the great inclinations within us to evil. There is a charm, an infatuation, connected with what is wrong that draws our hearts off captive, notwithstanding the earnest protest of our better judgment. To strengthen our will against this seductive power of evil, we have need of an agent that will enable us to surmount all

temptations, under whatsoever circumstances they may occur. The observance of the laws, human and divine, and the practice of morality cannot be left to the fickle fancies of the individual. Should men choose between right and wrong only from a sense of external propriety, from human respect, or on account of the good or evil temporary consequences of their action, vice would multiply in a manner that would defy every effort of the civil authorities; wickedness would be so committed in a thousand ways that no human laws could reach; crimes would be perpetrated against nature that would destroy the individual and the family, and that would sap and undermine the very foundations of society. Against such an inundation of evil, religion is the only barrier we can oppose, and by religion I do not mean any compound of hysterical sentimentalities or of vague, undetermined, fluctuating notions, but I mean those sound fixed principles of revealed truth that owe their immutability to the very unchangeableness of God Himself, and that, rooted in the intelligence and the heart, are alone capable of sustaining their possessor in the hour of trial and temptation. In order, therefore, that we may be a free people, we must be a religious people. Since we wish our children to inherit the liberties we now enjoy, we endeavor to make them religious also. While we are instilling into their youthful minds the rudiments of secular learning, we use every effort to impress on their hearts the principles of the Holy Gospel, the love and the fear of God. This is why Catholics, while paying taxes to support public schools, likewise burden themselves with the added expense of building and maintaining schools to give 2,554,209 children an education in religion together with secular studies. Did you ever think what an enormous expense this is, and what a saving in taxes it is to those who are not of the Faith? The figures are appalling. According to statistics it costs the State a little over \$120 a year to educate a child and maintain the schools. Bear in mind that this does not include the original cost of the buildings.

Catholics at their own expense are educating 2,554,209 children!

To unity and freedom we must add prosperity as the third factor of our nation's greatness. Prosperity is the result of intelligence, energy, and thrift; and when we look around and see how well equipped our people are with all those qualities, we are convinced that this should be a most prosperous country. Yet, when we look for prosperity among the rank and file of our citizens, we confess to a great disappointment at not finding it. There is evidently a great gap between the rich and the poor, and the gap appears to be widening. Monopolies and trusts are becoming more common and more deadly, and by their power and influence the price of articles of consumption is increased, while wages are gradually reduced to a point sufficient only to keep body and soul together. The consequence is that in the relations between labor and capital something seems to be out of joint; capital is afraid of labor and labor looks on capital as a grinding taskmaster. This is not the passive dream of a theorist, but a fact that every man with his eyes open can see.

The practical question arises, where are we to look for a remedy for this state of affairs? The remedy is certainly not to be looked for in the atrocious purposes of the red flag. The American people are too sensible to search for reform in revolution, bombshells, blood and terror. Nor will the remedy be found in the ever-occurring strikes. Strikes are a fruitful source of injustice, disorder, and suffering and should be condemned and opposed by every friend of the working man. Instead, therefore, of having recourse to these wild, visionary, mischievous schemes for redressing his wrongs, the working man should go for this purpose directly to the ballot box. With his hand resting on the ballot box, the working man can say with more truth even than Louis XIV, "I am the State." The ballot box speaks with stentorian lungs and is more powerful than dynamite. By it, avaricious men can be prevented from

combining and conspiring against the welfare of the public; by it corporations can be made to serve the State, whose creatures they are, instead of ruling; by it the murderous trusts will be annihilated and starvation prices for labor relegated among the things of the past. The diffusion, therefore, of universal prosperity through the country depends on the working men of the country, and it is the duty of the philanthropists to teach them their power and the right way of using it.

I have spoken of unity, of liberty and prosperity. That these three essentials of political greatness may flourish and conspire to our country's welfare, they must be thoroughly understood and duly appreciated. May they forever constitute a halo of glory surrounding the genius of our country!

This evening the perpetual light will be dedicated by the President of these United States. Symbolizing unity, may this light burn as a perpetual memorial to those who fought here, to those now living, noble veterans approaching the sunset of life, that their courage and loyalty to ideals may be an inspiration to this generation and the future myriads who will call themselves Americans. May it be a memorial to those who have died since that memorable day of '63 and to those heroes who fell, around 50,000, during that mortal carnage. The forces of the Blue and Gray were made up of men who fought, not for material ends, not for personal gain, but for the principles guiding their consciences. May God bless them! Finally let us include in that perpetual light the memory of "The Nuns of the Battle-field," noble women, consecrated to God, who ministered here to the dead and wounded. These Daughters of Charity, who brought with them from the valley of Emmitsburg Mother Seton's love and courage, gave to the world one of the greatest examples of Christian charity and heroism ever displayed. The Nuns of this battlefield have taken their place among the immortal heroines of the Civil War. Into the glowing annals of the history of the Catholic Church in this country the

Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg have written in rubric letters the story of their profound love of country.

Love of God—Love of Country; I end as I began. Our Country! What rapturous thoughts fill our minds as her image breaks upon our imagination! Behold how majestically, how fearlessly, how peacefully she stands on her high pedestal before the nations of the earth! Tyrants view her from the distance and, shading their eyes from her splendors, are paralyzed with fear. The oppressed of every nation see in her a vision of future deliverance. Binding her brows is the diadem of immortality. With her hand she steadies the shaft from whose summit floats on the breezes the standard of her empire. Around her are clustered 122 millions of faithful, devoted subjects, all equal in her sight, none greater than another. Only the aristocracy of genius, the aristocracy of learning, the aristocracy of virtue are recognized in their ranks. And as with swelling hearts and beaming eyes they look up to that banner floating above them, they exclaim with all the enthusiasm of their souls in the words of Father Pise, a graduate of Mt. St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg in 1825 and the first and only Catholic Chaplain the Congress of the United States has ever had:

They say I do not love thee,
Flag of my native land,
Whose meteor folds above me
To the free breeze expand:
The broad stripes proudly streaming
And the stars so brightly gleaming.

They say I would forsake thee
Should some dark crisis lower;
That recreant, I should make thee
Crouch to a foreign power:
Seduced by license ample
On thee, blest flag, to trample.

They say that bolts of thunder,
 Cast in the forge of Rome,
May rise and bring thee under—
 Flag of my native home;
And with one blow dissever
My heart from thee forever.

False are the words they utter,
 Ungenerous their brand,
And rash the oaths they mutter,
 Flag of my native land.
While still in hope above me
Thou wavest and I love thee.

God is my love's first duty,
 To whose Eternal Name
Be praise for all thy beauty.
 Thy grandeur and thy fame;
But ever have I reckoned
Thine, native flag, my second.

Woe to the foe or stranger
 Whose sacrilegious hand
Would touch thee or endanger—
 Flag of my native land!
Tho' some would fain discard thee,
Mine should be raised to guard thee.

Then wave, thou first of banners,
 And in thy gentle shade,
Beliefs, opinions, manners,
 Promiscuously be laid;
And there, all discord ended,
Our hearts and souls be blended.

Stream on, stream on before us,
 Thou labarum of light,
While in one generous chorus,
 Our vows to thee we plight;
Unfaithful to thee—never!
My native land forever.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES

COLLEGE STADIUM

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1938, 10 A. M.



R. HANSON: We will all join in singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," which appears on the leaflet.

(The congregation sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," four stanzas.)

DR. HANSON: The morning lesson is the ninety-first Psalm. (He read the ninety-first Psalm.) We will

be led in prayer by Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, D.D., LL.D., Rector of the Church of Saint Luke and the Epiphany, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DR. NEWTON: Almighty God, the Father of our Humanity, Thou who art the fatherhood of souls. Thou who hast seen that all souls were born in love and dedicated to the freedom of Thy service, Thou who hast prepared such good things for those who love and have preached and understand, pour into our hearts, we beseech Thee, a great love

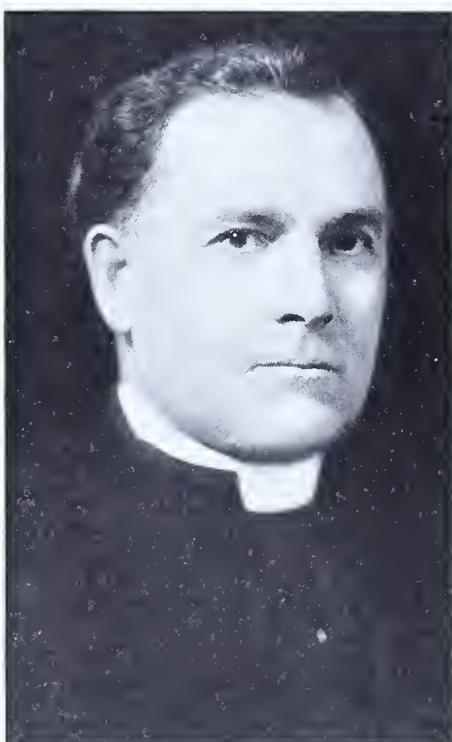


PHOTO BY BACHRACH

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, Memorial Service preacher.

of Thee, that love that passeth all understanding, and fill our minds so that we may love ourselves and our

neighbor aright as Thy sons and daughters. O Lord, impress us with the thought that that great fellowship is the fulfillment of Thy holy will upon earth. Thou who has taught us to pray and walk humbly, grant us grace to translate faith into truth and move all that is untrue with us. Fire us with the inspiration of Thy truth, and may that fire burn until there is nothing left but light. Eternal God, by Thy gracious power, grant us grace that we may preserve, defend, and enrich our liberty in righteousness and peace. Unite our hearts in the prayer which Thou hast taught us to pray. Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, forever and ever. Amen.

(The Army Band rendered five sacred selections until 10:30, the time for the commencement of the broadcast.)

DR. HANSON: It is, indeed, most appropriate, in the midst of the festivities connected with the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, that we should bow our heads in worship.

The outstanding need of America is a great spiritual renewing. People in every walk of life are in need of something to build on, something to hold to.

We have searched the heavens above, the earth beneath, the waters under the earth in quest of power—power to bear our burdens, power to sustain, power to overcome our enemies within and without the bounds of the land that we love. How strange, in this great central quest, that we have overlooked the greatest of all sources of power—communion with God! The Ten Commandments are still the greatest embodiment of practical wisdom in the realm of human life. "Thou shalt love the Lord, Thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy mind and thy neighbor as thyself" still represents

the wisdom of the ages. In fitting life for its struggles with difficulties within and without, we need the comforting touch of that great prophetic pronouncement "Thou, God, seest me."

The Sermon on the Mount still supplies spiritual food on which souls may grow strong.

Our generation is suffering from spiritual anemia. We are trying to develop strong men and strong women by feeding them on petty platitudes and half-baked economic theories. Great souls are the results of great beliefs. In the very center of each life there is a receiving station. Over this delicate instrument come messages of hope, assurance, warning, and certainty. When this delicately attuned station is permitted to disintegrate because of a lack of care, the entire area of the human soul becomes colorless.

A sense of futility and bewilderment is one of the first symptoms that we have cut ourselves off from broad horizons and from God. Even the most casual study of current literature leads one to the conviction that our entire land is struggling in the quicksands of utter confusion.

Duty and destiny and God must be taken out of the wastebasket and be put back in circulation in the everyday vocabulary.

In a great American city last year, 443 out of every thousand boys in the congested area took their first steps in criminal careers under fourteen years of age. Walk into the Juvenile courts and look at the faces of the lads who sit in the prisoner's docket. Our sympathies are stirred by the undernourished children whose white lips and haggard eyes bear witness to starved bodies. As you see them pass, an icy hand grips your heart. In this fair land of ours, no child should be permitted to go hungry. As tragic as this may seem, what is it compared with seeing the undernourished souls of the hundreds of thousands of the children of America who will some day be citizens?

America, today, needs nothing so much as a great spiritual revival. We must plant in the hearts of American youth a new sense of obligation and a profounder conception of destiny.

It is, therefore, eminently fitting that in the heart of this great celebration there should be this period of worship in which we gather from every section of the country to lift our hearts in a prayer for God's blessing on our country.

I am happy to present the national preacher chosen by the Pennsylvania Commission for this occasion, the Reverend Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, Rector of the Church of Saint Luke and the Epiphany, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DR. NEWTON: As the lungs were made to breathe, the mouth was made to speak. My theme for today was suggested seventy-five years ago by the immortal Abraham Lincoln—

"THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE"—

No more war in America, and America in no more war.

"I have considered the days of old. I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High"—Psalm 77:5,10.

History haunts us today both by its glory and its pathos. By the mercy of God, a scene of bloody strife has become a shrine of peace, unity, and goodwill. How far off those three terrible days must seem to those who took part in the conflict, when long lines of Blue and Gray swayed to and fro and these hillsides rang with the shock and shout of battle! How remote and unreal they seem to our age, alike in the passions of the hour and the issues involved, the pounding of the guns hushed by time and distance! Yet what a pageant of heroic memory to melt our hearts, purify our spirits, and renew our faith in God and our country!

Oh, brave men of the olden time—our fathers!—we who live in a new and strange time salute you, paying

tribute to your intrepid courage and the imperishable glory of simple manhood. Today we remember, give thanks, and look forward, treasuring a rich inheritance of the past and a high hope of the future; here we kindle an eternal light of peace and renew our vows of love of God and loyalty to our republic. For three hundred years after the battle of Thermopylae the boys and girls of Greece repeated with pride the names of the men who were there. When they ceased to remember their heroic past, the flag of their nation was numbered with the faded banners of dead republics. By as much as we keep faith with Lincoln, as he kept faith with Washington, by so much shall we bequeath to our children a nation united and strong, fashioned in freedom, justice, and fraternity.

To our generation—to me, a child of the South, and the son of a Southern soldier—it is incredible that our fathers, folk of one race and one religion, found no better way to settle any issue than to draw their swords and throw the scabbards away. But the sense of national unity which lives in our hearts today did not then exist; it was created by the agony of civil war, born of the mysticism of suffering and sacrifice, cemented by blood and fire and tears. Today, in the clearer light of years and the unfolding of history, men of the South, no less than men of the North, now see that if ever the Divine purpose was unveiled by deeds done in time, it was in the defeat of disunion, and the welding together of this nation in unity, faith, fellowship, and destiny. How strange, how terrible were the ways of God, teaching us by tragedy that this people should be one nation, under one flag, one in arts, aims, and ideals, serving His holy will in liberty, justice, and creative goodwill upon earth!

What a scene was witnessed on this field seventy-five years ago today, when Pickett made his final, terrific assault! On they came, following a shrieking, screaming hurricane of death, banners flying, across the meadow and down Seminary Hill, at double-quick time.

mown down by shot and shell. But on they came, with Armistead at their head, his cap on the point of his sword, calling his men to follow. He crossed the Stone Wall at Bloody Angle into the Union lines, and fell riddled by a score of wounds, each of them mortal, but still struggling to strike the Union gunner Cushing. Who were those men? They were the university boys of the South—most of them—who carried Homer and Vergil in their knapsacks. Who were the men who met them with a valor like their own? Their brothers in blood and faith, the pride and glory of the North, men whom death could not terrify!

Gallant! Glorious! Yes, undoubtedly, in the sheer splendor of human heroism; but ghastly too, and in cold biological law too horrible for words! More than fifty thousand young men killed and wounded in three days—the flower of our youth, mangled, mutilated, piled in quivering heaps of Blue and Gray, while in far-away Northern towns and Southern hamlets white-faced women heard, now with cries of anguish, now with dumb, unutterable despair, the long roll-calls of the dead. Who, remembering that scene, can ever take our Union for granted, forgetting the cost of priceless things; and who that has a human heart or a mind to think can ever talk glibly of war?

The tide turned; Vicksburg fell the next day, July Fourth; the issue left unsolved by the makers of the Constitution was decided; the Union was saved to serve a Divine purpose in the tumult of our age.

On November 19th, four months later, President Lincoln came to this field, on a day dappled with flying clouds, amid an apocalypse of autumn coloring, to dedicate the cemetery. Here he stood, tall, gaunt, his giant figure worn thin by service and sorrow, his face the color of pale bronze, his eyes, deep-sunk, two pits of brooding shadow; his spirit sad. He took from his pocket a piece of paper, adjusted his glasses, and read a few words. When he had finished, he sat down—the people wondering why he had said so little on such

a day. What Everett had said was oratory; what Lincoln read was poetry, born of a vision-moment, in which he summed up his own life, as well as the genius, purpose, and prophecy of the land he was born to serve and save. The man and the hour met, and his words had in them every element of immortality—breadth, simplicity, strength, tenderness, pathos, vision, and the rhythm of undying music. Such words are deeds; they are a part of the sacred writing of our republic; they will live as long as men love liberty and value the hard-won trophy of the past.

God of dreams! What a dream was re-enacted on this field fifty years later, when the men of Blue and Gray met in joint reunion, their ranks thinned by time and death! Once more the men who followed Pickett crossed the meadow, not lightly as before, but tottering with age—blinded, not by smoke, but by tears. Once more they reached the Stone Wall, not to fight their foes, but to shake hands with friends and weep. Even so, that it might be fulfilled as it was spoken by our Prophet-President, who foresaw that “the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and every patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.”

Since that day a quarter of a century has passed, bringing a new time, new issues, and a new and unfamiliar world. Man has sought him out many inventions, and the marvels of discovery have been amazing, but no wonder of that era has been greater than the healing of the hurt of the War between the States, and the growing unity of our republic. It was due in part to the character of our people, the wisdom with which they accept a verdict, rendered by bullets or by ballots; to their common faith in a religion of peace; and to years of peace through progress. But it was due in other part to the great souls who labored so benignly in its behalf—to Lincoln, who held an olive-branch in his hand

in the darkest days of war; to Grant, who closed the battle with a prayer for peace; to Lamar, who laid a wreath of eloquence on the grave of Sumner; to Watterston, the last voice of the old South, whose life was a plea that Americans are brothers, whether our knees go down amid the snows or the flowers; to Henry Grady, the melodious voice of the new South, whose life had in it the pathos of unfinished things; to the grace and tact of President McKinley, who showed by example what Gordon and McClure had uttered in golden words, and over whose grave North and South wept as sisters in sorrow. Such ministries and magnanimities hastened the healing of the hurt and heartache of the saddest of all wars, which stained the earth with brother-blood. Today armies of Blue and Gray are met in final reunion, and we pause with uncovered head as they march together into the twilight of time and the morning of eternity!

Seventy-five years ago our nation was divided in bitter struggle; today the world is a house divided against itself, its leaders going in different directions, following opposite ideals; and such a world cannot stand. Armed to the teeth, living under the menace of universal war, civilization itself is endangered, and men fear lest the temple of God, sheltering the holy things of life, shall become a tomb. At such a time, remembering the valor and fortitude of our fathers, we give thanks that our republic stands united and unshaken, a tower of strength and stability. By the same token, it behooves us to renew our vows of loyalty to the basic ideas on which our nation is built, invoking the spirit of Washington and Lincoln to confirm our faith that a democracy at its worst is better than a despotism at its best. Since liberty under law is not a bequest but a conquest, and must be won anew by each generation, at this shrine let us, North and South, East and West, together solemnly agree—

“That we here highly resolve” to make an end of war, before war brings the house of man down in a charred and smoking ruin. Once war was a clash of

armies; today it is the butchery and mutilation of whole populations. If the Battle of Gettysburg had been fought with modern weapons, how different the scene would have been! Tanks, falling bombs, mining and blasting would have utterly destroyed the town, and left the Seminary on the Hill a pile of pulverized brick and stone, like the long stretches of desolation from the Alps to the North Sea, in the World War; while poison gas drifted over the débris like a wind of death. The "glory" of war is gone; its glamor has faded; its romance can no longer hide the hideous, mocking reality. War today is scientific slaughter and social suicide; it defeats victor and vanquished alike. Unless the insane race in the making of arms is arrested, civilized society will be bankrupt in money, morals, and mind, and will sink into revolution and chaos to a violent end. The spirit of the soldier is noble, his valor and sacrifice are sublime; but the strength wasted in war must be used to fight the enemies of humanity—ignorance, disease, injustice, and the iniquity and tyranny which destroy. And further—

"That we here highly resolve," each in his own heart, and in patriotic fellowship, to reaffirm the faith by which our fathers were led, faith in God the Eternal, who giveth strength to men and integrity to states, whose will is our law and whose love is our hope; faith in the dignity, worth, and value of human beings, made in His image, and their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To this creed of our country we renew our allegiance, as over against the old cynicism and the new collective despotism, which make men the victims of fate and the pawns of petty tyrants. "Above the state—nothing!" said a modern dictator, stating the atheism which deifies the state, making man the servant, if not the slave, of irresponsible and unlimited power. "That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom," said the great and simple Lincoln—himself a child of the South like Lee, a leader of the North like Meade—uttering in immortal words the genius, the spirit, the prophecy of our nation, to which

he paid "the last full measure of devotion." To that high faith we pledge a like fealty and devotion, in gratitude of heart and humility of spirit, that government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people shall not perish from the earth. And finally—

"That we here highly resolve," as one people under one flag, that we join hearts in one faith, join hands in one purpose, uniting spiritual vision and political wisdom, and individual initiative with social obligation, for the safety and sanctity of our republic; for the rights of man and the majesty of the law; for the moral trusteeship of private property, public office and social welfare; for the education of the young in the laws of life, the freedom of the truth, and the service of humanity; for the lifting of poverty, through self-help, to security, comfort and nobility; for the holiness of the home and the altar; for a life more abundant, a liberty more responsible, and a happiness more abiding.

May the God of our fathers, who has led us thus far down the ways of time, mercifully grant that our flag—symbol of blood-making, not of blood-shedding—may never again float over a field of war, but ever and forever over scenes of peace, honor, and progress; flag of unity and justice at home, of fraternity and good will among all nations; the ensign of a free people, uniting many races without rancor, many faiths without feud, many classes without friction; in a land where men not only live and let live, think and let think, but live and help live; that the high destiny of man and the holy will of God may be fulfilled in the history of our country.

DR. HANSON: We will rise and sing "America," after which you will remain standing and receive the benediction by Dr. Newton.

(The congregation sang "America.")

DR. NEWTON: And now may the peace of God which passeth all understanding keep our hearts and minds in the knowledge of the love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. May the blessings of the Lord abide with you and within you forever. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AT TWO o'clock on the afternoon of July 3, 1938, the historic town of Gettysburg was thronged with tens of thousands of milling men, women, and children. The nine highways converging at Gettysburg were so crowded, almost "bumper-to-bumper," with automobiles that Pennsylvania Motor Police were instructed to divert all traffic ten miles from the town.

Every available parking area within a wide radius of the community was filled with motor cars and thousands of persons were walking to the battle-scarred town where the climax of the eight-day reunion of Civil War veterans and of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was to take place.

Early in the morning pedestrians started trudging up the Mummasburg Road to Oak Hill, where at six-thirty o'clock in the evening the President of the United States was to deliver the principal address and dedicate the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. The hour of dedication was changed from three to six o'clock at the request of the President.



Captain Taylor Branson, Leader of the United States Marine Band.

The President and the First Lady of the Land entertained the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden at the Roosevelt home in Hyde Park the day prior to the dedication of the Peace Memorial. This official duty made it almost impossible for the President to arrive in Gettysburg in time for the original hour of the dedication.

Promptly at six o'clock on the evening of July 3 the President's special train rolled to a stop at the special unloading station at the western end of Lincoln Avenue. There the welcoming committee, headed by Governor George H. Earle and members of the State and Federal Commissions, greeted the Chief Executive of the United States.

The first shot of a twenty-one gun salute, fired by a battery from the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, echoed from distant Oak Hill and the procession moved from the railroad station. An automobile and a cycle escort from the Pennsylvania Motor Police headed the small procession of eighteen machines. Then came the 2nd Squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, from Fort Meyer, Virginia, under command of Major Roffe. The party moved east on Lincoln Avenue to College Avenue, north on College Avenue to the Mummasburg Road, and west on the Mummasburg Road to Oak Hill. The last gun of the Presidential salute was fired as the President's car was stopped at the ramp leading to the Peace Memorial stand. The escort of honor at the Peace Memorial was the 3rd Battalion of the 12th Infantry, United States Army.

After a brief pause the President left his automobile and, accompanied by his military and naval aides, walked across the ramp and onto the Peace Memorial stand, where "forty acres of packed humanity" broke into a tremendous cheer.

The United States Army 12th Infantry Band and the United States Marine Band furnished the music.

In a specially constructed canopied stand at the right of the President's rostrum sat the Civil War veterans

and their attendants, protected from the warm rays of a bright sun.

C. C. Bream, Jr., and Lester M. Roy acted as ushers.

After the dedicatory exercises the President held a brief reception and then returned to his special train, accompanied by the members of the two Commissions and a few distinguished guests. The Pennsylvania Motor Police and a detail from the United States Army comprised the escort. The special train was side-tracked until seven-thirty o'clock, when it departed for Washington.

Estimates of the throng at the Peace Memorial dedication varied from 200,000 to 400,000 persons. It has also been estimated that more than 100,000 persons were "stranded" in their automobiles on the nine highways leading into Gettysburg, unable to move because of the tremendous throng. It was only after midnight that there was any semblance of "open" highways, although traffic was well regulated and there was no report of any mishap.

M. W. Mountjoy, staff correspondent for the Philadelphia *Record*, tells of the massing of the huge crowd as follows:

"The massing of the mammoth crowd of visitors wrote a fantastically modern page in the annals of this historic town.

"At nine o'clock Saturday night a consensus of police and natives put the temporary population at 40,000. Half an hour later their estimate, no matter how accurate before, would have been fairly wide of the mark.

"A steady stream of bumper-to-bumper automobiles converged laboriously on the town over the main roads from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The stream didn't even begin to dwindle till well past midnight.

"Colonel P. W. Foote directed the movements of 519 State motor policemen—a full third of the crack unit. Of those, about sixty were stationed as far as twenty-five miles out of town. Nevertheless, the spoke-like main

roads were solid lines of cars until late at night. Traffic here barely was kept moving.

"Many motorists, daunted by the sight and the prospect of packed lodging houses, kept on driving to outlying towns.

"Others hastily acquired box lunches and pushed right out to the parking lots near the Memorial. The first arrival was at 3:30 A. M. Hundreds more came in the next few hours.

"By dawn the mass arrival made last night's seem trivial. Throughout the day it stuck at the saturation point and spread out along the arteries of traffic. At noon headquarters here received reports of stagnant lines eight miles out of town.

"Mummasburg road, site of both the Confederate and Union camps, was closed to traffic at two forty-five until the fifty bus-loads of veterans had been taken to their platform beside the Memorial.

"The unforgettable day dawned clear and bright. Most of the veterans, in order to spare their strength for the impressive climax, rested in their tents or sat about chatting.

"A fair scattering of them, however, made their way in buses and wheelchairs to the College Stadium to share in religious services. There were two such services and each drew nearly 10,000 worshipers.

"The first was an impressive military Mass celebrated at seven-thirty by the Reverend Mark E. Stock, rector of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, Gettysburg.

"For the benefit of noncommunicants, Reverend William F. Culhane, of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, painted a word-picture of the Mass and its significance as it was being read.

"A display of flags and regimental colors, as well as the participation of twenty-four soldiers commanded by Major Thomas J. O'Hara, added a brilliant touch of temporal color to the ceremony.

"Reverend Stanislaus J. Ryczek, chaplain of the United States Army contingent encamped here, assisted with the arrangements.

"The Protestant services were opened at ten o'clock by the 86-piece U. S. Army band, which also served at the Mass. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, President of Gettysburg College.

"He then introduced the Reverend Joseph Fort Newton, Texas-born rector of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, Philadelphia."

THE PEACE MEMORIAL DEDICATION

SUNDAY, JULY, 3, 1938, 6:30 P. M.

 HAIRMAN RICE: The invocation will be given by U.C.V. Chaplain J. J. Methvin.

CHAPLAIN METHVIN: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, whose throne is in the Heavens, and whose Kingdom ruleth over all the earth, which is thine with its fullness, and the world and all that is in it. Thou hast made us and not we ourselves. We are Thy people and the people of Thy pasture; we would enter Thy gates with thanksgiving and into Thy presence with praise, for Thou art good, Thou art merciful, and Thy truth endureth unto all generations. With subdued minds and humble hearts we bow before Thee, and acknowledge and confess Thy ownership and Thy rule over all of us, and we remember and hear once more the message from above, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." We would on this high occasion re-dedicate and re-consecrate ourselves to the principles of peace, and pray that the Prince of Peace may rule in the hearts and homes of all countries, both in private and public life, in social and business life, and in the government, not only in our own land, but in all the lands of the earth. We pray that the Prince of Peace shall establish His universal rule, for we recognize that violence of war never won a friend, nor conquered yet a foe. Whatever leaves a bitter trend to answer blow by blow, in its wake leaves grieved homes and broken hearts; and so we pray the Prince of Peace may establish His universal sway through the world. This is our prayer in His name. Amen.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, we are met here to dedicate this beautiful Eternal Light Peace Memorial. This memorial is the consummation of a dream conceived twenty-five years ago by our honored veteran guests. At the fiftieth reunion of

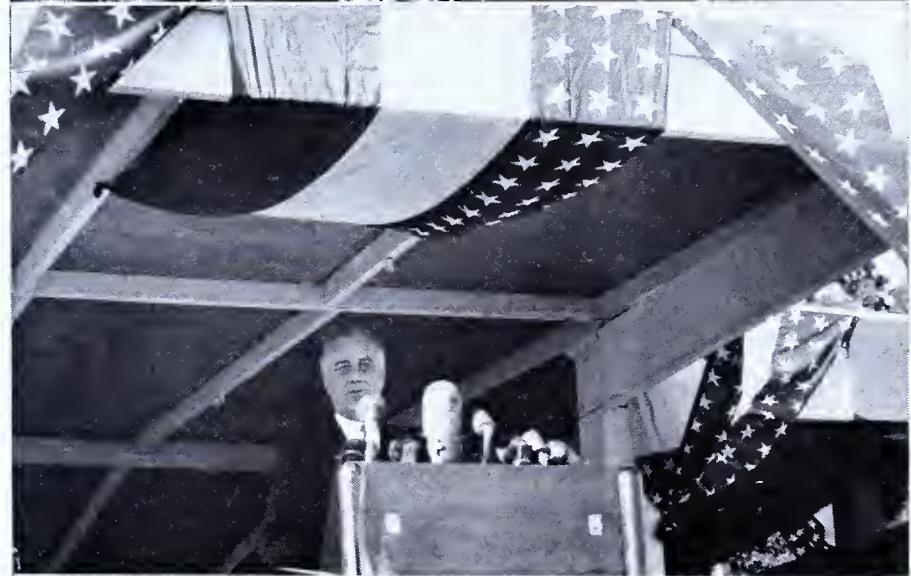
the Blue and the Gray here in 1913 it was hoped that we would be able to lay the cornerstone of this Peace Monument. As we all see, this dream has today become a reality. This monument has been erected with money contributed by states, some of them north of the Mason and Dixon Line and some of them south of that line.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

President Roosevelt waves farewell to the cheering throng after delivering his address at the Peace Memorial site. At the President's left is Chairman Rice of the Pennsylvania Commission.

On behalf of the State and Federal Commissions and also on behalf of all veterans of this nation, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the States of Virginia, New York, Indiana, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, whose appropriations have made possible this memorial, but more especially do I wish to express my most sincere appreciation to the Governor of Pennsylvania, George H. Earle, who for many years



PHOTOS BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Chairman Rice of the Pennsylvania Commission opening the dedicatory exercises at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Lower photo: President Roosevelt delivering the dedicatory address at the Peace Memorial.

has labored unceasingly and has given his time and interest to make this reunion as magnificent as it is. Permit me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to present to you the Governor of Pennsylvania, his Excellency, Governor George H. Earle.

GOVERNOR EARLE: Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: For almost seventy-five



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Part of the crowd waiting to greet President Roosevelt. The United States Marine Band is shown in the foreground.

years this nation has enjoyed peace within its borders. While this world is on the verge of social turmoil, America presents to the rest of the world a united front and a peace-loving people. On this very ground, our nation long ago saw itself threatened with destruction.

Here Americans were killed by the thousands, seventy-five years ago. Here was presented to the world hopelessness—tragedy darkened the horizon for both the



TOP PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS
LOWER PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

Top photo shows President Roosevelt greeting the throng upon his arrival at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Lower photo shows Governor Earle introducing the President of the United States at the Peace Memorial. At the President's left is Brigadier General Watson, his military aide.

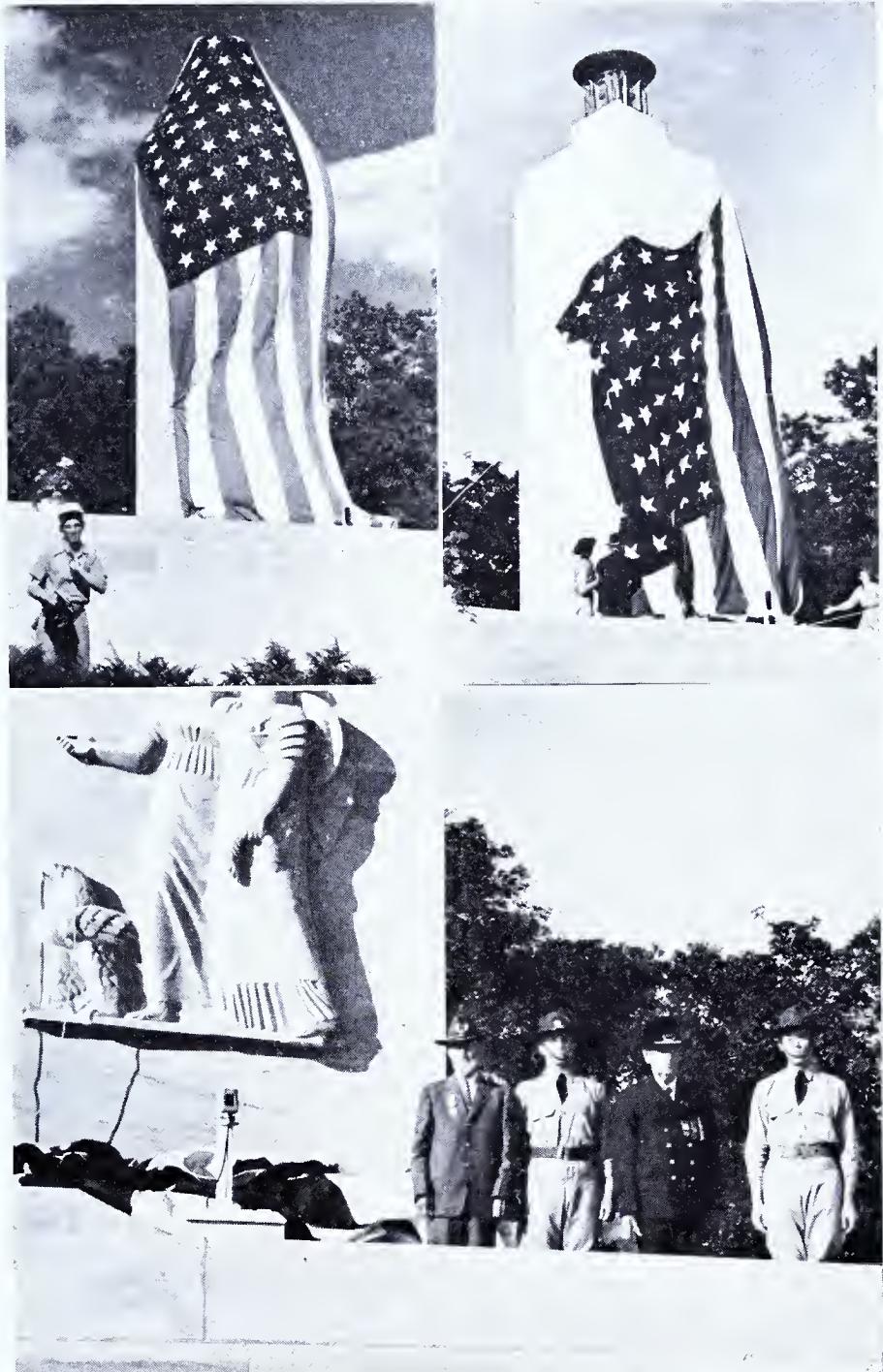
Blue and the Gray. Here on this very land which at one time of the day was held by the Blue, and the next was held by the Gray, a great issue was decided, and then our country began its struggle onward. The same men who fought here, some of them in this audience today, join with the soldiers who fought against them;



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Another view of the large crowd (with some of the 40,000 automobiles in the left background) at the dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

hand in hand they walk today in friendship, and they have forgotten the hatreds of yesteryear. Because of their great deeds seventy-five years ago, and because they died by the tens of thousands, the remainder are here, and it is our fitting purpose that we honor the veterans who still live and who engaged in that terrific conflict. How impressive is the unity of these veterans who met here in conflict seventy-five years ago, and now meet



PHOTOS BY P. E. SPERRY

Upper left photo shows the flag-draped Peace Memorial just before its unveiling. Upper right photo shows the Union and Confederate veterans drawing the cord for the unveiling. Lower photo shows A. G. Harris, Confederate veteran of McDonough, Georgia (left), and Union veteran George N. Lockwood, of Los Angeles, California (second from right), who drew the unveiling cord. The uniformed men are National Guard attendants.

again in brotherly affection, gentleness born only with the wisdom of years! This gentleness, this spirit of brotherly love shown on every side, shows the wisdom of this reunion. The fervent patriotism demonstrated by both the North and the South is, as it were, rolled into one great army.

Why are they here, and why are we here? I will tell you: we are all here and they are all here to tell our state and nation and the world that for seventy-five years these men have healed all the wounds that existed between them and have bound themselves together in the cause of peace. Before our eyes lies a vast city of tents. Stacks of rifles, implements of war, are seen on every hand, and, in fact, the entire city of Gettysburg is alive with the implements that typify the true meaning of war, but the guns are empty.

A festive spirit is the spirit of the day. Pennsylvania has its Valley Forge and its Gettysburg, both reminding us of war and of peace. Gettysburg is the reminder of the war in which man fought man, brother fought brother, and father fought son, but it is also the reminder that what happened seventy-five years ago is no longer true today. War was then uppermost in the minds of the men. There is no longer any glamor to war. Modern warfare means millions of men killed, made sightless and crippled and maimed for life, not to mention the hundreds of thousands of deaths to non-combatants, women, and children who are killed through its various machinations. The terror of the modern-day war has increased a thousand-fold today. War of today is mathematical, it is scientific, but it is also unnecessary because it is brutal. Let us rather bend our energies to the problems of the country that are pressing—and we have our problems—disease, poverty, and ignorance. They are worthy of every man's intelligence, and only through giving them our attention can we hope to conquer them.

It is seventy-five years ago today since Pickett's immortal charge, and, in fact, at this very same time

PHOTO BY PHILADELPHIA RECORD

An airplane view of the large crowd assembling for the dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial several hours before the arrival of the President of the United States.



and day we see the same men clasping hands with those they came to kill.

We Pennsylvanians are proud of this monument, we are proud of this hallowed land, and we are proud to take this opportunity to present it to the Federal Government.

Today, we honor the presence of the President of the United States. He is here among us. How well he has preserved our ideals! His progressiveness has advanced our social ideals. How efficiently he has directed our Government we all know. His aim to keep our land at peace within and without has been sure and successful. His matchless desire for peace has not been duplicated by any man.

It is fitting that our President shall receive this land, the deed for which I hold in my hand. It is most appropriate that this land and this shrine shall be given to the Federal Government and to President Roosevelt. His heart, his energy, and his mind for six years have been directed toward the security and the peace of the people of our nation. He has provided economic and social security for our people and a social conduct in our affairs that other nations might well emulate and so follow his magnificent spirit of international brotherhood. How well he has done this we all know, and it is perfectly proper, Mr. President, that in the name of Pennsylvania it should burn without interruption forever, and that so long as it burns, our land will remain at peace and enjoy the security and peace that are rightfully ours. I know that this is the hope and prayer of every Pennsylvanian, a hope and prayer that I know comes from your own great heart, a prayer for eternal peace and the brotherhood of man. Ladies and Gentlemen, the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: Governor Earle, Veterans of the Blue and the Gray, on behalf of the people of the United States I accept this monument in the spirit of brotherhood and peace.



PHOTO BY WIDE WORLD

A midnight view of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Below the sculptured figures is a huge wreath placed there on behalf of the re-united veterans.

Immortal deeds and immortal words have created here at Gettysburg a shrine of American patriotism. We are encompassed by "the last full measure of devotion" of many men and by the words in which Abraham Lincoln expressed the simple faith for which they died.

It seldom helps to wonder how a statesman of one generation would surmount the crisis of another. A statesman deals with concrete difficulties, with things which must be done from day to day. Not often can he frame conscious patterns for the far-off future.

But the fullness of the stature of Lincoln's nature and the fundamental conflict which events forced upon his Presidency invite us ever to turn to him for help.

For the issue which he restated here at Gettysburg on this spot seventy-five years ago will be the continuing issue before this nation so long as we cling to the purposes for which the nation was founded—to preserve under the changing conditions of each generation a people's government for the people's good.

The task assumes different shapes at different times. Sometimes the threat to popular government comes from political interests, sometimes from economic interests; sometimes we have to beat off all of them together.

But the challenge is always the same—whether each generation, facing its own circumstances, can summon the practical devotion to attain and to retain that greatest good for the greatest number which this government of the people was created to ensure.

Lincoln spoke in solace for all who fought upon this field; and the years have laid their balm upon its wounds. Men who wore the Blue and men who wore the Gray are here together, a fragment spared by time. They are brought here by the memories of old, divided loyalties, but they meet here in united loyalty to a united cause which the unfolding years have made it easier to see.

All of them we honor, not asking under which Flag they fought then—thankful that they stand together under one Flag now.

Lincoln was Commander-in-Chief in this old battle; he wanted above all things to be Commander-in-Chief of the new peace. He understood that battle there must be; that when a challenge to constituted government is thrown down, the people must in self-defense take it up; that the fight must be fought through to a decision so clear that it is accepted as being beyond recall.

But Lincoln also understood that after such a decision a democracy should seek peace through a new unity. For a democracy can keep alive only if the settlement of old difficulties clears the ground and transfers energies to face new responsibilities. Never can it have as much ability and as much purpose as it needs in that strife; the end of battle does not end the infinity of those needs.

That is why Lincoln—commander of a people as well as of an army—asked that his battle end “with malice toward none, with charity for all.”

To the hurt of those who came after him, Lincoln’s plea was long denied. A generation passed before the new unity became accepted fact.

And in later years new needs arose, and with them new tasks, world-wide in their perplexities, in their bitterness, and in their modes of strife. Here in our land we give thanks that, avoiding war, we seek our ends through the peaceful processes of popular government under the Constitution.

But it is another conflict, as fundamental as Lincoln’s, fought not with steel but with appeals to reason and justice on a thousand fronts—seeking to save for our common country opportunity and security for citizens in a free society.

We are near to winning this battle. In its winning and through the years may we live by the wisdom and the humanity of the heart of Abraham Lincoln.

CHAIRMAN RICE: The Eternal Light will now be unveiled. George N. Lockwood, Los Angeles, California, who wore the Blue, and A. G. Harris, McDonough, Georgia, who wore the Gray, will pull the

cord. (The Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner.") One soldier of the Blue and one soldier of the Gray will now light the flame that will burn forever on the top of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

The flame is now burning. The Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, Chaplain Martin V. Stone, will pronounce the benediction.

CHAPLAIN STONE: O Lord, Thou who hast been our life for many generations, we thank Thee for Thy great mercy that has lengthened out our lives for us that we can see and be here this beautiful Sunday afternoon. We give thanks to Thee for this splendid spirit of unity shown by both the boys of the Blue and the boys of the Gray. We ask that You render us greater wisdom to live out our lives in peace, love, and service. We ask that through Thy will our Nation will live in righteousness and that we will be first in the perpetuation of peace. Amen.

THE ETERNAL LIGHT PEACE MEMORIAL

 THE PEACE MEMORIAL erected on the Gettysburg Battlefield marks the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the famous battle between the States, and symbolizes the peace and amity which exist today among the people of the Nation.

The Memorial is located northwest of Gettysburg in the beautiful, heavily wooded Oak Ridge area of the

Battlefield, and faces the southeast, overlooking an extensive panorama of the scene of the three-day battle, including Big Round Top to the south. Because of its favorable location on elevated ground and its proximity to main roads, it may be seen, as one approaches Gettysburg, from nearly all of the nine highways.

The monument is in the form of a tall, square shaft rising

from the center of an elevated platform. Surmounting the shaft is a bronze urn containing a perpetually burning light. The shaft is approximately forty feet in its over-all height above the platform and the platform about eleven feet above the approach to the Memorial. The platform is rectangular in shape, forty-two by eighty-five feet in size. The Memorial is of veined Alabama Limestone and the pavements of Crab Orchard Flagstone.



Sculpturing on the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

On the principal face of the shaft near the base is a sculptured bas-relief by the well-known American sculptor, Lee Lawrie. The bas-relief is eight feet high and symbolizes the peace and good will existing between the North and South today. This is represented by two standing figures in embrace, holding a wreath, with an eagle symbolic of the nation completing the group. On two sides of the shaft at a level with the bas-relief are these inscriptions:

"With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right." From Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

"An Enduring Light to Guide us in Unity and Fellowship."

The platform is reached by means of steps at either side from the lower terrace, which is paved in Crab Orchard Stone and flanked by wide stretches of grass. On the face of this platform is the principal inscription

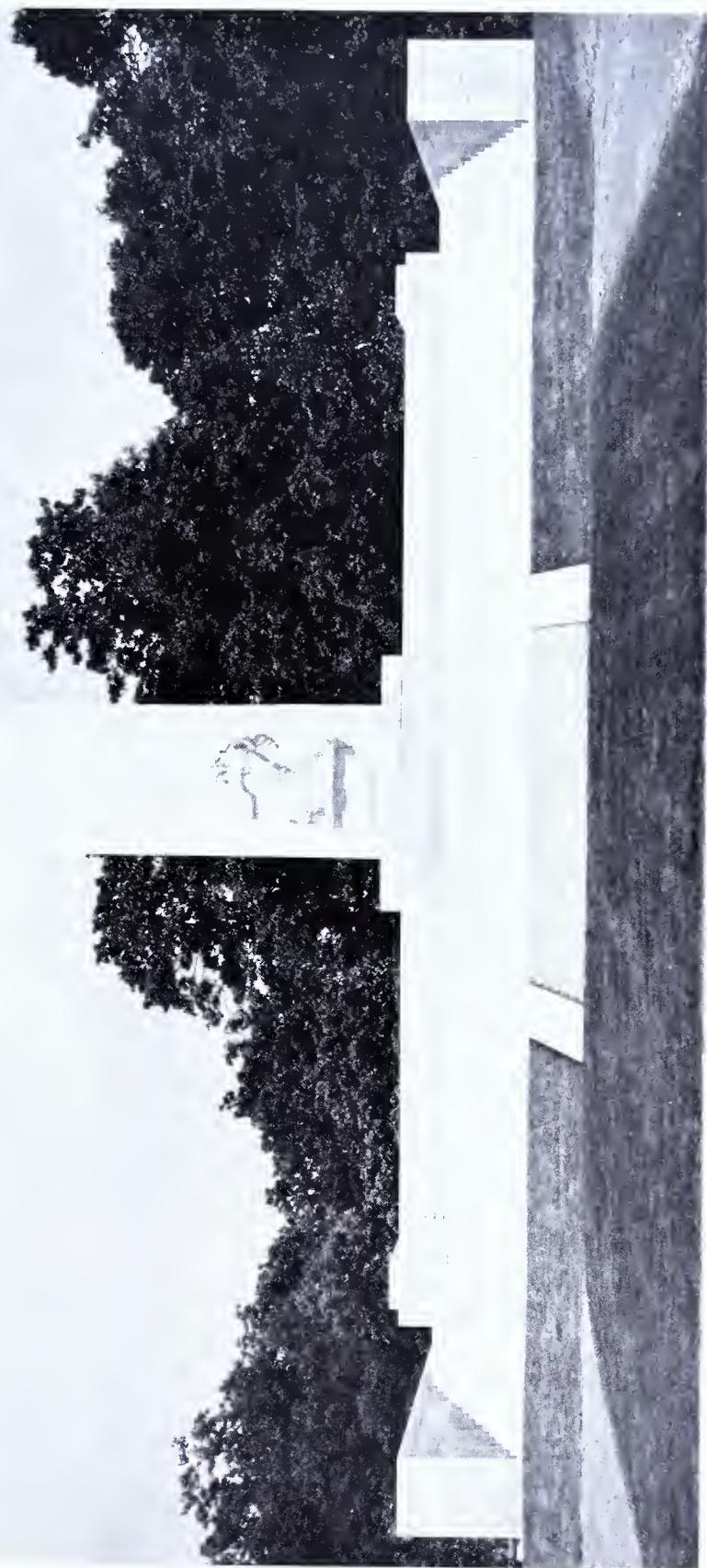
"Peace Eternal in a Nation United,"

which states the theme of the Memorial.

At the rear of the platform there is an exedra partly surrounded by high planting which will become a retreat for those who wish to rest, and which, with the existing woods, forms a background for the monument.

The approach from the Battlefield avenue is approximately one hundred and fifty feet in length, consisting of two paths, enclosing a wide stretch of grass in the center and flanked by shrubbery and low planting.

THE ETERNAL LIGHT PEACE MEMORIAL



THE NUMBER OF VETERANS, BY STATES, ATTENDING THE REUNION

26—Alabama	26—Nebraska
6—Arizona	1—Nevada
51—Arkansas	7—New Hampshire
150—California	23—New Jersey
26—Colorado	5—New Mexico
8—Connecticut	80—New York
4—Dist. of Columbia	38—North Carolina
2—Delaware	2—North Dakota
48—Florida	103—Ohio
60—Georgia	63—Oklahoma
8—Idaho	26—Oregon
95—Illinois	115—Pennsylvania
89—Indiana	19—South Carolina
46—Iowa	14—South Dakota
69—Kansas	31—Tennessee
28—Kentucky	130—Texas
27—Louisiana	5—Utah
14—Maine	5—Vermont
22—Maryland	46—Virginia
23—Massachusetts	37—Washington
54—Michigan	21—West Virginia
30—Minnesota	31—Wisconsin
41—Mississippi	1—Wyoming
79—Missouri	3—Canada
7—Montana	0—Rhode Island

Total—1845

UNION AND CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE REUNION

U—Union C—Confederate

ALABAMA

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Bailey, Lusious		Hartford
C—Beck, Thomas D.		R. 2, Tallassee
C—Bell, H. M.		Fayette
C—Boatrite, Robert T.	2826 7th Ave., So., Birmingham	
C—Brazell, John T.	418 4th Ave., Lanett	
C—Brown, John T.	R. 1, McKenzie	
U—Bugg, Charles T.	Box 489, Birmingham	
C—Chambers, J. T.	Maplesville	
C—Chumley, George W.	Collinsville	
C—Cumb, John W.	8304 4th Ave., Birmingham	
C—Drury, John F.	Flomaton	
U—Eggleston, Albert E.	6th St., Tuscumbia	
C—Hasty, William H.	Excel	
C—Jones, Capers C.	509 90th St., Birmingham	
C—Killough, Robt. L.	R. 1, Montevallo	
U—Lawson, Claus John	Foley	
C—Meadows, Ransom	St. Clair	
C—Nix, I. R.	Deatsville	
C—Palmer, Henry A.	R. 1, Ashville	
U—Roberts, John	Box 5, Athens	
C—Sanguinetti, Paul M.	104 N. Ripley St., Montgomery	
U—Scruggs, Burrell	313 Townsend St., Huntsville	
C—Thomasson, Jefferson	R. 1, Dozier	
C—Williams, Mathew M.	2308 20th Pl., Birmingham	
C—Wilson, William	R. 2, Tennille	
U—Woods, Sr., Charles	Box 15, Tuskegee	

ARIZONA

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Cooper, William U.		Box 53, Skull Valley
U—Grant, Thomas	38 W. Simpson St., Tucson	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Hoadley, Howard E.	2306 N. 11 St., Phoenix	
C—Jones, Wade	2302 N. 7th St., Phoenix	
C—Mann, John A.	1522 W. Madison St., Phoenix	
U—Reed, Charles Case	c/o Gila Meat Co., Glove	

ARKANSAS

C—Benbrook, Hosea	Sequah St., Fayetteville
C—Berry, M. R.	Sweet Home
C—Bradford, J. C.	Sweet Home
U—Brutin, Martin	Grandview
U—Bryant, Jerrus M.	326 S. Brown St., Little Rock
C—Chisum, J. G.	Ben Hur
C—Cloud, David M.	211 S. Market St., Benton
U—Dalton, George W.	Enola
C—Deal, W. J.	Sweet Home
U—Dixon, Alexander	London
C—Freeman, G. W.,	Arkansas Conf. Home, Sweet Home
U—Gattan, John A.	Colt
C—Hankins, H. M.	414 Main St., Monticello
C—Hankins, R. T.	R. 4, Greenbrier
C—Hardester, Richard D.	Adona
U—Harris, Fred	1428 W. Perry St., Helena
C—Harris, Thomas B.	Ozark
C—Hartsell, Morris	R. 1, Judsonia
C—Harvey, C. L.	Marmaduke
C—Hatcher, L. D.	Box 335, Armorel
U—Howard, Charles	713 So. Main St., Brinkley
C—Jarrett, W. H.	1514 Main St., Little Rock
U—Johnson, James H., Jr.	111 Locust St., Truman
C—Jones, J. T.	Alma
U—McDonald, Leroy	P.O. Box 746, Gillett
U—McNeely, William	1012 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs
C—Mack, James W.	Lamar
U—Malott, John W.	603 So. School, Fayetteville
U—Martin, Paul A.	Rison
C—Massengale, Elisha	Marble Falls

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Massey, James K.		1709 E. 5th St., Little Rock
U—Potter, Daniel R.		Judsonia
U—Preston, Lyman W.		1306 Hamilton, Mena
U—Price, Alexander		E. Prospect, Fayetteville
C—Quillion, Joseph		R. 1, Whitener
C—Red. B. F.	Arkansas Conf. Home, Sweet Home	
U—Robinson, Peter		568 Lincoln St., Wynne
C—Rowland, Mack	Arkansas Conf. Home, Sweet Home	
C—Slaughter, Wilson C.	State Line St., Junction City	
C—Smith, Zachariah T.		Blevins
C—Stevens, John H.		Lockesburg
C—Vance, M. D.		3122 W. 11th St., Little Rock
U—Waddell, Jabez Alex.		230 So. St., Benton
C—Wallace, Wilson P.		R. 1, Ozan
C—Walsh, Jerry		Delight
U—Williams, William		205 Beech St., Forrest City
C—Wilson, Augustus		Mulberry
C—Wilson, Sr., James S.		Columbus
C—Wood, W. R.		Sweet Home
C—Wright, J. S. L.		135 Locust St., Conway
U—Young, John		923 E. 15th St., Pine Bluff

CALIFORNIA

U—Adams, John Q.	247 N. Santa Anita, Burbank
U—Alward, John T.	1355 So. St., Redding
U—Atchison, William M.,	965 So. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles
U—Aughinbaugh, Samuel,	419 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles
U—Bailey, William F.	4608 Dyer St., LaCrescento
U—Ballinger, David	798 W. 10th St., Ramona
U—Barns, William	943 Cypress St., Oakland
U—Bayles, Daniel	Red Bluff
U—Beebe, David R.	1808 Gundry, Long Beach
U—Berkshire, Ezra	2231 Pontius Ave., W. Los Angeles
U—Bishop, James Martin	692 Pine St., Altadena
U—Blaine, Joseph A.,	1616 Sawtelle Blvd., W. Los Angeles

<i>Org. Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Blair, Robert C.	7306 Denker Ave., Los Angeles
U—Blanchard, Calvin H.	2325 86th Ave., Oakland
C—Bowen, Samuel P.	Box 95, Corning
U—Bowers, Jahiel	1408 Chenning Way, Berkeley
U—Boyer, Cornelius N.	R. 7, Bx. 1977, Sacramento
U—Bristol, Luther	1810 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles
U—Brumage, Benjamin,	
	12212 Darlington Ave., W. Los Angeles
U—Burr, Charles Martin,	
	511 North Poinsettia Ave., Compton
U—Castle, Oliver H.	432 S. Hyland St., Los Angeles
U—Chappel, Charles L.	1117 Stanley Ave., Long Beach
U—Chase, Ransford T.,	
	1528 N. Fuller Ave., Los Angeles
C—Chenning, Lillian M.	131 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto
U—Clark, Thomas	Castroville
U—Clark, Wm. C.	469 10th St., San Bernardino
U—Conant, Almaron W.	R. 6, Box 23, Santa Rosa
U—Coch, Silas D.	1518½ Purdue Ave., Sawtelle
U—Corwin, Elmore H.	Cor. 10th & C Sts., Victorville
U—Cox, Thomas P.	Springville
U—Crafts, Frederick H.	2123 Holly Dr., Hollywood
U—Crandell, Wm.	Gen. Del., Fullerton
U—Davidson, Benjamin F.	4290 Larchwood, Riverside
U—Davis, Alban L.	Durham
U—Detweiler, Joseph S.,	
	2734 Walnut St., Huntington Park
U—Dickson, David	Veterans' Home P. O.
U—Dillin, Columbus D.	Boulevard
U—Dixon, Harrison W.,	
	455 E. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach
U—Dolph, John W.	157 E. 64th St., Los Angeles
U—Downey, John F.	1134 Wotkyns Dr., Pasadena
U—Dumser, John S.	335 Hanover Ave., Oakland
U—East, Thomas B.	1410½ Lemon Ave., Long Beach
U—Eaton, John T.	11662 Texas Ave., W. Los Angeles
U—Evans, Durgin	11970 Darlington Ave., Los Angeles
U—Farmer, John Anderson,	
	1619 Colby Ave., W. Los Angeles

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—	Fasnacht, James L.	1029 Ohio Ave., Long Beach
U—	Fenton, Elbridge Seth	4099 Howe, Oakland
U—	Fisher, Warren T.	P.O. Box 154, Pasadena
U—	Gates, Albert E.	R. 1, Bx. 79, Fair Oaks
U—	Getter, Marcus E.	6530 Olcott St., Tujunga
U—	Goodrich, Guy	2243 Adrian, Napa
U—	Gordon, Parker	317 Pacific Ave., Long Beach
U—	Grimes, John W.	1044 E. 2nd St., Long Beach
U—	Gutzman, Julius C.,	845 San Marino Ave., Montebello
U—	Haney, Oliver M.	381 Summit Ave., Pasadena
U—	Hansberry, Albert	Main Street, Etna
U—	Harkrider, John	6300 Riverside Ave., Bell
U—	High, Charles B.	Yreka
U—	Hoch, Wm. F.	77 N. Bonnie Ave., Pasadena
U—	Hoge, Orlando E.,	2400 W. Alhambra Rd., Alhambra
U—	Howard, George Wash.	2065 Oak St., So. Pasadena
U—	Hoy, Hugh A.	Pacific Grove
U—	Hoy, James Thomas,	1080 Gaviota Ave., Long Beach
U—	Hubert, William	1245 24th St., San Diego
U—	Huff, Robert W.	235 Lugo Ave., San Bernardino
U—	Huntington, George,	341 Colorado Place, Long Beach
U—	Jackson, Elma Wheaton,	201 LaVereda Rd., Pasadena
U—	Jacobs, Charles R.,	Ward 17, Vet. Administration Facility, Sawtelle
U—	Johnson, Walter A.,	416 E. Chevy Chase Dr., Glendale
U—	Josselyn, Jr., Jos. H.	131 E. 3rd St., Moorpark
U—	Judiesch, August F.,	1012 No. Garfield Ave., Alhambra
U—	Keith, John	7758 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood
U—	Kennedy, Charles	3163 Adams Ave., San Diego
U—	Kimberly, William L.,	702 N. Coronado St., Los Angeles

<i>Org. Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Leason, John	5328 Marmion Way, Los Angeles
U—Lee, William S.	4468 Tuttle St., Los Angeles
U—Leftwich, George W.	319 S. Fir Ave., Inglewood
U—Lockwood, George N.	5207 Argus Dr., Los Angeles
U—Loop, Martin A.	3525 43rd St., Sacramento
U—Lutz, Albert M.	2038 Eleanor Dr., Glendale
U—McClure, Allen	Veterans Home
U—McConnell, James	P.O. Box 52, Chico
U—McCoy, George Witten	238 4th Ave., Chula Vista
U—McDonald, Charles A.,	207 E. Tamarack Ave., Inglewood
U—McKinney, Eli W.	9625 Dearbon Ave., South Gate
U—Mahanhan, Eli	1529 E. Broadway, Glendale
U—Mallette, Orrin	602 Ditmar St., Oceanside
U—Martin, James Francis,	1432 Echo Park Ave., Los Angeles
U—Martin, Russell C.,	1275 Westchester Pl., Los Angeles
U—May, Eric A.	2424 Roosevelt Ave., Berkeley
U—Means, Thomas D.	1704 Madison Ave., San Diego
U—Mennet, Overton H.,	4903 Rosewood Ave., Los Angeles
U—Merrick, Charles E.	717 N. Wilton Pl., Los Angeles
U—Micarty, Dennis	735 Dennett Ave., Fresno
U—Miller, Albert	417 E. Seaside Blvd., Long Beach
U—Miller, Levi F.	621 E. Queen, Inglewood
U—Mingay, Henry Mark,	R. 1, Box 48, 6847 Foothill Blvd., Tujunga
U—Moses, Charles T.	1106 W. 94th St., Los Angeles
U—Neddo, Frank	540 Broadway, San Marcos
U—Nelson, Fayette	515 N. Wilson, Pasadena
U—Northern, Walter B.	4088 3rd Ave., San Diego
U—Overholser, Joseph B.	368 Wisc. Ave., Long Beach
U—Parshall, Zachary T.,	1616 Sawtelle Blvd., W. Los Angeles
U—Pasco, William C.	Veterans Home
U—Patton, Milligan	R. 1, Paradise
U—Payne, Nelson F.,	1021 Florida St., Apt. B, Los Angeles

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Quigley, James		Bx. 210, Atlas Way, Napa
C—Riddle, John M.		3643 6th Ave., San Diego
U—Rogers, Henry		1739 Euclid St., Santa Monica
U—Rush, Jacob		343 So. Cambridge St., Orange
U—Sanchez, Lorenzo R.		Box 436, Portola
U—Sedgewick, James	935 E. Yosemite Ave., Madera	
U—Seitz, George	4227 Halldale Ave., Los Angeles	
U—Shafer, Austin C.		1801 S. Kingsley Dr., Los Angeles
U—Shannon, Thomas M.		1036 W. 10th St., San Bernardino
U—Shelly, Thomas C.		4135 54th St., San Diego
U—Shiflet, Robert H.		1054 E. 3rd St., Long Beach
C—Shreve, George Wm.		93 Locust St., Santa Cruz
C—Simmons, Sampson,		7008 Seville Ave., Huntington Park
U—Skeels, Irvin R.		5113 Figueroa St., Los Angeles
U—Slane, Jacob A.		13629 Weidner Ave., Pacoima
U—Smith, Henry Dorr,		719 N. Rowan Ave., Los Angeles
U—Smith, Isaiah	1740 American Ave., Long Beach	
U—Smith, John W.		Gen. Del. National City
U—Smith, Joseph	1638 Colby Ave., W. Los Angeles	
U—Snyder, Charles	5405 Shoup Ave., Canoga Park	
U—Somers, Edwin R.	206 No. Elm Dr., Beverly Hills	
U—Spaulding, Charles F.	11521 Lewis St., Lynwood	
U—Speegle, Emanuel A.	253 S. Broadway, Los Angeles	
U—Sponsler, Andress W.,		2450 Hayes Ave., Long Beach
U—Stiles, Seldon		628 Cordora Ave., Glendale
U—Stilwell, Joseph		130 Pacific Ave., Long Beach
U—Story, Douglas T.	2432 Eastlake Ave., Los Angeles	
U—Stulke, Frederick	311 N. Balcom Ave., Fullerton	
U—Sturges, Selden		389 61st St., Oakland
U—Taylor, Orville J.,		500 So. Westmoreland St., Los Angeles
U—Tomaw, Henry C.		4056 Bemis St., Los Angeles

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Upham, Warren H.	478 35th Ave., San Francisco	
U—Van Anda, Arthur J.	1045 E. 2nd St., Long Beach	
U—Vest, Arthur E.	4076 Ohio St., San Diego	
U—Walters, John A.	8317 W. 4th St., Los Angeles	
U—Walters, Thomas	1608 E. 33rd St., Los Angeles	
U—Ward, Seymour J.,	1455 Wild Wood Dr., Los Angeles	
U—Weierbach, William M.	113 LaRiena St., Downey	
U—Weller, Thomas B.	1022 4th Ave., Los Angeles	
U—Wilkinson, Elbridge G.	436 E. Lindsay St., Stockton	
U—Winslow, Jacob	670 E. 43rd St., Los Angeles	
U—Wolcott, Darwin B.	4518 6th Ave., Los Angeles	
U—Wolfe, George W.	9941 McBroom Ave., Roscoe	
U—Yoho, Samuel R.	364 30th Ave., San Francisco	

COLORADO

U—Akin, Dudley Duncan,		
	8216 North Nevada Ave., Colorado Spgs.	
U—Balland, Samuel A.	114 Elm St., Eaton	
U—Bell, John Putnam	1254 Wabash St., Denver	
U—Bliss, Jerry C.	1389 Stuart St., Denver	
C—Bone, David	1230 Hudson St., Denver	
U—Bryan, Robert T.	1629 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder	
U—Coburn, George A.	1456 Adams St., Denver	
U—Easterly, Lewis Henry,	R. 1, Ohio Creek Ranch, Gunnison	
U—Hobson, Wesley Kenny	2645 Endora St., Denver	
U—Hoffman, Richard Henry	1321 Logan St., Denver	
C—Hudson, C. F.	1225 4th Ave., Greeley	
U—Jewel, James E.	824 W. Kiowa St., Ft. Morgan	
U—Jones, Seth W.	Sanford	
C—McAdam, Lucius M.	Springfield	
U—Messer, William	220 Walnut St., Trinidad	
U—Nunn, Elbert	Montezuma Ave., Cortez	
U—Peterson, Nathan Orlando	New Raymer	
U—Pickett, Horace G.	Akron	
U—Pridmore, Charles H.	2410 E. 7th Ave., Denver	
U—Raichart, Daniel	3044 So. Elati St., Englewood	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—	Reedy, William H.	1062 S. Corona St., Denver
U—	Stitzer, Francis A.	726 So. Corona St., Denver
U—	Toothaker, Willberforce,	So. 4th & Lot Ave., Montrose
U—	True, Alvin Eugene	413 Main St., Fowler
U—	Wood, David	531 N. 4th St., Montrose
U—	Yarbeary, Francis	1701 8th St., Pueblo

CONNECTICUT

U—	Baker, Lewis L.	21 Walker St., New London
U—	Burrill, Henry W.	127 Vine St., Hartford
U—	Kleespies, Edmund	R. 2, Rockville
U—	Lankton, Henry L.	490 Main St., Wethersfield
U—	Singleton, William Henry,	207 Dixwell Ave., New Haven
U—	Stephens, Alonzo D.	R. 4, Box 56-A, Putnam
U—	Van Deusen, Russell	2507 Main St., Bridgeport
U—	Wildman, Ira R.	27 Town Hill Ave., Danbury

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U—	Phillips, Ephraim	4129 Illinois Ave., N.W.
C—	Smith, Peter Pierre	619 G St., S.E.
C—	Waller, Emmitt M.	2804 14th St., N.W.
C—	Wilson, Robert W.	3543 Warder St., N.W.

DELAWARE

U—	Banzett, Henry	320 N. Governors Ave., Dover
U—	Owen, Augustus	220 New St., Dover

FLORIDA

U—	Brown, Allen	N. 15th St., Haines City
C—	Carroll, Dr. Samuel W.,	226 Anita Ave., Orange Island Pk.
C—	Cooper, J. W.	269 4th St., Largo
U—	Cummings, Leander	608 Hollywood St., Tampa
U—	Cunningham, Emory W.,	2423 VanBuren St., Hollywood
U—	Dou, Alfred C.	Brock St., Kissimmee

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Durrence, George W.		Flagler Beach
U—Eldridge, Charles W.,	449½ 11th Ave., No., St. Petersburg	
C—Folks, Thomas Brinson,		
	P.O. Bx. 209, W. Anthony Rd., Ocala	
U—Frazell, Jacob Hiram	222 No. H St., Lake Worth	
C—Gomillian, Elder		Red Bay
C—Harris, William Henry		Dania
U—Higley, George D.	27 N.E. 4th St., Miami	
C—Hilliard, E. J.		Frostproof
C—Hux, Thomas A.		Tavares
C—Ironmonger, F. M.		South Jacksonville
U—Jordan, Phineas G.,	729 Franklin Rd., West Palm Beach	
C—Keith, George W.		Graceville
U—Lara, James	861 10th Ave., No. St. Petersburg	
U—Lincoln, Frank A.		Verona St., Kissimmee
C—McMullen, Bethel	609 Pine St., Clearwater	
U—Miller, Ensign	1406 N. 5th St., Petersburg	
U—Montgomery, William H.,	1720 Scranton St., So. St. Petersburg	
U—Naeker, Edward	669 First Ave., N. St. Petersburg	
C—Nettles, Henry Mark		Gen. Del., Trenton
U—Olmsted, George L.,	4502 15th Ave., So. St. Petersburg	
U—Pennell, William J.	744 N W 23 Court, Miami	
C—Phillips, William Riley		Crescent City
C—Ponder, John Lewis	931 East Palmetto St., Lakeland	
U—Pitt, Frederick G.	712 Maxwell St., Orlando	
C—Robinson, Benjamin McCain,	402 E. Jackson St., Orange	
U—Rose, Charles J.	1837 S.W. 23 Terrace, Miami	
U—Russell, William C.	1122 Delaware Ave., St. Cloud	
U—Seeber, Charles		RFD, St. Cloud
U—Shaw, Hiram H.		R. 2, Kissimmee
U—Smart, Thomas	1040 18th Ave., N, St. Petersburg	
U—Sweet, Cornelius		Orange City
U—Tolman, Alvin T.	1718 Manatee, Manatee	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Tucker, Henry Bascon	1518 First Ave., Bradenton	
U—Tucker, Hibbard A.	1506 De Soto Ave., Tampa	
C—Tyler, William M.		Ocoee
U—Van Vlack, Charles E.	3640 Boone Park Ave., Jacksonville	
C—Walters, John W.	1754 N.W. 6th St., Miami	
U—Wiegel, John	603 E. Livingston Ave., Orlando	
U—Winning, James Edward,	1215 15th Ave., So. St. Petersburg	
U—Winters, John C.	1920 S.W. First St., Miami	
C—Yaeger, W. D.	R. 3, Box 130, Live Oak	
C—York, Andrew Jackson	Box 326, Pahokee	
U—Zandee, James T.	1347 12th St., S. St. Petersburg	

GEORGIA

C—Braswell, Jacob Green	502 Giles St., Macon
C—Brown, William J. R.	Avans
C—Brown, Sr., William J.	R. 5, Box 50, Statesboro
U—Brunner, Henry	502 W. Jassamine St., Fitzgerald
C—Bush, William Jordan	Fitzgerald
C—Collins, Dr. T. J.	R. 4, Box 31, Griffin
C—Culpepper, William Henry,	Conf. Soldiers Home, Atlanta
C—Davis, William P.	Lavonia
C—Dodgen, J. C.	Conf. Soldiers Home, Atlanta
C—Dorn, Aaron Whitefield,	
	402 N. Cheney St., East Point
C—Drewry, F. S.	Williamson
C—Edmunston, Tuck	Washington
C—Ernest, J. W.	R. 1, Woodville
C—Farrar, Benjamin King	Machen
C—Fooshe, James D.	R. 1, Augusta
C—Griggs, M. Y.	Conf. Soldiers Home, Atlanta
C—Harris, Absalom G.	Atlanta St., McDonough
C—Hartley, Daniel Hillery	Bx. 264, Hazlehurst
C—Herndon, E. F.	R. 3, Adairsville
C—Hix, Charles	R. 3, Bx. 12, Lyons

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Hodge, Samuel A.		RFD, Dames Ferry
C—Holmes, Elbert	1022 11th St. S.W., Cairo	
C—Hubble, Thomas Jefferson		Crawford
C—Hunter, John T.,	c/o Mrs. J. W. Still, Hogansville Rd., LaGrange	
C—James, John M.		R. 2, Grovetown
C—Jenkins, Green V.		R. 4, Dublin
C—Johnson, J. M.	1683 Pelham Rd., N.E., Atlanta	
C—Johnson, Richard		Uvalda
C—Kennedy, E. T.		Baxley
C—Knight, Henry Jasper		RFD, Tarrytown
U—Land, John	1224 Quarterman St., Waycross	
C—Leach, Beverly Peyton		Chula
C—McCommons, J. H., Sr.		Greensboro
C—McCoy, Benjamin Franklin,	763 Marietta Pl. N.W., Atlanta	
C—McRae, C. C.		Valdosta
U—McVey, Franklin		R. 2, Boston
C—Meadors, Rufus		Oxford
C—Merritt, E. W.		R. 3, Gainesville
C—Mullinix, John Osborne,	1117 Glennwood Ave., Atlanta	
C—Odom, Bennett W.		Adrian
C—Outlaw, Jordan, Alexander		R. 2, Lyons
C—Owens, William M.		Pavo
C—Pruett, Elisha	601 Main St., Macon	
C—Reeves, Robert Burke	505 W. Main St., Thomaston	
C—Reid, William A.	23 So. Warren St., Monticello	
C—Rogers, John		R. 2, Claxton
C—Rousseau, Julius D.	202 E. 52nd St., Savannah	
C—Sanders, Andrew Coleman		Edison
U—Stone, William I.		R. 3, Dawsonville
U—Taylor, William		P.O. Box 54, Resaca
C—Vanzandt, H. G.	R. 2, Bloomfield Rd., Macon	
C—Waldrep, George W.		R. 1, Forsyth
C—Walker, J. W.	601 So. Main St., East Point	
C—Webb, James Franklin,	106 So. Chandler St., Decatur	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Wheelis, J. L.		Tignall
C—Williams, Benjamin Franklin,		
	1800 Wade Ave., N.E., Atlanta	
C—Williams, B. H.		Emerson
U—Williams, George M.		P.O. Box 242, Boston
U—Wilson, James	609 B Foundry St., N.W., Atlanta	
C—Wynne, R. A.		R. 2, Alto

IDAHO

U—East, Salathiel	1303 7th Ave. E., Twin Falls
U—Jones, Albert G.	418 East 5th St., Emmet
U—Kingsburg, George N.	2111 Ellis Ave., Boise
U—Lyon, Taylor C.	11th St., Fayette
C—Shepard, Albert	Oakley
U—Smith, Elder	Idaho City
U—Steward, Emory	Indian Valley
U—White, Elisha	1415 Harrison Blvd., Boise

ILLINOIS

U—Adams, David R.	1026 E. Main St., Olney
U—Ambrose, Thomas	4358 Drexel Blvd., Chicago
U—Andrew, John E.	2101 Hampshire St., Quincy
U—Ausenbaum, Adam W.	Grant Park
U—Bagley, Sidney	St. Elmo
U—Barker, James R.	Green Valley
U—Biesecker, Hiram	Monticello
U—Billington, John	222 E. Canedy St., Springfield
U—Birch, McKindree	1507 Pierse St., Sullivan
U—Bresee, James M.	1221 Charleston St., Mattoon
U—Brown, Charles Oliver	831 S. Grove Ave., Oak Park
U—Buy, Frederick	R. 1, Danville
U—Byram, Joseph P.	Box 83, Martinsville
U—Chapman, Derritt	Annapolis
U—Chapman, Norman	427 Ash St., Momence
U—Coffman, James Madison	377 Algona Ave., Elgin
U—Collins, Cephas H.	1610 E. Worth St., Decatur
U—Cox, John W.	Norris City

<i>Org. Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Crider, Reed	Vienna St., Metropolis
U—Cussins, William T.	137 N. Water St., Decatur
U—Davis, Caleb R.	627 S. Park Ave., Springfield
U—Dornblaser, Thomas F.,	942 Belle Plain Ave., Chicago
U—Dow, Albert G.	R. 5, Marshall
U—Enslow, George	414 W. 61st Place, Chicago
U—Fablinger, Lewis	Elizabeth
U—Foltz, Andrew J.	703 No. 5th St., Charleston
U—Ford, John Baymount	305 E. Fellos St., Dixon
U—Fulton, Samuel	Chrisman
U—Gage, Albert Edward	10 N. La Salle St., Chicago
U—Gainey, Richard W. T.	411 41st St., Moline
U—Gaie, Edward J.	914 29th St., Moline
U—Glenn, William Mayberry	416 So. 21st St., Belleville
U—Gott, David H.	Norris City
U—Graves, Erastus L.	2054 Larrabee St., Chicago
U—Gulver, Jacob	1526 E. 59th St., Chicago
U—Hamel, Barney	Greenville Hotel, Greenville
U—Hand, Silas, Jr.	207 S. Wright St., Champaign
U—Harrison, John T.	23 Fifth Ave., Danville
U—Havens, John	836 N. Pearl St., Havana
U—Hays, John	Washington St., Newton
U—Hocking, Sr., Frank	Fairfield
U—Hodge, William Nelson,	2252 N. Edward St., Decatur
U—Hood, John A.	106 6th St., Wilmette
U—Huddleston, James R.	LaHarpe
U—Hull, James A.	Barry
U—Ingles, George W.	412 E. Jefferson St., Marion
U—Jenson, Onen	Athens
U—Jones, Elijah	1727 S. 4th St., Springfield
U—Jones, James	6040 So. May St., Chicago
U—Kemp, Fernandis B.,	1805 Walnut Grove Ave., Decatur
U—Kidder, Julius	404 Sunset Ave., Rockford
U—Kirkpatrick, David C.	307 Garfield Ave., Pana
U—LaGrange, Charles	Potomac

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Ling, George W.		Franklin Grove
U—Livingston, William N.	1613 N. Adams St., Peoria	
U—Lockwood, William Perry,		681 E. River St., Kankakee
U—Lord, Frank W.		615 E. N St., Plano
U—Lorton, Allen A.		White Hall
U—McElvain, Corydon		14½ E. Main St., DuQuoin
U—McCloskey, Robert H.,		320 E. Euclid Ave., Monmouth
U—Marse, James		260 E. St., Moweaque
U—Martin, John M.		RFD, Elkville
U—Mayberry, Washington B.,		c/o David H. Gott, Norris City
U—Meyer, Sr., John		Addieville
U—Miller, Jeremiah		1109 Largent St., Harrisburg
U—Mills, Madison M.		Main St., Bellmont
U—Montgomery, Henry C.		11 E. Harrison St., Casey
U—Munsell, Frank		3834 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
U—Myers, Milton H.		918 Crescent Ave., Park Ridge
U—Nelson, Alfred A.		Springerton
U—Patterson, Dr. Newell,		1317 Pennsylvania Ave., E. St. Louis
U—Peterson, George W.		Lock Box 11, Towanda
U—Quigley, James		7923 Harvard Ave., Chicago
U—Reed, Lewis		721 South Ledford St., Harrisburg
U—Rich, Lewis		303 W. Spring Ave., Naperville
U—Roth, Henry		Warsaw
U—Schmidgall, Fred		532 Murphy St., Murphysboro
U—Seely, Harmon		334 S. Elm St., Centralia
U—Severance, Edson J.		2336 18th St., A, Moline
U—Shelton, William V.		311 West Kerr St., Centralia
U—Shumate, Hiram H.		Riverton
U—Smith, Augustus B.		334 Cappe St., White Hall
U—Stevens, DeValois W.		Wasco
U—Tolbert, Lewis R.		Hamburg
U—Town, George E.		12039 Yale Ave., Chicago
U—Trask, James C.		126 E. Fremont St., Elmhurst

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Trumbull, George F.		Stillman Valley
U—Van Sant, Nicholas G.	601 2nd Ave., Sterling City	
U—Waite, Delizon		RFD, Dunlap
U—Wamack, Shephard L.		Karnak
U—Waterman, Frank W.	411 Herrick Rd., Riverside	
U—Wetzel, Moses R.	703 E. Park St., Taylorsville	
U—Wilmarth, Charles N.		Oregon
U—Wiseheart, George H.		Iola
U—Witte, Theodore Charles,		1259 Rosedale Ave., Chicago

INDIANA

U—Abbett, William A.	531 Chestnut St., Columbus
U—Adams, John C.	P.O. Box 244, Jonesboro
U—Akers, Albert L.,	1713 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis
U—Aldridge, John L.	617 East 19th, Indianapolis
U—Allen, William	712 Blaine Ave., South Bend
U—Bailey, George Henry	
U—Barnes, John W.	418 N. Main St., Kokomo
U—Barton, Frank J.	Kingsbury
U—Blakeman, George S.	Carlisle
U—Booher, Albert W.,	307 Madison, Box 21, Darlington
U—Bowen, Alexander C.	809 Upper 11th St., Vincennes
U—Burdick, James Wm.	R. 1, Box 168, Granger
U—Cadwallader, Nathan A.,	5226 Broadway, Indianapolis
U—Cardinal, John H.,	1047 S. Sheffield Ave., Indianapolis
U—Chappell, William E.	63 S. 20th St., Terre Haute
U—Clark, Cyrus	Lock Box 9, Frankfort
U—Clark, James	1127 Eugene St., Indianapolis
U—Conyers, William H.,	5316 Brookville Rd., Indianapolis
U—Cowan, Edward H.,	408 S. Grant Ave., Crawfordsville

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Cutler, Austin	1306 Michigan Ave., LaPort	
U—Day, Silas A.	Ind. State Soldiers Home, Lafayette	
U—Galbreath, Edwin	Gen. Del., Griffin	
U—Garnett, James Henry	2300 Adams St., Gary	
C—Grady, Sr., William D.	R. 1, Middletown	
U—Griffith, David Alexander	818 N. 8th St., Lafayette	
U—Hendry, Martin B.	Freetown	
U—Henninger, Joseph B.	310 State House, Indianapolis	
U—Holmes, Rev. Richard	709 Holmes Ave., Rockport	
U—Hubbell, Joseph Titus	R. 3, Connersville	
U—Jackson, Ferdinand C.,	340 N. Salsburg St., W. Lafayette	
U—Johnson, Mathew	1147 Fayette St., Indianapolis	
U—Jones, James Madison	R. 1, Shirley	
U—Keesler, James Albert	R. 4, Smith Rd., Fort Wayne	
U—Kelley, William Isham	510 E. Poplar St., Boonville	
U—Kopp, Christian	R. 3, Jeffersonville	
U—Laughlin, Hugh	2708 Carrollton Ave., Indianapolis	
C—Lilly, Henderson	Middletown	
U—Lindley, Charles W.	Bloomingdale	
U—Lockwood, Seymour	R. 3, Argos	
U—McCammack, James H.	Centerton	
U—McClelland, Edward	611 W. Jackson St., Muncie	
U—Malcolm, Albert	Mellott	
U—Marshall, Milton	Upland	
U—Meadows, William M.	Castleton	
U—Moist, David S.	802 N. Howard St., Union City	
U—Mooker, Jacob	556 W. Chicago St., Valparaiso	
U—Morton, William H.	R. 4, Georgetown	
U—Ormiston, Alexander	1122 DeGross St., Ft. Wayne	
U—Osborne, David L.	36 S. Ritter Ave., Indianapolis	
U—Parsons, George R.,	Cor. Jackson & Wabash Ave., Nappanee	
U—Patten, Mark	1103 W. Broadway St., Kokomo	
U—Petty, James	133 N. 18th St., Richmond	
U—Price, Daniel Thomas	706 W. 1st St., Marion	
U—Quaco, Samuel M.	R. 1, Lafayette	
U—Ray, Samuel	R. 2, Portland	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Reeves, Columbus		R. 6, Bloomington
U—Reynolds, Walter S.		1420 S. J St., Elwood
U—Rhodes, Samuel S.		2125 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis
U—Rice, Thomas		Orleans
U—Robinson, George H.		1417 W. 6th St., Muncie
U—Rockafellow, Theodore		R. 6, Connersville
U—Rogers, George W.		116 N. Front St., Thorntown
U—Royster, Aaron R.		725 N. Tremont, Indianapolis
U—Schreiner, Sr., Peter,		215 Hamilton St., Crawfordsville
U—Schwin, John B.		825 N. 5th St., Covington
U—Sharp, Isaac W.		Ft. Wayne St., Warsaw
U—Sheets, Charles		204 N. Washington St., Delphi
U—Shepherd, William G.		R. 4, Bloomfield
U—Smith, John F.		205 S. Nebraska St., Marion
U—Smith, Joseph		R. 3, Newcastle
U—Smith, James		Gasport
U—Stafford, William H.		S. Wayne, Auburn
U—Stone, Barney		394 W. Pleasant St., Noblesville
U—Stone, John H.		421 W. Mulberry, Kokomo
U—Streeter, George R.		224 Ogden St., Hammond
U—Taylor, John R.		4093 Hickory Ave., Hammond
U—Tharp, Henry		Fountain City
U—Thompson, Joseph		Solsberry
U—Thompson, John T.		R. 1, Greensburg
U—Verplanke, Jos.		660 Pierce St., Gary
U—Waggoner, John Harrod		Commiskey
U—Waltz, Israel		Summitville
U—Williams, Gordon		339 Poplar St., Tipton
U—Williamson, Thomas		109 N. Union St., Kokomo
U—Wilmington, Oscar N.		1516 Brookside Ave., Indianapolis
U—Witherspoon, William P.		McKaw Summit, Princeton
U—Wood, William		208 S. Spring St., Hartford City
U—Young, Andrew J.		819 Helm St., Logansport
U—Ziegler, William		2003 Market St., Logansport

IOWA

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Allen, Eugene	1434 Beaver Ave., S.E. Cedar Rapids	
U—Allred, William P.	515 N. Lafayette, Corydon	
U—Alverson, Joseph H.		R. 2, Batavia
U—Arihood, Thomas J.	c/o W. J. Ludington, Gdn., 206 4th Ave., East Oskaloosa	
U—Armstrong, Benjamin,	512 E. Franklin St., Bloomfield	
U—Baker, Matthias		R. 2, Shenandoah
U—Bertram, S. S.	511 Harrison St., Shenandoah	
U—Bloomfield, Harvey A.	221 N. 9th St., Albia	
U—Bullock, Adnah D.		LaVista Pl., Atlantic
U—Chilson, Albert	244 7th St., S.E., Mason City	
U—Coffin, Joseph Raymond,	207 South 12th Ave., Marshalltown	
U—Cross, Cyrus E.		Mondamin
U—Davis, Edmund B.,	101 N. Woodlawn St., Burlington	
U—Douglass, Edward		Dysart
U—Drain, John	1514 Blondeau St., Keokuk	
U—Earnest, W. H.	112 Lee St., Seymour	
U—Flummer, Sylvester		R. 4, Council Bluffs
U—France, Michael	114 S. Ward St., Ottumwa	
U—Grattan, Marvin T.,	Soldiers' Home, Rm. 10, Old Peoples Bldg., Marshalltown	
U—Gudgel, John Milton	604 5th Ave., Shenandoah	
U—Haigler, John W.		Lenox
U—Hawk, Michael	4324 Central St., Sioux City	
U—Hopkins, Nye B.		Dallas
U—Huyek, John H.	1208 9th St., Hawarden	
U—Johnson, Asahel Alanson		Corwith
U—Killen, Robert		R. 1, Lucas
U—McDonough, James P.	1219 W St., Ottumwa	
U—McMurray, Ebenezer	721 N. Linn St., Iowa City	
U—Martin, James P.		Sutherland
U—Moad, William T.	1316 Ingersoll, Sac City	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Morse, Mark		Wyoming
U—Neuman, Jacob J.	1063 16th St., Des Moines	
U—Noll, Thomas J.	917 9th Ave., Grinnell	
U—Pentz, William J.	121 11th St. N.E., Cedar Rapids	
U—Peterson, August	Box 266, Stanton	
U—Pokett, Sylvester	R. 2, Dunlap	
U—Strait, Francis M.	Imogene	
U—Taylor, Elliott P.	206 S. 9th St., Marshalltown	
U—Thorne, Nathan G.	655 3rd St. N.E., Mason City	
U—Van Doren, Charles	733 E St., Grinnell	
U—Watland, Jacob	New Sharon	
U—Whipple, Rockwell,	126 So. Virginia Ave., Mason City	
U—White, Henry	1105 South 11th St., Oskaloosa	
U—Willett, James W.	311 E. 7th St., Tama	
U—Williams, James	119 N. Laffer St., Sigourney	
U—Williams, John R.	309 N. Madison St., Mason City	

KANSAS

U—Applegate, William E.	917 Jewell Ave., Topeka
U—Arnold, Sanford A.	301 W. 5th St., Larned
U—Babcock, Robert	North Butler-L, Erie
U—Bailey, Charles Wm.	1210 So. 8th, Baldwin City
U—Ball, Arthur J.	Mapleton
U—Bartleson, John W.	421 N. Mill, Beloit
U—Bettis, Andrew J.	Scandia
U—Brashear, Walter Q.	Box 195, Longton
C—Brooks, R. B.	602 W. 6th St., Topeka
U—Brown, Francis Monroe,	2111 Springfield Blvd., Kansas City
U—Carter, Stephen R.	Stockton
U—Caton, William B.	1702 Millington St., Winfield
U—Chapman, Winfield S.	1169 Clay St., Topeka
U—Clough, Fernando E.	Elkfalls
U—Cook, Benjamin Franklin	P.O. Box 55, Silver Lake
U—Cook, William Henry	Coats
U—Cormack, Charles H.	Bird City

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Daughaday, Frederick		R. 1, Bethel
C—Dolan, James M.		So. Star Route, Garden City
U—Fair, John P.		501 High St., Mankato
U—Flinn, John J.		Admire
U—Gaston, Cyrus		Glen Elder
U—Gaston, Joseph		608 East South St., Beloit
U—Gere, Asa Ozias		P.O. Box 241, Stafford
U—Gracey, Christopher C.		S. Washington St., Weir
U—Hedrick, James M.		Denison
U—Henry, John Vetch		Eastlawn
U—Henry, Joshua		Sabetha
U—Hess, Lorenzo D.		102 So. Iuka, Pratt
U—Hogan, Peter Richmond		1530 Clark Ave., Parsons
U—Hoover, John		Sabetha
U—Irwin, John		R. 4, Centralia
U—Johnston, Willard P.		214 W. 6th St., Hutchinson
U—Keal, John H.		R. 5, Box 176, Ft. Scott
C—Keeten, Thomas N.		Glade
U—Keller, Henry		Box 13, Wilson
C—Kirkpatrick, Kyus N.		1021 Porter St., Wichita
U—Leighton, William		R. 1, Jamestown
U—Leiter, Montraville James		1041 N. Waco, Wichita
U—Lull, Alexis		Haddam
U—McWhorter, Richard H.	107 W. North St., Coffeyville	
U—Malloy, John W.	Grant Hall, Ft. Dodge	
U—Millen, Allen		Republic
U—Mock, William Asberry	110 So. L & G, Anthony	
C—Moore, Mitchell Anderson		Colony
U—Murray, James W.	509 E. Wea, Paola	
U—Nixon, William W.		Jewell
U—Ohmart, George W.	110 W. 4th St., Augusta	
U—Oman, Emanuel		R. 2, Ft. Scott
U—Pershing, Daniel		Ogallah
U—Phenicie, Samuel C.		Almena
U—Phillips, Edgar Willard	110 East Dewey, Wichita	
U—Price, Sylvester B.		Hollis
U—Richards, William	P.O. Box 302, Cedarvale	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Samuels, Thomas	402 So. Ashby St., Chanute	
U—Schreiner, George	R. 2, Abilene	
U—Smyres, Daniel P.	517 E. Kans. Ave., McPherson	
U—Starns, Milton J.	310 S. Santa Fe, Salina	
U—Stump, Henry	Esbon	
U—Wampler, John W.	1206 N. Main St., Garden City	
U—Warner, John, Jr.	Burrton	
U—Watsenberger, Wilber S.	Burden	
U—Weinhich, Phillip	505 Harter, Winfield	
U—Whitecloud, James	RFD, White Cloud	
U—Whitzel, George M.	Lincoln Hall, Ft. Dodge	
U—Williams, Pryor	2037 N. 5th St., Kansas City	
U—Williams, Thomas B.	Chapman	
U—Wingrove, Charles	606 5th St., Clay Center	
U—Woodruff, Anson	R. 2, Wamego	

KENTUCKY

U—Armstrong, Alexander	Elk St., Frankfort
U—Barrett, Robert	Dulsney
C—Beatty, William	Cromwell
U—Boake, James H.	937 Cherokee Rd., Louisville
U—Boone, Homer	517 Gernert Court, Louisville
C—Booze, George A.,	c/o Pewee Valley Sanitarium Hospital, Pewee Valley
U—Boyd, Jesse	926 N. Green St., Henderson
U—Broadus, John	417 Licking St., Falmouth
C—Cole, John Andrew	1214 Tennessee St., Paducah
U—Davidson, Mordecai	655 So. 55th St., Louisville
U—Estes, Asberry	Heidelberg
U—Graham, Richard R.,	622 S. Seminary St., Madisonville
U—Green, Joshua	1008 E. 3rd St., Maysville
U—Hadden, Samuel W.	Hopkinsville
C—Harris, John B.	Lancer
U—Houp, Robert D.	High Bridge
U—Jemison, William A.	Main St., Morehead
U—Kerns, Job M.	408 E. Mt. Vernon St., Somerset

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Lilley, Richard		Anchorage
U—Loveall, Mack C.		Onton
U—Mead, John P.		Printer
U—Morris, James W.	919 W. 7th St., Hopkinsville	
U—Ramsey, Reuben S.		Monticello
C—Reynolds, Dr. W. E.	221 W. 13th St., Hopkinsville	
U—Sizemore, Thomas J.		Prestonsburg
C—Stalling, B. D.		R. 1, Calvert City
U—Thompson, Robert		New Haven
C—Walker, John David	190 N. Market St., Lexington	

LOUISIANA

C—Alphonse, John	1700 Moss St., New Orleans
U—Barnes, James Whitney,	904 Lyons St., Lake Charles
C—Blount, James M.	1700 Moss St., New Orleans
U—Cloviece, Joseph	Slidell
C—Dark, William Edward	R. 1, Dodson
C—Dupuis, Stephen	Box 307, Pineville
U—Ensign, Horace Lysander,	Pleasant Ridge, Hammond
U—Fisher, Jackson F.	R. 2, Box 283, Shreveport
C—Ford, John D.	Plain Dealing
C—Fuller, Alfred T.	R. 1, Dubach
C—Gellette, O. Richard,	205 Ct. House Bldg., Shreveport
U—Herman, Lewis	7926 Sycamore St., New Orleans
C—James, Thomas Jefferson	RFD, Columbia
C—Ker, David Corbin	Mangham
U—Morgan, Eugene Victor	Box 333, Ponchatoula
C—Murphy, John	1700 Moss St., New Orleans
C—Powell, Frank	1700 Moss St., New Orleans
U—Ray, John S.	Redcross
U—Riley, John	4839 Chestnut St., New Orleans
U—Roberts, George	St. Joseph
C—Robertson, R. L.	Camp Nichells, Soldiers Home of La., New Orleans

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Seagraves, Seborn Taylor		Jennings
C—Thompson, E. P.	855 Convention St., Baton Rouge	
C—Turek, Henry Clay	1700 Moss St., New Orleans	
C—Wilson, George Washington,		324 Dalzell St., Shreveport
U—Wilson, Richard		St. Francisville
C—Wyatt, Sylvester H.		Wyatt

MAINE

U—Brickeel, Thomas	227 Main St., Bar Harbor
U—Buswell, Stuart David	16 Gould St., Milo
U—Emerson, Charles Harris	1549 Congress, Portland
U—Emerson, Samuel F.	96 East Front, Skowhegan
U—Hamilton, Alfred	Prospect Harbor
U—Jones, George H.	2 Pleasant St., Oxford
U—Lake, Joseph W.	Kennebunk
U—Marston, Charles Levi	164 Main, Yarmouth
U—Miller, Algernon S.	13 6th St., Bangor
U—Paine, Charles Dyer	W. Main St., Dover-Foxcroft
U—Savage, Frank J.	5 Newhall, Fairfield
U—Sawtelle, John B.	Meadow Brook Farm, Oakland
U—Seger, Joseph A.	67 Larkin St., Bangor
U—Spicer, Hial J.	352 State St., Augusta

MARYLAND

U—Bramble, Goodman W.	111 Muse St., Cambridge
U—Cowgill, Stephen P.	Glenn Dale
C—Dance, E. Scott	W. Chesapeake Ave., Towson
U—Daniels Charles H.	1313 Linden Ave., Baltimore
U—Davis, Thomas	5009 Roland Ave., Baltimore
U—Fassett, Isaiah	Branch St., Berlin
U—Garlick, Joseph	R. 1, Box 165, Cumberland
U—Hyland, Lambert	103 Pond St., Salisbury
U—Hynson, Sr., Joseph	Rock Hall
U—Jackson, Henry	Aikin
U—Jones, Spencer	Federalsburg
U—Leech, George T.	3725 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore
U—Leighty, George	Hancock

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Liddell, John H.	3100 Oakford Ave., Baltimore	
U—Martin, Bernard Banks,	1612 E. Monument St., Baltimore	
U—Medley, Richard	St. Inigoes	
U—Mullinix, Francis Lincoln,	61 S. Church St., Westminster	
U—Pitts, Frederick	149 W. Henrietta St., Baltimore	
U—See, Dallas M.	Queen Anne	
U—Sines, John	R. 1, Oakland	
U—Weaver, George W.	157 W. 37th St., Baltimore	
U—Young, John N.	3304 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore	

MASSACHUSETTS

U—Bailey, George A.	169 Laurel Dr., Needham
U—Biddle, Eli George	20 Greenwich Pk., Boston
U—Branch, Elisha R.	173 Springvale Ave., Everett
U—Brown, Albert J.	282 Franklin St., Framingham
U—Burns, William Henry	28 Alder St., Attleboro
U—Clark, Theodore E.	79 Rutland St., Boston
U—Corson, Thomas A.	37 Buffum St., Salem
U—Dervin, James H.	51 Mt. Pleasant St., Lynn
U—Driscoll, Jr., Dennis,	27 Firth Rd., Roslindale, Boston
U—Fletcher, James Morse	44 Pearl St., Chicopee
U—Lincoln, Edwin Hale	27 Harding St., Pittsfield
U—Mitchell, John Y.M.C.A.	Summer St., North Adams
U—O'Rielly, Francis J.	Saville St., Cambridge
U—Page, Dudley L.	427 Andover St., Lowell
U—Phinney, Prince A.	1188 Boylston St., Brookline
U—Porter, James Chapman,	275 Fayette St., Wallaston, Quincy
U—Snow, Samuel	84 Front St., Marblehead
U—Spear, Frank L.	24 Mechanic St., Orange
U—Staples, Charles F.	100 N. Main St., Leominster
U—Story, David L.	65 Church St., Winchester
U—Streeter, Gilbert D.	81 Mechanic St., Orange

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—	Witherell, Alphonso	78 High St., Northampton
U—	Wormstead, William H.	51 Elm St., Marblehead

MICHIGAN

U—	Ashley, William H.	105 Clark St., Bangor
U—	Beaumont, John F.	Milford
U—	Bentley, Charles L.	9001 Williams St., Fenton
U—	Bly, Andrew	605 Henry St., Fenton
U—	Boylan, Robert B.	410 Kent St., Lowell
U—	Carlton, Smith H.	1120 March St., Kalamazoo
U—	Chappell, Augustus F.	1217 23rd St., Detroit
U—	Daker, Thomas F.	814 Market St., St. Joseph
U—	Dibele, Alonzo	12099 Mandota St., Detroit
U—	Estabrook, Albert C.,	4861 Buchanan Ave., S.W. Grand Rapids
U—	Faith, Winfield S.	78 S. Division St., Battle Creek
U—	Ferguson, William H.,	"Green Acres" R. 2, Kent City
U—	Foote, Corydon E.	928 Garland St., Flint
U—	Foster, Zachary	Fennville
U—	Frye, Solomon F.	Box 195, Illinois St., Farwell
U—	Fuller, Albert G.	R. 2, Reading
U—	Gillett, Francis M.	290 Prospect St., Muskegon
U—	Grady, Lyman C.	339 Court St., Caro
U—	Grooms, Benjamin F.	607 W. Jenny St., Bay City
U—	Haines, John Columbus	5752 Hogarth St., Detroit
U—	Hamilton, James Albert	514 N. Walnut St., Lansing
U—	Haynes, Eli L.	382 4th St., Manistee
U—	Heath, Martin	1606 N. Grant St., Bay City
U—	Heusted, George F.	Mayville
U—	Kiernan, Thomas	S. Maple Ave., Mancelona
U—	Killeen, John	R. 3, Portland
U—	Kinyon, Daniel L.	Vernon, Mich.
U—	Knapp, Charles N.,	c/o Theodore G. Knapp, Gdn. Box 41, Faithorn
U—	LeValley, Orlando	RFD, Caro
U—	Lore, Warren	622 Merritt St., Charlotte

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—McConnell, James		Hesperia
U—Metzger, Theodore		R. 4, Box 80, Niles
U—Miller, Lafayette	648 Spring St., Grand Ledge	
U—Morgan, George L.,	1361 Somerset Rd., Gross Pointe Park	
U—Mosher, Sylvester D.		Holly
U—Osborn, George	412 Potter Ave., Lansing	
U—Owen, Eugene		Grand Rapids
U—Park, John Melvin		Coopersville
U—Parker, William Porter		Lake Odessa
U—Peckham, Dr. Henry C.	Lock Box 325, Freeport	
U—Perrigo, Cyrus		R. 2, Vassar
U—Plumadore, David,	9105 W. Lafayette Ave. Blvd., Detroit	
U—Porritt, Nelson	23555 Carleton W. Rd., Belleville	
U—Rouse, Henry		DeWitt
U—Russell, Richard Henry	5738 3rd Ave., Detroit	
U—Sercombe, Orville	1504 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw	
U—Sherwood, Homer L.		RFD, Milan
U—Stewart, Ira M.	526 Wachtel Ave., Petoskey	
U—Teeter, Robert M.	119 Washington St., Manchester	
U—Tilley, Edward	2670 Gladstone Ave., Detroit	
U—Towner, Ralph R.		R. 3, Allegan
U—Warner, Martin J.		R. 2, Rockford
U—Wilkinson, John		R. 1, Ottawa Lake
U—Wood, Nelson R.		Orchard St., Covert

MINNESOTA

U—Becker, Rudolph A.,	Minn. Soldiers Home, Minneapolis
U—Bowersock, Emmor	Balaton
U—Colburn, Nathan	Champlin
U—Dickinson, Theodore L.,	903 8th St., International Falls
U—Farnham, James E.	Glenwood
U—Fenstehmacher, Elias	601 3rd Ave., N.E., Brainerd
U—Gardner, John	Morris

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Happy, Benjamin,		Minn. Soldiers Home, Minneapolis
U—Holcomb, William W.	1850 Feronia Ave., St. Paul	
U—Hurd, Reuben Sherman	310 11th St., Worthington	
U—Kirkham, James P.	Box 544, Farmington	
U—Lovell, William R.	R. 1, Zimmerman	
U—McConnell, John	103 5th St., Lasueur	
U—Mack, Henry	535 Emerson Ave., N. Minneapolis	
U—Mahan, Samuel E.	1651 Carroll Ave., St. Paul	
U—Morrow, William	442 Charles St., St. Paul	
U—Perry, Charles H.		4550 Dupont Ave., S. Minneapolis
U—Pierce, Orrin Smith,		3149 Lyndale Ave., South Minneapolis
U—Quint, Louis E.	Minn. Soldiers Home, Minneapolis	
U—Rice, Leander	Elwood Hotel, Robbinsdale	
U—Sawyer, William R.	St. Paul Park	
U—Smith, George D.	211 Amherst St., St. Paul	
U—Smith, Harrison	606 3rd Ave., S.E., Minneapolis	
U—Stanchfield, John C.	3048 16th Ave., S. Minneapolis	
U—Thomson, Hamilton Ritz,		452 North Fairview Ave., St. Paul
U—Valiacher, Frederick	1017 S. 1st St., Stillwater	
U—Whittemore, James A.,		Minnesota Soldiers Home, Minneapolis
U—Wilson, Alpheus A.	Redwood Falls	
U—Wood, Clark A.	Heron Lake	
U—Woolson, Albert	215 E. 5th St., Duluth	

MISSISSIPPI

C—Aderholdt, Thomas S.	Friars Point
C—Ainsworth, James G.	Wesson
U—Alexander, Curtis L.	525 E. Beach Blvd., Biloxi
C—Ashcraft, John	R. 1, Booneville
C—Bailey, Z. T. Sr.	R. 1, Brooklyn
C—Ball, Lewis A.	Louisville
C—Berryhill, Joseph	Magnolia

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Blakely, W. P.		Grenada
C—Blakenny, J. M.		Taylorsville
U—Boltz, Gustave J.	4120 Finley St., Gulfport	
C—Brister, Edward D.		Kilmichael
C—Castles, John Wesley	R. 2, Box 200, Biloxi	
C—Christopher, Cleophus Calvin		Blue Springs
C—Clark, Adolphus Filmore		R. 2, Big Creek
U—Dexter, John	1121 Blair St., Jackson	
C—Dubard, W. M.		Grenada
C—Evans, Nathan T.		Ovett
C—Flournoy, Daniel Archer	R. 2, Box 200, Biloxi	
C—Glenn, J. A.		Starkville
U—Henasy, Mag	609 Mill St., Vicksburg	
C—Henderson, J. L.		Pontotoc
C—Holly, John L.		Guntown
C—Holmes, James Allen		R. 4, Winona
C—Howell, Stephen M.		RFD, Mt. Olive
C—Johnson, Andrew Jackson		Ethel
C—Kirby, J. M.		Houlka
C—Lancaster, James Washington		Oxford
C—Lincoln, Cicero Leonidas	714 S. 3rd Ave., Columbus	
C—Morris, Thomas Jesse		New Albany
C—Nichols, T. L.		Senatobia
C—Robertson, C. A.	R. 4, Box 50, Laurel	
U—Rogers, Noah	1412 Openwood St., Vicksburg	
C—Sheffield, Frierson		Calhoun City
C—Smith, John C.	R. 2, Box 200, Biloxi	
C—Sparkman, Dr. Levi Beeman,		101 Sharpe Ave., Cleveland
C—Streater, James Brooks		Black Hawk
C—Walker, Lorenzo Dow	526 Oak St., New Albany	
C—Wedgeworth, Isaac Lake		Raleigh
C—Wilkerson, G. S.		R. 2, Meridian
U—Wilson, Mack	520 N. Harvey St., Greenville	

MISSOURI

U—Agee, John		Bogard
U—Anderson, John K.		Pleasant Hill

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Baker, Jacob		R. 1, Golden City
U—Baker, Robert Dean		Colt
U—Baldridge, David H.	502 N. Pearl Ave., Joplin	
U—Barnes, Andrew J. P.	1606 Kentucky Ave., Joplin	
C—Barton, John W.		Higginsville
U—Benedict, Horace		Fredericktown
U—Boyce, Isaac N.	E. Newton St., Versailles	
U—Briggs, Joseph	304 Center St., Sikeston	
U—Budd, Joseph Danly	4050 Broadway, Kansas City	
C—Claypool, John Milton,	6600 Washington Ave., St. Louis	
U—Clouse, James Columbus	Mountain Grove	
U—Dale, George F.	1005 N. Owen St., California	
C—Davis, A. G.	Birch Tree	
U—Davis, Andrew J.	327 N. 22nd St., Bethany	
U—Dowell, William H.	Kahoka	
U—Fercusin, John	Iberia	
U—Foster, Clement	5162 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis	
U—Fox, George	Dexter	
U—Gallaher, Newton	R. 2, Braymer	
U—Garrison, John	Rogersville	
U—Gilley, Stephen	325 Ward Parkway, Kansas City	
U—Gordon, William Vaughn,		
	213 N. Huttig-Fairmount Sta., Kansas City	
U—Grimmer, Thomas,	1918 N. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis	
U—Groves, James	R. 2, Pleasant Hope	
U—Hahn, John J.	Mine LaMotte	
U—Harper, David	504 Salisbury, Montgomery City	
U—Henderson, Alford	Rich Hill	
U—Henderson, James	3033 Benton Blvd., Kansas City	
U—Henseey, Zachariah	Dixon	
U—Herzberg, Sidney S.	818 Olive St., St. Louis	
U—Hollingsworth, Jonathan,		
	2001 E. 87th St., Kansas City	
U—Holloway, Franklin,		
	c/o F. C. Keith, Gen. Del., Jackson	
U—Hubbard, Uri	St. James	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Hutchinson, John		Ava
U—James, Edward N.	R. 2, North, DeSoto	
U—Johnson, George W.	2129 Park Ave., Kansas City	
U—Huffman, Daniel B.		Wheatland
U—Lawson, George S.		Ravenwood
U—Lee, Sr., George		Higbie
U—Linville, William Franklin		Mill Grove
U—Loesch, Gustavous	R. 2, Box 115, Jefferson	
U—Lower, William		Boliver
U—Maddox, David H.		Gower
U—Manary, James M.		Niangua
U—Meek, Benjamin Franklin		Maysville
U—Miller, Edward J.	1122 Calhoun St., Chillicothe	
U—Miller, George P.	6512 Curtis Pl., St. Louis	
U—Miles, William J.	810 E. Elm St., Springfield	
U—Moreau, August		Creve Coeur
U—Nichols, John W.	5849 Clement Ave., St. Louis	
U—Osborn, William Henry,	2201 Pennsylvania Ave., Joplin	
U—Potete, Andrew	5407 E. 36th St., Kansas City	
C—Ray, George T.	Conf. Home, Higginsville	
U—Reser, Washington F.		Preston
C—Richards, John E.		Troy
U—Rigdon, James T.		Tebbets
U—Ripley, Horace	711 S. Cedar St., Nevada	
U—Rose, Christopher		Sullivan
U—Scarlett, Charles E.		Fairfax
U—Scrivner, V. H.		Gallatin
C—Shackelford, Charles J.	c/o R. C. Ardingier, Nelson	
C—Shaeffer, Charles Abert	618 W. 7th St., Sedalia	
C—Sheffer, David A.	Conf. Home, Higginsville	
U—Smith, George W.	301 So. High St., Kirksville	
U—Smith, Jacob	202 W. Myrtle St., Aurora	
U—Snider, Francis Marion	Box 432, Campbell	
U—Souders, Abram		Humansville
U—Steele, James H.		Hartville
C—Stevenson, Lemuel T.,	4224 Washington St., Kansas City	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Thomas, Stephen		P.O. Box 5, Braymer
U—Turner, William Henry,		230 Commercial St., Lebanon
U—Tweedy, William C.		Puxico
U—Tyler, Dr. R. D.		2228 Pearl Ave., Joplin
U—Webster, James W.,		422 Montgomery St., Chillicothe
U—Wetherton, James H.	3128 Jefferson,	Kansas City
U—Womack, James R.	1115 Newton Ave.,	Kansas City
U—Younger, Simpson C.	400 N. Moniteau,	Sedalia

MONTANA

U—Boyer, Washington A.		Fromberg
U—Castle, Thomas A.	140 City Park,	Shelby
U—Dunds, Simon	423 E. Benham,	Glendive
U—Humble, John LaFayette	525 Rollins St.,	Missoula
U—Loomis, Daniel		Jordan
C—Sammons, John R.		Loring
C—Thornburg, R. A.	R. 1,	Hamilton

NEBRASKA

U—Barothy, Charles	1612 Military Ave.,	Omaha
U—Coleman, Richard E.	2230 St. Mary's Ave.,	Lincoln
U—Cunningham, Alonzo		Imperial
U—Davis, Royal Mack		Boelus
C—Ellis, William Henry		Springfield
U—Fetters, William H.		Stromsburg
U—Fox, Cyrus		North Platte
U—Hondee, Alfred		Panama
U—Jewell, Hiram B.	7th St., Peru	
U—Kinney, Charles H.	Box 104,	Raymond
U—Leicy, Edward	Box 614,	Randolph
U—McBride, Lewis C.	1711 Harwood St.,	Lincoln
U—McGrew, James		Waco
C—Mathews, B. G.		Keystone
U—Meyers, Jefferson	Box 375,	Fullerton
U—Munhall, Cornelius S.	Woolworth Apts.,	Kearney

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—	Page, Erastus Harrison	4508 Fowler St., Omaha
U—	Rexroad, Adam F.	2012 California St., Omaha
U—	Seberg, John	Upland
U—	Smith, J. B.	Merna
U—	Taylor, Leander W.	1461 Pinkney St., Omaha
U—	Waddle, Josiah	2807 No. 24th St., Omaha
U—	Wiley, Joseph S.	115 East 30th St., Kearney
U—	Wilhelm, Jeremiah,	Soldiers & Sailors Home, Milford
U—	Willeman, Thomas M.	R. 2, Box 95, Central City
U—	Woodworth, Homer S.	1428 Ft. St., Omaha

NEVADA

U—Phillips, William Orrin,
R. 1, Box 197, 1604 Arlington Ave., Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE

U—Amadon, Frank Edward 57 Mechanic St., Keene
U—Bunton, William Henry Main St., N. Woodstock
U—Emerson, Charles H. Lyme
U—Collins, Oscar F. High St., Enfield
U—Gay, George A. 17 Spring St., Nashua
U—Marsh, Zelora 9 Mitchell St., Hillsboro
U—Putnam, Charles H. Enfield

NEW JERSEY

U—Baker, Henry G. 25 S. Stanley Rd., So. Orange
U—Barkman, John C. Main St., Long Valley
U—Bilbee, William H. Court House, Trenton
U—Dey, George M. 36 Sea View Ave., Ocean Grove
U—Ferry, Nelson 154 Princeton Ave., Dover
U—Golden, Garrett C. 502 13th Ave., Belmar
U—Hendricks, Samuel E.,
896 Edgewater Ave., Ridgefield
U—Herbert, B. Frank,
15 Stanton Place, Avon-by-the-Sea
U—Hilsinger, Albertus C. 41 Sanford St., East Orange

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Hopper, Henry		Box 104, Wyckoff
U—Johnson, James	1132 Salem Ave., Elizabeth	
U—Lotz, Jacob		42 Grove St., Clifton
U—McCoy, William H.	114 Washington St., Trenton	
U—McIntire, Thomas		2 Adams St., Belvidere
U—McMillan, Rev. Duncan J.		Danville
U—Munday, Rev. Benjamin		Chestnut Ave., Berlin
U—Sharp, Christian L.		133 Washington Ave., Williamstown
U—Smith, Ferdinand	Woodcliff Ave., Woodcliff Lake	
U—Van Kirk, Peter A.		Princeton Road, Princeton
U—Welsh, Cornelius		East Millstone
U—Willis, James Henry	119 Lincoln St., Montclair	
U—Winn, Willis H.	83 N. Franklin Turnpike, Hohokus	
U—Woodruff, Noah Ogden	820 Stanton Ave., Elizabeth	

NEW MEXICO

U—Baughman, Solomon J.		Farmington
U—Bifler, Henry A.		R. 1, Clovis
C—Bourland, William Elliott		Logan
U—Coons, Montraville	1400 S. Arno St., Albuquerque	
U—Gedney, Solomon W.	600 N. Lake St., Carlsbad	

NEW YORK

U—Albee, Eugene L.		61 South St., Addison
U—Armstrong, Thomas		216 E. Main, Lancaster
U—Austin, George A.		South Byron
U—Aylsworth, Julius P.	74 North Main St., Monroe	
U—Barker, Thomas	415 New Bridge Rd., Bellmore	
U—Bissell, Frank		Chili Ave., Scottsville
U—Boats, John A.	27 East Main St., Allegany	
U—Bush, Amos J.	230 Vestal Ave., Binghamton	
U—Chambers, Charles S.		Honeoye Falls
U—Clark, Emerson		Mahopac
U—Cole, Augustus		Ulster Park
U—Cooley, Frank E.	13 Chestnut St., Rensselaer	
U—Dawes, Thomas A.	402 Pleasant St., Elmira	

<i>Org. Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Demorest, Nelson H.	S. Main St., Middlesex
U—Duers, Henry E.	59 Hunter St., Ossining
U—Dugan, George	R. 1, Roxbury
U—Duke, Charles H.	192 Lake Ave., Hamburg
U—Earsley, Charles N.	R. 1, Brooktondale
U—Eaton, Irving	325 Division St., Schenectady
U—Ellicott, Chandler G.	R. 3, Medina
U—Farrell, Christopher A.	222 W. 23rd St., New York
U—Fike, Henry	822 W. Dominick St., Rome
U—Fleming, Edward	1228 Madison Ave., New York
U—Flint, Seth M.	Main St., Worcester
U—Foster, Adelbert R.	Perry
U—Frazee, Charles D.	46 Douglas Ave., Yonkers
U—Graubarger, Henry M.	104 Dunning Ave., Auburn
U—Gray, Charles	45 E. Livingston Ave., Celoron
U—Hard, Albert	652 Genesee Pk. Blvd., Rochester
U—Harris, Daniel	231 Woodbine St., Brooklyn
U—Hays, John W.	Brookview
U—Heilferty, Robert S.	238 W. 106th St., New York
U—Hollands, Sr., John B.	58 Van Name Ave., Mariner Harbor
U—Houghton, Edgar	227 College Ave., Elmira Hts.
U—House, Rosen J.	278 Saratoga St., Cohoes
U—Howard, George H.	295 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo
U—Jackson, William H.	4 East 28th St., Hotel Latham
U—Jennette, Charles	Old Forge
U—Kendall, Jerome	61 Grove St., White Plains
U—Klinkhart, John	R. 1, Canajoharie
U—Landford, Edward	Greene
U—Lilly, Henry	1402 Chili Ave., Cold Water
U—Lunnen, James	Chatham Center
U—McClellan, Dr. Andrew J.	611 Forest Ave., Buffalo
U—Miller, James	Division St., Forestport
U—Moore, William W.	51 Fair St., Nunda
U—Morris, Edwin	356 Walnut St., Elmira
U—Morrison, John A.,	1090 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
U—Mowry, Oliver B.	Mexico
U—Neiber, Charles F.	7 Hilton Pl., Hempstead

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Nichols, Orlando	15 Ridgewood Ave., Yonkers	
U—Oxx, Warren William	107 Howell St., Bath	
U—Peck, Charles T.	34 Court St., Rochester	
U—Phillips, Francis Marvin	42 Smith Ave., Celoron	
U—Randall, John		Bradford
U—Reynolds, George E.	407 Summit Ave., Schenectady	
U—Robins, George B.	116-43 126th St., So. Ozone Park	
U—Smith, Albert		Lock Box 105, Retsof
U—Roe, John A.	94 Beverly Heights, Rochester	
U—Rowz, Nelson E.	53 Thorpe St., Binghamton	
U—Rownd, Robert McKee		99 Main, Ripley
U—Salsburg, John M.		Glenfield
U—Shaddock, Seranus		86 John St., Corning
U—Shipman, William H.	150 12-105th St., Ozone Park	
U—Sherman, Brant C.	6 Rubin Ave., Binghamton	
U—Stacey, Alfred E.		Elbridge
U—Stamm, Henry	1879 Palmetto St., Ridgewood	
U—Still, George W.	1477 Pacific St., Brooklyn	
U—Stone, Martin V.	18 Columbia Ave., Jamestown	
U—Stritch, Thomas H.	1203 63rd St., Brooklyn	
U—Summers, Robert G.	36 Harkimer St., Brooklyn	
U—Van Alstyne, Frank	123 W. Main St., Webster	
U—Van Nosdale, William H.	Albany Ave., Valatie	
U—Van Pelt, Samuel G.	9 Van Buren St., Antwerp	
U—Wade, Rev. Francis R.	302 Church St., Newark	
U—Wheeler, Joseph Rutherford		88 Manor Ave., Hempstead
U—Wildman, John M.	10 Maple Ave., Cortland	
U—Willard, Samuel Levi	834 Lafayette St., Jamestown	
U—Woods, Philemon		R. 1, Boonville

NORTH CAROLINA

C—Allman, N. W.	Morganton
U—Banner, Newton	Sherwood
C—Barfield, Walter	Soldiers Home, Raleigh
C—Benson, George Washington	R. 1, Charlotte
C—Canady, Derious C.	Nakina
C—Collis, R. V.	R. 4, Louisburg

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—	Daves, J. M.	Franklin
C—	Davis, J. Rowan	R. 2, Box 169, Salisbury
C—	Ellis, Andrew Jackson	Clayton
C—	Estep, Haywood	Stratford
C—	Euliss, J. H.	Snow Camp, R. 2, Alamance
C—	Fitzpatrick, R. L.	Langren Hotel, Asheville
C—	Gibson, Joseph S.	R. 5, Mebane
C—	Honeycutt, Addin	213 DeVane St., Clinton
C—	Johnson, Preston Philetus	R. 1, Hendersonville
C—	Kluttz, W. C.	Landis
C—	Lambeth, Samuel	R. 2, Clemmons
C—	Ledbetter, Leander J.	"Glen Echo," Edneyville
C—	Luther, J. E.	Deep Cap
C—	Morris, James	430 So. Garder St., Marion
C—	Newlin, Alfred L.	R. 2, Graham
C—	Paul, James Robert	c/o J. Lester Wolfe, Charlotte
C—	Prevatt, F. A.	R. 2, Lumberton
C—	Reade, W. F.	Timberlake
C—	Reid, David S.	R. 1, Winston-Salem
C—	Riggan, Charles	Vaughan
C—	Sitton, Robert B.	Horse Shoe
C—	Slate, George,	c/o C. W. Broadfoot, CSC., Fayetteville
C—	Snow, B. J.	State Road
C—	Thomas, Jas. Hamilton	R. 3, Reidsville
U—	Triplett, Moses	Denny
C—	Underwood, Robert Taylor,	236 Charlotte St., Asheville
C—	Wall, W. H.	Elkin
C—	Walton, Henry S.	274 Merrimon Ave., Asheville
C—	White, W. W.	R. 3, Shelby
C—	Williams, T. E.	800 South Hayne St., Monroe
C—	Wright, Dr. Franklin	Tabor
C—	York, Alexander J.	R. 2, Ramseur

NORTH DAKOTA

U—	Carroll, John W.	P.O. Box 95, Lisbon
U—	Duell, Dallas G.	624 Third St., Devils Lake

OHIO

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Allen, Mitchell S.		Canal Winchester
U—Anderson, Isaac	115 N. Bryan St., Hicksville	
U—Arbuckle, John		Subury Road, Columbus
U—Baldridge, John L.		West Union
U—Barber, Sanford D.	203 Tinker St., Painesville	
U—Barker, James K. Polk	1633 S. High St., Columbus	
U—Barrett, Marion B.		R. 4, Cadiz
U—Bartholomew, Seymour	30 Maple St., Dayton	
U—Baum, Christopher		R. 1, Greenville
U—Baxter, James J.		336 12th St., Elyria
U—Beard, Samuel M.		23 Minerva St., Tiffin
U—Bennet, John Randolph		Waynesfield
U—Bierly, Henry B.	141 Homer St., Marion	
U—Blackman, Hubert W.	3750 W. 133rd St., Cleveland	
U—Bowser, Joshua C.	111 Henderson Rd., Columbus	
U—Braden, Gibson R.	126 N. Diamond St., Ravenna	
U—Brady, William		North St., Prospect
U—Brumfield, Perry		Waterloo
U—Burley, George C.	2440 Maplewood Ave., Toledo	
U—Burroughs, Charles E.	532 Ringgold St., Cincinnati	
U—Bushong, Joseph T.	507 S. Maple St., Hicksville	
U—Carson, Ferdinand	252 Crandall Ave., Youngstown	
U—Centers, Amaziah		930 Grand Ave., Dayton
U—Christman, William D.		Gloster
U—Clingaman, Daniel		R. 3, Wauseon
U—Condo, George W.	3573 Columbia Ave., Cincinnati	
U—Conrad, Hiram		179 Selby St., Alliance
U—Conrad, John		51 E. Prospect St., Alliance
U—Cooper, Charles N.		429 E. Market St., Sandusky
U—Cosgrove, Marvin C.		715 Gay St., Bucyrus
U—Dixon, Henry A.		Albany
U—Dolan, Patrick,		
	c/o Judge H. C. Hoffman, Gdn.,	
		City Hall, Youngstown
U—Duckwall, George W.	18 Edgewood Apts., Dayton	
U—Dunlap, John N.		Main St., Kingston
U—Dwight, Henry		R. 2, Castalia

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Feldner, Samuel F.		New Matamoras
U—French, Frank D.	102 S. Main St., Johnstown	
U—Fuller, James		R. 1, Clyde
U—Garrett, Alonzo B.	315 Third Ave., Gallipolis	
U—Garrett, Michael O.		R. 9, Hillsboro
U—Gatewood, James Madison		Crown City
U—Grate, John H.		Atwater
U—Greenwood, Walter,	1044 Orange Ave., Youngstown	
U—Grossenbacker, Frederick.		R. 5, Defiance
U—Hendy, William H.	1122 Seton Ave., Cincinnati	
U—Henson, George Washington,	3743 Paxton Ave., Cincinnati	
U—Histon, Lewis M.	Main St., Pleasantville	
U—Hooper, William	936 Chittenden Ave., Columbus	
U—Hosler, Jesse D.	230 Edwards St., Marion	
U—Johnson, Montmorancy	Middle-ridge St., Perry	
U—Johnson, Samuel	64 N. Pleasant St., Norwalk	
U—Joslin, Byron W.		R. 2, Sidney
U—Kaley, John Andrew	301 Park Ave., Elyria	
U—Kemple, Henry C.		Bellaire
U—Kline, Peter Comstock	205 N. West St., Bellevue	
U—Lafferty, John	R. 2, Box 477, Orchard Dr., Dayton	
U—Lauck, Samuel	304 Park St., Willard	
U—Layton, Francis S.	809 North Main St., Marion	
U—Lepper, Henry I.		R. 1, Orwell
U—Little, William H.	134 Broad Ave., N.W., Canton	
U—Ludwick, Lewis P.	332 N. West St., Hillsboro	
U—McDargh, Charles L.	422 Storms Ave., Urbana	
U—McGill, James Henry	1784 Meeca Rd., Columbus	
U—Mibry, William P.		Tremont City
U—Miller, Richard Cantwell,	3466 W. 25th St., Cleveland	
U—Mills, Joseph	903 Maynard Drive, Marion	
U—Mizer, Simon P.		R. 1, Stone Creek
U—Moody, David	357 Mound St., Dayton	
U—Morris, Frank S.	117 South St., Chardon	
U—Myers, Noah		Columbus

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—	Needles, William	125 E. Harding Rd., Springfield
U—	Norton, Albert J.	R. 5, Wooster
U—	Orr, DeWitt Clinton	907 Sixth Ave., Middletown
U—	Overhalser, Jeremiah,	304 N. Madriver, Bellefontaine
U—	Park, James	R. 1, Rt. 62, Canfield
U—	Patterson, George M.	R. 6, Newark
U—	Pence, Eli	R. 1, St. Paris
U—	Perry, David	226 N. Main St., Hicksville
U—	Persley, Henry	1322 E. 93rd St., Cleveland
U—	Pfiester, Frederick	320 Straight St., Cincinnati
N—	Pitkin, Theodore Spencer,	111 E. Sugar St., Mt. Vernon
U—	Pittenger, William	Decatur
U—	Portz, Sr., John	123 N. County Line St., Fostoria
U—	Pyle, Joseph A.	107 6th St., Bridgeport
U—	Quin, Cornelius D.	114 E. 20th St., Lorain
U—	Reahm, Charles	Flat Rock
U—	Reece, Richard	R. 2, Deshler
U—	Reed, John M.	225 N. Pine St., Lima
U—	Reynolds, John B.	123 Chapman St., Zanesville
U—	Ridenour, Thomas	506 Thomas St., Crestline
U—	Rinebolt, Jacob	713 Walbridge Ave., Toledo
U—	Rittenhouse, William	529 Vine St., Ashland
U—	Sealock, John F.	Fairground Rd., Caldwell
U—	Sedgwick, Leroy Cyrus,	627 W. Hanover St., Martins Ferry
U—	Shonce, Emery	R. 1, Hubbard
U—	Sherbondy, Charles	73 Wise St., Akron
U—	Smith, Alvin	405 Henry St., Sandusky
U—	Snouffer, John H.	R. 2, Worthington
U—	Southerton, William	12 West Carpenter St., Athens
U—	Stamets, Cyrus	R. 2, Box 33, Richwood
U—	Starks, Adison D.	279 Fife Ave., Wilmington
U—	Thomas, Peter	South Side Post Office, Youngstown
U—	Tipton, Isaac C.	1223 Madison Ave., Columbus
U—	Toot, Jacob Martin	531 N. Jefferson St., Lisbon
U—	Trumbull, David P.,	159 South Church St., Bowling Green

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—	Waring, John L.	P.O. Box 1429, Wilmington
U—	Weller, Samuel M.	Warsaw
U—	Wells, Theodore	North Street, Cadiz
U—	Williams, Albert C.	326 Erie St., Toledo
U—	Woodmancy, John Nelson	602 W. Ash St., Piqua
U—	Woodward, William W.	State Soldiers' Home
U—	Young, George W.	1305 McPherson Blvd., Fremont
U—	Zarbaugh, Solomon	2742 Monroe St., Toledo

OKLAHOMA

U—	Andrews, John	803 9th St., Woodward
C—	Arnn, James R.	R. 4, Marlow
U—	Benham, Robert	519 S. Shartel St., Oklahoma City
U—	Birget, Theodric	Gen. Del., Holdenville
U—	Blakeley, James Madison	Supply
C—	Brady, Francis E.	Oktaha
C—	Broaderick, John W.	Covington
U—	Butler, Lewis H.	502 S. 7th St., Chickasha
C—	Cantwell, William	Ada
U—	Chitwood, Aurelius M.	Gen Del., Atoka
U—	Cook, John C.	R. 1, Moorewood
U—	Corlett, Henry	222 N. 6th St., Kingfisher
U—	Detrick, Levi E.	1715 S. Evanston St., Tulsa
U—	Elliott, Josiah J.	313 West First, Carnegie
U—	Everist, Andrew	624 S. Manila St., Geary
U—	Fitzwater, Thomas Andrew	Mountain View
C—	Freeman, William H.,	309 North Watumka St., Watumka
C—	Gaylor, William	R. 3, Seminole
C—	Ghormley, Michael O.	Tahlequah
C—	Gordon, Charles H.	Conf. Home, Ardmore
U—	Grizzel, George	R. 1, Holdenville
U—	Gordon, Rev. George I.,	714 N.W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City
C—	Hall, Turner H.	Hugo
C—	Hardin, Joseph	503½ W. Main, Henryetta
C—	Harris, John W.	230 E. 13th St., Oklahoma

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Harvey, John W.	1107 S. Osage St., Okmulgee	
C—Hatch, Durant	426 N.E. 12th St., Oklahoma City	
C—Hawkins, Andrew Jackson,	404 E. Commerce St., Commerce	
C—Isenhour, Daniel	R. 2, Tecumseh	
C—Johnson, John Louis	____Foster	
U—Johnson, Samuel	____Taloga	
C—Jones, Frank C.	402 W. 15th St., Ada	
C—McBee, William J.	Spruce Ave., Duncan	
C—McConnell, William E.	____ Box 333, Vian	
U—McKibben, James T.	323 K St., N.E., Ardmore	
U—Martin, Nathaniel Richard	____ Leach	
C—Methvin, John J.	709 W. Alabama St., Anadarko	
C—Miller, George F.	____ Box 494, Carmen	
U—Morgan, Joseph,	Box 182, R. 2, 708 S. Division St., Sapulpa	
U—Moseley, John Evan	202 E. Maple St., Stillwater	
U—Mosley, George W.	212 Park Ave., Lawton	
C—Nash, Burl	____ Roff	
U—Park, Charles A.	____ Meridian	
U—Patterson, Sylvester	201 N. 11th St., Tonkawa	
U—Ratledge, Moses	213 W. 3rd St., Cherokee	
U—Ray, Albert	____ Hinton	
U—Riley, James	R. 3, Box 4, Chandler	
U—Sawyer, Elbert H.	____ R. 2, Box 47, Minco	
U—Schmucker, William B.	18 B St., N.W., Miami	
C—Shepherd, John	____ Box 412, Elk City	
C—Shockley, Thomas A.,	Crabtree Addition, Block 11, Lot 1, Henryetta	
U—Smith, Herschel W.	____ Crescent	
U—Smith, Payton Anderson,	215 N. Rock Island St., El Reno	
C—Treadway, Henry C.	____ R. 2, Cloudchief	
C—Turnbough, John Wesley	R. 1, Box 137, Eldorado	
C—Waddell, Nathan Aaron	1501 North 4th St., Sayre	
U—Wamble, John	____ P.O. Box 206, Boynton	
C—Ward, M. L.	____ 424 Jones St., Hollis	
C—Watson, William E.	320 E. 9th St., Bristow	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Weaver, John Wood		Box 721, Muldrow
C—White, Josephus		721 N. Daniel St., Bethany
U—Wilburn, William A.		1020 Denison St., Muskogee
U—Wood, Burnice B.		Cashion

OREGON

U—Alley, Joseph Harrison	264 Hiatt St., Lebanon
C—Ashwell, Daniel Tompkins,	414 N.E. Halsey St., Portland
U—Boon, Cyrus Conrad	Roseburg
U—Collins, Harmon A.	5625 N. Missouri St., Portland
U—Cowles, Ethan H.	262 West Lincoln St., Salem
U—Cullen, John W.,	4391 S.W. Cullen Blvd., Glen Cullen
U—Daffron, Daniel V.	Gen. Del., Forest Grove
U—Eddy, Hiram S.	4534 N.E. 84th Ave., Portland
U—Foy, Edward W.	2004 N.E. 17th Ave., Portland
U—Harris, Nathaniel A.	Philomath
U—Heller, Levi	9114 Van Houten Ave., Portland
U—Kohr, Jacob Westafer	445 N. Russell St., Portland
U—Lawhead, Francis M.	1122 S.E. 36th Ave., Portland
U—Loney, Wesley	R. 1, Box 56, Woodburn
U—Meacham, Chauncey	832 D St., Springfield
U—Mengoz, Francis,	Hotel Allen, Main & Front Sts., Medford
U—Norris, Frank M.	Knappa
U—Penland, Theodore Augustus,	1616 S.W. 4th Ave., Portland
U—Pobst, Robert M.	64th S.W. Morrison St., Portland
U—Powers, Joseph	209 W. 5th St., Newberg
U—Ridge, Joseph W.	113 S.E. 61st Ave., Portland
U—Stranahan, Horace C.,	8745 N. Peninsula Ave., Portland
U—Vroman, Sirenius	Gold Hill
U—Woods, James C.	Box 388, Central Point
U—Wyckoff, Cornelius	Winchester Bay
U—Zehntbauer, Joseph	1720 S.E., 135th Ave., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Ayers, Edwin L.		Pulaski
U—Bailey, William		Broad St., Sandy Lake
U—Baker, Henry		Box 194, Meshoppen
U—Baker, William J.	2338 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia	
U—Barton, John H.	1425 Wyeth Ave., Harrisburg	
U—Beard, Amos H.	154 W. Oley St., Reading	
U—Becker, Samuel B.	Main St., Strausstown	
U—Bender, William H.	515 N. St., Berlin	
U—Bickler, Alfred	Soldiers & Sailors Home, Erie	
U—Brandon, Jacob C.	Conquenessing	
U—Brockway, Franklin P.	Beach Haven	
U—Brown, Rufus G.	26 South Minnequa Ave., Canton	
U—Bruch, Joseph	321 Berwick St., Easton	
U—Burket, John B.	Box 16, Warriors Mark	
U—Burns, James,		
	8038 West Chester Pike, Highland Park,	
		Upper Darby
U—Caldwell, Joseph Presley		R. 7, Butler
U—Caldwell, R. S.	133 Koshler St., Pittsburgh	
U—Campbell, William Smith		Nottingham
U—Chatley, Homer C.	51 Petrolia St., Bradford	
U—Clark, David McKee	Mt. Jackson, Mahonington	
U—Conrad, Winfield S.		R. 1, Huntingdon
U—Doll, Henry	215 Iona Avenue, Narberth	
U—Douts, William	659 W. Orange St., Lancaster	
U—Duckworth, Charles H.	115 Liberty St., Newtown	
U—Dyke, Logan J.	26 Second Ave., Union City	
U—Early, Joseph S.	258 E. Main St., Hummelstown	
U—Eich, John Frank	25 North Harrison St., York	
U—Ellenberger, Abraham	Maple Ave., Marysville	
U—Flickinger, Edgar Mc.		Dry Run
U—Fowler, Samuel S.,		
	501 W. Hortter St., Germantown, Phila.	
U—Gabrio, Alfred Wiles	533 Peace St., Hazleton	
U—Gilbert, Calvin	144 Springs Ave., Gettysburg	
U—Gilbert, Edward	Lincoln St., Westfield	
U—Hager, Martin H.	3546 Butler St., Pittsburgh	

<i>Org. Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Hamilton, George	Mercer
U—Hanson, Samuel B.,	2862 E. Venango St., Philadelphia
U—Harman, Newton C.	15 N. Doreas St., Lewistown
U—Harnden, John Baker	120 E. 6th Ave., Altoona
U—Harvey, John E.	North St., Westfield
U—Hayden, John R.	Hopwood
U—Helm, Edward	906 W. 9th St., Chester
U—Hite, William	707 Jenny Lynn St., McKeesport
U—Hoffman, Henry H.	406 Oak St., Johnstown
U—Holliday, Daniel Darius	83 Central Ave., Wellsboro
U—Jackaway, William,	2621 N. Hutchinson St., Philadelphia
U—Kint, Israel A.	R. 2, McAlisterville
U—Kirk, Zachary Taylor	1619 Fillmore St., Frankford
U—Kline, Charles	201 N. Beaver St., York
U—Kohler, John	13 N. 6th St., Pottsville
U—Kelley, Eli,	7325 Race St., Homewood Dist., Pittsburgh
U—Lemley, Bazel	Main St., Mt. Morris
U—Krug, George	Kingsdale
U—Laing, Roland	947 North 5th St., Reading
U—Lower, John C. D.	Arendtsville
U—McAdams, Robert, Jr.,	1133 Greenfield Ave., Pittsburgh
U—McCracken, Lorenzo F.	243 E. Clay St., Lancaster
U—McCullough, Christopher C.,	515 Harrison St., Ridley Park
U—McDonough, John	449 W. Market St., Scranton
U—McWade, Frederick J.,	4403 Holmsburg St., Philadelphia
U—Macfarland, Allen T.	2226 S. 67th St., Philadelphia
U—Marsh, Daniel T.	314 4th St., Irwin
U—Marshall, Joseph Smart	R. 1, Karns City
U—Maurer, Henry	35 S. 3rd St., Steelton
U—Merkel, William Henry	315 Avon Rd., Upper Darby
U—Miller, John L.	33 S. 5th St., Sunbury
U—Mohler, William H.,	107 E. Keller St., Mechanicsburg

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Musser, John B.	5142 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia	
U—Myers, Martin Luther	252 W. Main St., Everett	
U—Nail, Levi	c/o Hotel DuBois, DuBois	
U—Null, Daniel	R. 2, Cogan Sta.	
U—Oakes, Scott	445 N. Chestnut St., Butler	
U—Ostrander, Egbert D.	29 Welch Ave., Bradford	
U—Ostrander, Walter	R. 1, Port Allegany	
U—Penny, David	2319 10th Ave., Beaver Falls	
U—Plowman, David C.	R. 2, Box 232, Turtle Creek	
U—Plummer, Silas	R. 2, Box 264, Portage, Wilmore	
U—Rager, Charles D.	Fairfield Ave., Johnstown	
U—Ralzer, Matthias	135 Church St., Ephrata	
U—Reed, David	305 Clarion St., Oil City	
U—Reger, Thomas	R. 1, Box 117, Cherrytree	
U—Renard, Charles H.	141 N. Main St., Wilkes-Barre	
U—Rezzer, Charles W.	Radnor Ave., Ithan	
U—Rhoads, Charles B.	2346 Derry St., Harrisburg	
U—Rieb, Louis F.,	118 East Ohio St., North Side, Pittsburgh	
U—Riggle, Absalom	R. 1, Kelly Station	
U—Ritter, William,	152 W. Queen Lane, Germantown, Phila.	
U—Robinson, Reuben	816 W. Elm St., Norristown	
U—Rodgers, John B.	842 Franklin Ave., New Castle	
U—Ruble, Jacob	West Alexander	
U—Rudolph, George J.	1907 Morrell St., Pittsburgh	
U—Ruhe, C. H. William,	1223 La Clair Ave., Swissvale Br.	
U—Sage, Charles W.	Marienville	
U—Sankey, James Power,	214 Noble Ave., Crafton, Pittsburgh	
U—Sebastian, William F.	Marietta	
U—Shaffer, Samuel	Skippack	
U—Sheffer, Francis M.	13 West Ave., Wellsboro	
U—Shrekengost, Levi	Putneyville	
U—Shultz, Henry	651 Wallace St., York	
U—Sibert, James	Crosby	
U—Sipe, Henry	328 Third Ave., Derry	

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Slaughter, Ephraim		633 Boas St., Harrisburg
U—Snyder, James K.		321 Arch St., Carlisle
U—Speer, John	6027	Rodman St., Pittsburgh
U—Spencer, John M.		Pleasant Mount
U—Steinmetz, David L.		R. 3, Myerstown
U—Stone, Eugene H.		R. 6, Wellsboro
U—Tillett, John Q.	2513 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia	
U—Walker, Cyrus	629 Sunset Rd., State College	
U—Watson, Robert		Holbrook
U—Welch, William D.		Dunlevy
U—Wells, John	27 S. 10th St., Reading	
U—Wilson, John A.		R. 1, Fawn Grove
U—Wolfe, Isaac		New Millport
U—Wood, George W.	46 Walnut St., Ambler	
U—Yeingst, Charles		R. 1, Dillsburg

SOUTH CAROLINA

C—Bryant, B. D.	Box 77, Pacolet
C—Caughman, James Andrew	Church St., Leesville
C—Childress, John Riley	40 Rutherford St., Greenville
C—Clark, John B.	Cross
C—Cox, George	R. 1, Easley
C—Foster, J. E.	R. 2, Marietta
C—Gamewell, J. A.	496 N. Church St., Spartanburg
C—Hill, Sam H.	R. 2, Swansea
C—Humphries, Charles F.	Gaffney
C—Hyde, John Stephen	128 Brown St., Anderson
C—King, Gilliam B.	Bethune
C—Lifrage, Vernon	Salters
C—Pickens, Robert W.	R. 4, Easley
C—Reaves, James R.	R. 2, Latta
C—Seigler, D. W.	1415 Confederate Ave., Columbia
U—Smith, Richard M.	324 Green St., Beauford
C—Summer, Jacob K.	Chapin
C—Taylor, Rev. H. A.	P.O. Travelers Rest
C—White, Daniel D.	Timmonsville

SOUTH DAKOTA

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Barron, Hiram H.,		409 N. Sherman Ave., Sioux Falls
U—Brammer, Jahile C.	411 W. Clark St., Vermillion	
U—Chapman, George H.	12 4th Ave. S.W., Watertown	
U—Cotes, J. Warren		R. 1, Crandall
U—Fish, Benjamin D.		Webster
U—Foley, James	State Home, Hot Springs	
U—Fry, James		Claremont
U—Grace, William J.		Woonsocket
U—Hurlbut, Elmore Lewis,	State Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs	
U—Morgan, Marion	803 Kansas City St., Rapid City	
U—O'Brien, Francis Burke		Box 555, Pierre
U—Perkins, James K.		Lake Preston
U—Roberts, Cornelius B.	Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs	
U—Van Voorhis, Levi		741 11th St., Huron

TENNESSEE

C—Allen, Benjamin Franklin	R. 7, Knoxville
C—Anderson, H. C.	Troy
U—Betts, James A.	Waverly
C—Bullington, Richard Edward,	283 N. Bellevue, Memphis
C—Chrisman, W. D.	R. 2, Antioch
U—Costello, Simon	Hernando Rd., Memphis
C—Doggett, A. P.	Mulberry St., Cornersville
U—Dunlap, David	Box 83, Milan
U—Franklin, Benjamin	McMillon St., Maryville
U—Garrett, Charlie	218 Carney Ave., Clarksville
C—Gibson, F. M.	2532 Poplar St., Cleveland
U—Henderson, William	Shepherd
C—Jackson, John H.	1013 Wright St., Sweetwater
U—Johnson, Mitchell	Gen. Del., Lebanon
U—Lance, James L.	Tellico Plains
U—Maples, Samuel M.	Star Rt. Box 44, Sevierville
C—Marshall, Leondes Polk	R. 2, Covington

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Moore, James Knox	515 Lewis Ave., Shelbyville	
C—Newsom, John B.	108 Hamlet St., Henderson	
C—Paris, John C.		R. 3, Kenton
C—Porter, John William	2022 Linden Ave., Memphis	
C—Savage, B. M.		Rutherford
C—Smith, Rev. R. P.	401 Alexander St., Memphis	
U—Tally, John		R. 1, Box 220, Dandridge
U—Thomas, Alman Harvey		Donelson
U—Tippit, Richard		1810 State St., Nashville
C—Todd, John Silas		227 Locust St., McKenzie
U—Underwood, Francis M.,		2442 Parkview Ave., Knoxville
U—Walden, James B.		Cumberland City
U—Whaley, Isaac T.		3119 Knox St., Knoxville
C—Worthington, C. C.		Pikeville

TEXAS

U—Alexander, John W.		Hext
C—Allard, Sr., George		Byers
U—Allen, Daniel Sylvester	501 N. 10th Ave., Edinburg	
C—Banks, William W.,		
	c/o J. C. Banks, Franklin St. Sta., Houston	
C—Beene, Jacob S.	932 E. 8th St., Dallas	
C—Blackburn, Richard Pulaski,		811 E. Broadway, Gainesville
C—Blackstock, B. B.		Austin
C—Bonner, Moses J.	1626 S. Adams St., Fort Worth	
C—Bowers, Giles		Tenaha
C—Brady, William Wilkins		Normangee
C—Bristol, William Henry	Texas Conf. Home, Austin	
C—Bown, George Washington	1814 Reuter St., Waco	
C—Browning, Woodson Heard		Pecos
U—Bryden, Henry M.	825 Coleman St., Marlin	
C—Burks, Rufus L.	Texas Conf. Home, Austin	
C—Byrd, Abraham	Texas Conf. Home, Austin	
C—Camp, A. M.		San Gabriel
U—Camp, Martin		407 Polk St., Jefferson

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Camp, Seborn Lewis		R. 6, Sulphur Springs
C—Cannon, Alfred	309 N. Main St., Childress	
C—Carr, Zachary Taylor	1206 Jernigin St., Commerce	
C—Clark, John Lewis		Box 11, Rotan
C—Clarke, Charles D.	Texas Conf. Home, Austin	
C—Cockerell, William Henry		Eureka
C—Cole, Caleb		Box 92, Powell
C—Collins, Albert G.		Gen. Del., Barnhart
U—Conner, Douswell C.		Bedias
C—Conner, Thomas		Box 114, Grand Saline
U—Corbin, Levi Horton	2714 Fernwood St., Dallas	
C—Crenshaw, Thomas C.	214 Welch Ave., Houston	
C—Crump, Will Dorsey		Shallowater
U—Daggett, Lorenzo D.	302 E. Myrtle St., San Antonio	
C—Darsey, Edward Hill		Grapeland
C—Davis, John Arnold		Box 723, Columbus
C—Davis, Nesbit McClellan,	217 E. Jefferson St., Van Alstyne	
C—Davis, W. O.	505 S. Denton St., Gainesville	
C—Dowdy, James		R. 1, Seagoville
C—Duncan, James Samuel		R. 9, Tyler
C—Elkins, William Franklin,	Box 1311, 2307 Quincy St., Plainsview	
C—Estes, Miles J.		Bledsoe
C—Eustis, John D.		Bertram
C—Fair, Robert James		R. 4, Jacksonville
C—Fitzgerald, J. T.		R. 2, Nacogdoches
C—Flippen, Don C.	Texas Conf. Home, Austin	
C—Flowers, James T.		P.O. Box 92, Anton
C—Foote, Charles H.		P.O. Box 513, Spur
C—Fore, A. M.		805 N. 5th St., Waco
C—Foster, Wiley Wood		R. 4, Cisco
C—Frazier, William F.	319 S. 20th St., Temple	
C—Fuller, David F.	110 Church St., Grand Prairie	
C—Garner, George M. D.	Gen. Del., Snyder	
C—Gilliam, Oscar Augustine,	1202 S. Ewing St., Dallas	
C—Glass, E. R. P.	103 W. Ashby Pl., San Antonio	

<i>Org. Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Gorham, Z. T.	R. 4, Waco
C—Grant, James M.	Beeville
C—Grantham, Andrew J.	Myra
C—Graves, Robert E.	George Creek
C—Graves, William Monroe,	1200 McLennan Ave., Mart
C—Ham, William Jefferson	P.O. Box 154, Lovelady
C—Hamaker, James P.	Aledo
C—Harless, Noadham Bryant	3506 Travis St., Houston
C—Harrell, Thomas Boyd	Texas Conf. Home, Austin
C—Harris, Joseph L.	R. 3, Box 158, Weatherford
C—Haschke, Reinhold	102 E. 17th St., Austin
C—Hefner, Burrell	2115 Eaken St., Dallas
C—Helton, John Power	Gen. Del., Bonham
C—Hester, Albert F.	North St., Beaumont
C—Hilburne, Robert	R. 1, Shannon
C—Holley, Giles T.	Iredell
C—Hooper, Obediah	Burkburnett
C—Hutto, John T.	Vaughan St., Bertram
C—Kennedy, Houston T.	Sabinal
C—Kent, George H.	1214 W. Collin St., Corsicana
C—Lemond, Robert William	Hale Center
C—Lillard, John K.	2806 Bryan St., Dallas
C—Lockhart, J. T.	Stephenville
C—Loflin, G. A.	Texas Conf. Home, Austin
C—Long, Charles Rufus	Bedias
U—Loveless, Taylor	Gen. Del., McLean
C—McCurdy, M. L.	Texas Conf. Home, Austin
C—McGuyer, Thomas Rufus	R. 3, Cooper
C—McPeeters, Harvey Taylor	P.O. Box 212, Winters
C—Martin, Cicero C.	McCaulley
C—Mathews, John Calvin	San Augustine
U—Meadows, George W.	P.O. Box 51, Arcadia
C—Moffett, Joseph Francis	716 Travis St., Luling
C—Moore, LaFayette	R. 3, Mt. Vernon
C—Mullennix, J. W.	Denton St., Weatherford
C—Murch, John Maunder	1428 Ave., K, Galveston
U—Myers, Joseph L.	Francisco Ave., Mission

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Oakley, William Byley	P.O. Box 96, Woodville
C—Parker, Samuel Joshua	Celina
C—Parsons, Henry S.	701 Woodlawn Ave., Dallas
C—Perdue, David Blackshire	512 E. 7th St., Cisco
C—Pipkin, John Calvin	1714 4th Ave., Canyon
C—Presley, R. F.	5907 Richmond St., Dallas
C—Prewit, John W.	Pecos
C—Puckett, W. W.	Buda
C—Rains, Thomas R.	Dallas
C—Ransone, Robert Wyatt	Box 507, Stamford
C—Reich, Joshua Tetuhimer	R. 2, Mineola
C—Richburg, H. A.	Box 197, Winnsboro
C—Riddle, Thomas Evens,	N. Broadway St., Gen. Del., Wichita Falls
C—Rogers, William Sumpter,	Texas Conf. Home, Austin
C—Scott, Robert Powell	2735 Lawrence St., Dallas
C—Seale, W. M.	E. 3rd St., Brady
U—Shearer, John	205 Payne St., Houston
C—Sims, John	P.O. Box 553, Kountze
C—Stanfield, Oliver A.	1000 S. Harwood St., Dallas
C—Stevens, E.	102 W. Nora St., Beeville
C—Stoker, John James	114 W. Lee Ave., Weatherford
C—Stone, William	236 N. 6th St., Waco
U—Surface, Noah	Falfurrias
C—Thomas, James Wilson	401 N. Ave., Pittsburgh
C—Tumbleson, Samuel L.	Montague
C—Turner, Aaron L.	Box 32, Brownfield
C—Turner, William	Texas Conf. Home, Austin
C—Tyler, C. C.	R. 2, Lewisville
C—Wade, Daniel Huston	5223 East Side Ave., Dallas
C—Waide, W. S.	Paint Rock
C—Ward, Wiley	R. 4, Athens
C—Wells, W. H. L.	Plano
C—Whitsett, Joseph Haden	815 N. Center, Bonham
C—Whitton, W. N.	Box 174, Timpson
U—Wickham, Joseph D.	502 S. 5th St., Temple
C—Witcher, Taliaferro A.,	511 Congress Ave., Brownwood

<i>Org. Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Woolf, Milledg Hannibal	107 W. 7th St., Corsicana
C—Yeager, Abraham H.	R. 1, Cleburne
C—Yeary, D. N.	5122 Reiger Ave., Dallas
C—Zorn, A. J.	R. 1, Tyler

UTAH

U—Brookbank, Thomas W.,	
	247 So. 2nd West St., Salt Lake City
U—Rohm, Robert L.	Myton
U—Stormes, Ira	427 E. 9th So. St., Salt Lake City
U—Vogel, George William	Orpheum Hotel, Ogden
U—Widdoes, John W.,	207 No. 1st E. St., American Fork

VERMONT

U—Allen, Leander	R. 1, North Troy
U—Ames, Marshall L.	Derby Line
U—Heyer, Charles A.	30 Cliff St., St. Johnsbury
U—Lucier, Gilbert	R. 2, North Troy
U—Nelson, George H.	183 Railroad St., St. Johnsbury

VIRGINIA

C—Arney, J. Franklin	Pennington Gap
C—Bishop, Carter R.	134 So. Sycamore St., Petersburg
C—Cardwell, Charlie W.	RFD, Concord Depot
C—Coleman, Charles Henry	R. 4, Appomattox
C—Colvin, Robert Mason,	250 N. High St., Harrisonburg
C—Dellinger, George W.,	381 National Ave., Winchester
C—Dickerson, James D.	c/o R. H. Dickerson, Windsor
U—Eldred, John D.	Roanoke
U—Garner, Cornelius	817 Wide St., Norfolk
C—Givens, James M.	Penbroke
U—Grandy, Charles	609 Smith St., Norfolk
C—Gwaltney, James W.,	502 Virginia Ave., Va. Heights, Roanoke

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
C—Hall, C. C.		Ben Hur
C—Haynie, Bertrand		Reedville
C—Hill, Ira W.		Hill
U—Holbrook, James S.		R. 2, Grewe
U—Hottel, Jacob K.	R. 1, Box 158,	Woodstock
C—Howell, Julius Franklin	401 Moore St.,	Bristol
C—Hunton, R. Fuller		Ditchley
C—Hutchinson, George David		Crozet
C—Lemon, Crawford T.	1109 Dale Ave., S.E.,	Roanoke
C—Mabry, G. B.	R. 3,	Hillsville
C—Marshall, Gran B.		Laurel Fork
C—Melton, Joshua Patterson	R. 1, Box 464,	Richmond
C—Miles, Robert E.		Shawsville
C—Mohler, Rubpert		RFD, Grottoes
C—Pryor, W. H.		East Lake
C—Pugh, William Howard		R. 1, Afton
C—Reherd, James E.	R. 3,	Harrisonburg
C—Rhodes, D. H.		Toms Brook
C—Robertson, Nathaniel		R. 3, Dillwyn
C—Salling, John		Slant
C—Scarce, H. J.		R. 3, Dry Fork
C—Sharp, Alexander		Dillwyn
C—Skeens, Henry S.		Narrows
C—Spicer, James Albert		Orange
C—Sweeney, Robert H.		Gen. Del., Phoebus
U—Taylor, Zachariah		R. 1, Holland
U—Tennyson, David	4914 N. 22nd St.,	Arlington
C—Trimble, Francis M.	17 W. Beverley St.,	Staunton
C—Tuck, J. H.		Gretna
C—Williams, Joseph D.		Glade Springs
C—Wood, James A.		Eagle Rock
C—Wooding, Harry	120 Holbrooke Ave.,	Danville
C—Wood, William M.	107 N. Boulevard,	Richmond
C—Woosley, Thomas Milton		Peapatch

WASHINGTON

- U—Blair, John Francis 3414 Evanston Ave., Seattle
 U—Brounty, Samuel 2207 E. Republican St., Seattle

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Brownley, John D.		College Place
U—Carrier, William C.		R. 2, Grandview
C—Caulkins, James B.		Box 4, Bryant
U—Cheele, Jacob	1420 Pine St., Olympia	
C—Clayborne, Alfred L.	Box 3, Suquamish	
U—Coats, Finley T.	114 Leibor St., Orting	
U—Corwin, Charles W.	1919 E. 11th Ave., Spokane	
U—Danielson, Anon O.	Box 133, Parkland	
U—Devaul, William D.	816 N. 2nd St., Yakima	
U—Ellingsworth, William	Lakeside	
U—Elliott, Josiah A.	1217 W. 19th Ave., Spokane	
U—Foster, George Lewis	8026 15th Ave., N.W., Seattle	
U—Freeman, William DeLancey,		5107 W. Charleston St., Seattle
U—Gale, Hiram R.	421 Cedar St., Seattle	
U—Gilbert, Zachariah L.	3938 Interlake Ave., Seattle	
U—Hamilton, John M.	124 Park Ave., Renton	
U—Hobbs, Josephus	E. 3507 34th Ave., Spokane	
U—Keyser, John Jefferson,		917 W. Cleveland Ave., Spokane
U—Little, Charles	720 Adams St., Olympia	
U—Phelps, William H.	1210 15th Ave., N., Seattle	
U—Philips, Joseph	4027 W. Brandon, Seattle	
C—Pritchett, J. B.	434 Harvard Ave., N., Seattle	
U—Randall, Edwin D.	1025 Donovan St., Seattle	
U—Randall, Timothy R.	R. 3, Box 5, Kent	
U—Reams, Daniel	1729 12th Ave., Seattle	
U—Reed, Rustan O.	122 Harvard Ave., No., Seattle	
U—Sickles, William H.	209 Leiber St., Orting	
U—Steele, Samuel F.	R. 1, Granite Falls	
U—Strain, John C.	315½ So. 11th St., Tacoma	
U—Tift, S. B.	3127 Norton Ave., Everett	
U—Welch, Isaac	223 W. Dalton Ave., Spokane	
U—Widick, Robert J.	R. 1, Walla Walla	
U—Wilcox, Lansing A.	R. 3, Box 182, Tacoma	
U—Wisbey, Clarkson	201 Monroe St., Ryderwood	
U—Yearer, Francis M.	902 Alder St., Centralia	

WEST VIRGINIA

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Alley, Uriah T.		Cameron
C—Cocke, William Joseph	1544 7th Ave., Huntington	
U—Crawford, Thomas E.		Frenchton
U—Davis, Job		Hambleton
U—Everly, William H.	c/o Virgil A. Brown, Morgantown	
C—George, J. W.	R. 1, Parkersburg	
U—Hager, Fernandus		Midkiff
U—Johnston, Isaac W.,	Box 142, 116 Jefferson St., New Martinsville	
U—Kirk, George E.	R. 27, Parkersburg	
U—McEvoy, Francis T.	Richardson St., Bethany	
U—McMurray, Thompson		Washington
C—Moore, Joseph	502 7th Ave., St. Albans	
U—Nuzum, Nimshi	300 Hamilton St., Fairmont	
C—Pendleton, William Cecil,	413½ Frederick St., Bluefield	
C—Reed, William T.		Alderson
U—Shroud, Taylor		Green Spring
C—Slonaker, George Washington		Dillon's Run
U—Stafford, William Henry,	497 Winsley St., Morgantown	
U—Ullom, Lorenzo Davis	65 16th St., Wheeling	
C—Vandall, Thomas		True
C—Vines, James W.		Giatto
C—Weikle, A. C.		Sinks Grove

WISCONSIN

U—Alexander, Henry	717 8th St., Baraboo
U—Anderson, Augustus, S.,	904 Walworth Ave., Whitewater
U—Babcock, Gardner	RFD, Evansville
U—Brenizer, William H.	Limeridge
U—Bryant, Willie P.	2936 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
U—Cass, Josiah E.	323 Gilbert Ave., Eau Claire
U—Chesbrough, William H.	632 Church St., Beloit

<i>Org.</i>	<i>Veteran</i>	<i>Address</i>
U—Elliott, Irving W.	3921 N. Cramer St., Milwaukee	
U—Finley, Albert	P.O. Box 593, Cumberland	
U—Gilbertson, Gilbert	1503 Liberty St., LaCrosse	
U—Goodrich, Truman De Harris,	624 E. Lake Ave., Ladysmith	
U—Hazlewood, Robert	Harkland	
U—Held, Henry	5507 W. Roger St., West Allis	
U—Hillman, Frederick	Bryant	
U—Hoisington, George Henry	R. 2, Wisconsin Dells	
U—Holseter, Christian	Lakemills	
U—Horle, Joseph	Woods	
U—Hurlburt, Oscar A.	719 4th Ave., Baraboo	
U—Jones, James Franklin	305 W. So. St., Oconomowoc	
U—Kibbe, Alonza R.	New Richmond	
U—Langley, George W.	311 Centre Ave., Merrill	
U—Miller, John W.	R. 1, Osseo	
U—Monroe, David A.	Bayfield St., Washburn	
U—Nowels, James J.	414 Bridge St., Chippewa Falls	
U—Priebe, Adolph	58 Ashland Ave., Oshkosh	
U—Regli, Balthasar	1409 Omaha St., Eau Claire	
U—Ryan, Isaiah A.	215 N. Broad St., Elkhorn	
U—Sheerin, Thaddeus S.	124 E. No. Water St., Neenah	
U—Smith, Michael	1434 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan	
U—Snyder, Lawrence	Wonewoc	
U—Westernhagen, Erich	N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee	

WYOMING

U—Stout, Smith M.	Basin
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CANADA

U—Berry, Mark	Colborn St., Port Stanley, Ontario
U—O'Neill, Augustus	1421 Duchess Ave., Hollyburn
U—Miller, William F.	212 McDonnel St., Peterborough

THE MEDICAL SERVICE

HEN participation in the Blue and Gray Reunion by the Regular Army was arranged, the Pennsylvania State Commission requested that the medical service be furnished by the Third Corps Area. The corps area commander requested the War Department to release to his control the 1st Medical Regiment, U. S. Army, for this purpose. The 1st Medical Regiment

is a part of the famous 1st Division and, then known as the 1st Sanitary Train, participated in all of the battles of the World War in which this division was engaged. It has been stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, since 1921, where it serves as the demonstration unit for the Medical Field Service School of the United States Army. By tradition, training, and location —Carlisle is less than thirty miles from Gettysburg— this regiment was particularly fitted for serv-



Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Hawley, the United States Medical Corps, who was in charge of the medical service during the reunion.

ice at the Blue and Gray Reunion.

Preliminary planning. Whatever success the medical service may have achieved during this observance was

due, in large part, to careful planning by every responsible officer and enlisted man.

When the War Department released the 1st Medical Regiment to the control of the Third Corps Area, the corps area commander directed the regimental commander to confer with the Pennsylvania State Commission. At the first meeting of the regimental commander with the Commission, only a very general orientation of the medical problems was attempted. But, at the next meeting some two weeks later, the specific problems of the medical service were laid before the Commission for decision.

Among the more important basic decisions essential to medical planning were:

a. The operating organization to be set up by the Commission, and the position of the enlisted service in that organization. The Commission decided that the camp for the veterans would be administered along military lines, and appointed Major General Edward C. Shannon, commanding the 28th Division (Pennsylvania National Guard), to command the camp. General Shannon, in turn, appointed the commanding officer of the 1st Medical Regiment as the camp surgeon and a member of his staff. He decided that the medical service of the Blue and Gray Reunion would function in the same general manner as the medical service of a military force.

b. The extent to which the services of volunteer relief agencies would be used, if offered. During the 1913 reunion, medical service was furnished by several different agencies. In the 1938 reunion, however, the Government assumed responsibility for the complete care of the veterans, and the Commission decided that this responsibility could not be properly discharged except through one organization. One responsible head of the medical service would be designated; and he might utilize such volunteer service as he saw fit. These same circumstances, however, made it imperative that the surgeon of the Blue and Gray Reunion have full military control over all medical personnel, and many unselfish offers of



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Officers of the 1st United States Army Medical Regiment on duty at the last reunion of the Blue and the Gray. Left to right, Front Row: Captain W. Harvey Kernan, Captain Joe A. Bain, Lt. Col. Paul R. Hawley, Captain Robert B. Skinner, Captain Howard S. McConkie. Second Row: Captain George M. Powell, Captain Doan, Captain Abner Zehn, Captain Wesley W. Berts, Captain Jacobs. Third Row: Lieutenant Cook, Captain Shellenger, Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant Moseley. Fourth Row: Lieutenant Milburn, Captain Schamber, Captain Nelson, Captain Kendrick, Lieutenant Bolton, Captain Ruth, Lieutenant Kernan.

service by physicians and other persons had to be declined with sincere regret.

c. The extent of the medical service. In so far as the veterans and their attendants were concerned, their status as guests of the Government left no question as to the extent of the medical service to be furnished them. There was to be no limit. But there were other guests of the Commission—visiting bands, drum and bugle corps, veteran and patriotic organizations, the Boy Scouts of America, etc. And last, but by no means least, was the general public who, it was hoped, would attend the observance in great numbers.

The two latter categories presented special problems. Neither the Commission nor the Government had a direct responsibility for their medical care. Yet there was a moral responsibility to provide for the comfort and welfare of all persons who attended the reunion. On the other hand, it was necessary that the Commission avoid encroaching upon the prerogatives of the local medical practitioners.

Be it ever to the credit of the medical profession of Gettysburg that this problem proved to be theoretical rather than real. These gentlemen took the unselfish position that organization was essential to the effective care of emergency cases; and the decision of the Commission to furnish primary medical care to the semi-official guests and the general public met with complete approval on all sides.

d. Sanitation and general hygienic supervision of the veterans. The Commission decided that, since these functions were so intimately related to the health of the veterans, the medical service should be charged with them.

e. Arrangements for the medical care of veterans and attendants en route to and from Gettysburg, and for prolonged care of those unable to return home at the conclusion of the observance. In the initial division of responsibility between the Federal and State Commissions, it was a function of the Federal Commission

to bring the veterans to Gettysburg and to return them to their homes. Furthermore, the State Commission was without funds for this extraordinary medical service. Efforts to arrange with the Veterans' Administration for this phase of the medical responsibility were unsuccessful, and this problem was solved satisfactorily only



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

The field hospital of the 1st Medical Regiment on the Gettysburg College Campus.

after the Federal Commission assumed the responsibility for all medical service.

Transfer of medical responsibility. Late in May it became apparent to the responsible officials that the medical responsibility of the Government was not confined to the town of Gettysburg. The Federal Commission thereupon assumed this responsibility and, with the approval of the Secretary of War, requested Major General Charles R. Reynolds, Surgeon General of the

United States Army, to direct all the medical service of the Blue and Gray Reunion. General Reynolds reviewed the plans, made such changes as were necessary, and, as soon as the 1st Medical Regiment was placed under his direct control, designated the regimental commander as his personal representative in Gettysburg. This change in administrative authority was accomplished without



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A view of the dispensary in the Union veterans' camp. Some of the members of the staff are shown in front of the second tent.

confusion, and without interruption of the medical plan.

Thus, the Surgeon General of the Army was in direct charge of all the medical service of the Blue and Gray Reunion. He directed the medical service in Gettysburg through the surgeon of the Blue and Gray Reunion; and that provided en route to and from Gettysburg he directed from his office in Washington. However, since the Surgeon General left such matters to his

discretion, the surgeon of the Blue and Gray Reunion found it to be to the interest of the medical service to continue to operate under the direction of General Shannon, the camp commander.

THE MEDICAL PLAN

General. The medical service to the veterans in Gettysburg was furnished by the 1st Medical Regiment,



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A hospital tent ward on the campus of Gettysburg College.

United States Army. The senior medical officer present occupied the dual positions of surgeon on the staff of the camp commander and of commanding officer of the medical troops. Four officers with special qualifications, selected by the Surgeon General, were ordered to Gettysburg from Washington; and one officer was attached from the post staff of Carlisle Barracks. Twelve officer graduates of the 1938 Basic Class of the Medical

Field Service School were attached to the 1st Medical Regiment for this particular duty; the remainder of the officers were those regularly assigned to the regiment. In all there were twenty-six officers of the Medical Corps, one officer each of the Dental Corps and the Veterinary Corps, and two officers of the Medical Administrative



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A mobile aid station operated by the 1st Medical Regiment during the reunion.

Corps. Two companies of the regiment remained in Carlisle Barracks to assist in the summer training of reserve officers. The four companies taken to Gettysburg comprised about 250 enlisted men.

The surgeon, through his staff, coordinated all medical activities and supervised all professional service. The execution of the several tasks was decentralized to the companies, and became entirely the responsibility

of the company commanders. To assist him the surgeon had the following staff:

Medical Inspector: Lieut. Col. James P. Crawford, M.C., attached from the Army Medical School

Surgical Consultant: Lieut. Col. Martin F. DuFreene, M.C., attached from the Walter Reed General Hospital



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Veterans convalescing on the lawn in front of the field hospital after brief illnesses.

Medical Consultant: Major Clifford A. Best, M.C., attached from the Walter Reed General Hospital

Assistant to the Surgical Consultant: Capt. W. Hinton Drummond, M.C., attached from the Walter Reed General Hospital

Adjutant: Capt. Joe A. Bain, 1st Medical Regiment

Supply Officer: Capt. Robert B. Skinner, 1st Medical Regiment

Evacuation Officer: Capt. W. Harvey Kernan, M.A.C., attached from the Carlisle Barracks

Food Inspector and Mess Officer: Capt. Wesley W. Bertz (V.C.), 1st Medical Regiment

Sanitation. The sanitary order, issued as a general order by the camp commander, provided that the surgeon and the medical inspector issue orders in the name of the camp commander. This delegation of authority made it possible to correct without delay any sanitary defect discovered. This is only one example of the impossibility of operating a medical service outside the general chain of command, and one reason why, despite the shift of medical responsibility from the State to the Federal Commission, the surgeon considered it imperative to continue to function under, and as a part of, the general camp authority.

The extraordinary load thrown upon the local water supply by the influx in hot weather of twenty times the normal population of the town caused the medical inspector some anxiety; but the water company rose to the occasion and the water supply remained safe at all times. The food inspector passed upon all foods intended to be served in camp prior to acceptance. All food handlers were given a medical examination before they were employed, and their fitness was certified to the camp commander by the surgeon. Garbage was buried in specially constructed trenches in remote areas in the park, and covered with a minimum of three feet of earth. Fly breeding in pit latrines was controlled with oil sprays. All kitchens, mess halls, and living quarters were screened. One employee in each mess spent full time in eradicating flies, and they were kept at a minimum.

The housing and messing arrangements deserve the highest commendation. The normal load upon the three messes was in excess of four thousand for each

meal, and there were occasions when this increased twenty-five per cent. This would have been a difficult task under the best circumstances. But it was made infinitely more difficult by the fact that the guests varied in age from adolescents to centenarians. The preparation of menus for such a clientele required much study. The problem was further complicated by the special dietary requirements of many of the veterans—no two



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A first aid station near the High Water Mark on the Gettysburg Battlefield.

of them alike. When one considers the many and remote communities from which these veterans came, the problem of providing them the special diets to which they were accustomed assumes its proper proportions. But every effort was made to do just this; and this special effort of the mess officer contributed much to the health, as well as to the comfort, of the veterans.

First aid. The large area of the Battlefield, the traffic congestion, and the thousands of visitors required that first aid be available to the sick and injured at several places. This task was assigned to Company A, 1st Medical Regiment, Captain Howard S. McConkie commanding. This company established and operated four fixed aid stations, located as follows:

- a. In the northwest corner of Spangler's Woods, just south of the Lee Monument.
- b. In the valley between Round Top and Little Round Top.
- c. At Spangler's Spring.
- d. On Cemetery Ridge, 100 yards south of the High Water Mark.

Each fixed aid station consisted of two storage tents, framed, floored, and screened. One tent was used as a dressing room, and the other as a four-bed emergency ward for such cases as could not be evacuated promptly either because of physical condition or because of the traffic situation. Two latrines, and a fire pit for the hot water supply, completed the arrangements.

The personnel of each station consisted of a medical officer, a registered nurse, and three or four enlisted men of the company. The medical equipment consisted of standard battalion aid station equipment augmented by such other items as might be needed.

The necessity for first-aid facilities in the business district of Gettysburg was recognized, but no suitable location could be procured at a reasonable rental. So an ambulance loading post was maintained on the public square, manned by a litter squad with individual equipment only.

The large crowds that gathered at various places for the several official functions made it necessary to provide two mobile aid stations that could be established and discontinued as the situation indicated. These mobile aid stations performed yeoman service—notably when

a crowd estimated at more than 200,000 people assembled on Oak Ridge to hear the President of the United States dedicate the Peace Memorial, and during the demonstrations by the Regular Army on the Fourth of July. They always accompanied the veterans when the latter were taken to places not convenient to the fixed aid stations.

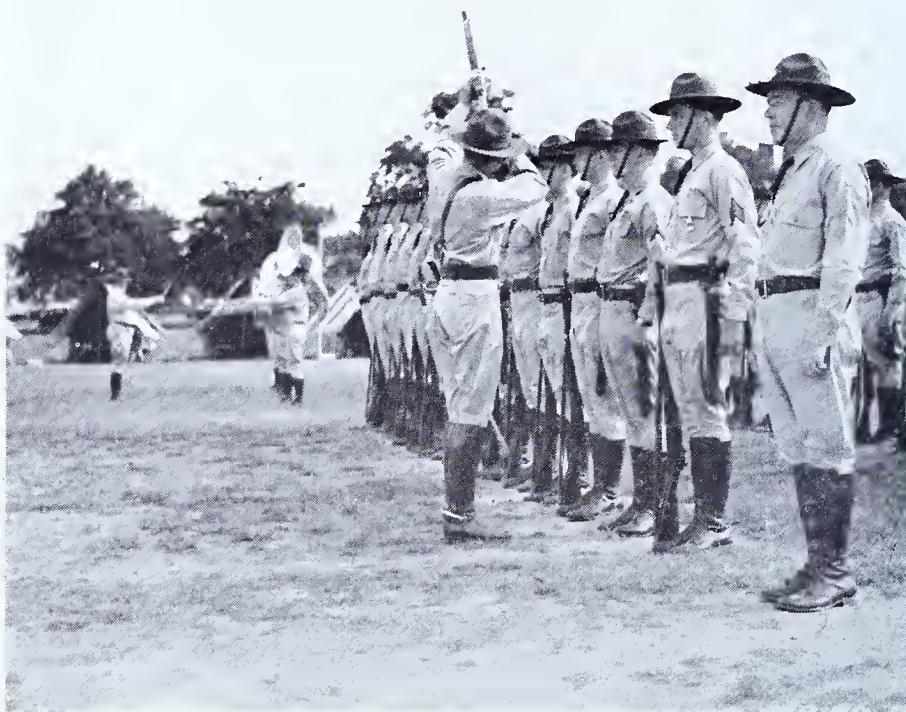


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

A formal guard mount in the 1st Medical Regiment Camp.

First aid for the northern part of the Battlefield was furnished by the dispensaries in the veterans' camps.

Evacuation. All ambulance service was furnished by Company E, 1st Medical Regiment, Captain George M. Powell commanding. In addition to its organic equipment of sixteen field motor ambulances, two large metropolitan ambulances, engaged with crews for the occasion, and ten police cars, generously furnished with officer drivers by the Pennsylvania Motor Police, were attached to the company. The metropolitan ambulances

provided much more comfortable transportation for feeble veterans, particularly on the longer trips, than was possible with the Army field ambulances. The police cars were of the greatest service.

The general plan of this company provided for one or two ambulances at each aid station, ambulance loading post, and dispensary, with the remainder of the ambulances and the police cars in company reserve at the ambulance station. Special motorcycle escorts were furnished ambulances by the Pennsylvania Motor Police whenever requested. All drivers had been trained in their special duties and were thoroughly familiar with all roads in the area. Not a single accident nor delay occurred in the evacuation of patients.

Hospitalization. The plan of hospitalization included the utilization of existing civil hospital facilities within a radius of seventy-five miles of Gettysburg, and the operation of a regimental hospital adjacent to the veterans' camps.

As a part of the preliminary planning, a survey was made of all hospital facilities in Gettysburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Waynesboro, Hanover, and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and in Hagerstown, Frederick, and Baltimore, in Maryland. During the observance the evacuation officer obtained a report each day by telephone of the number of beds in these institutions that were available to the Blue and Gray Reunion. It was the policy to transfer all serious cases and those requiring prolonged hospitalization to civil hospitals as rapidly as possible. The surgeon, through his medical and surgical consultants, determined the disposition of all cases. The cases transferred to civil hospitals were treated by the staffs of such hospitals thereafter.

The general policy applying to all medical care, established by the Surgeon General, was that no treatment would be given that was not directed toward the safe return of the patient to his home. For example, no operation (to correct a chronic condition) that would prevent the patient from returning home safely would

be approved. In the application of this policy only was there any dictation as to the treatment given in civil hospitals.

No report of the medical service of the Blue and Gray Reunion would be either complete or fair that did not record the splendid co-operation of Dr. J. McCrea Dickson, then Chief of Staff of the Annie M. Warner Hospital in Gettysburg. From the earliest days of planning until the observance was ended, Dr. Dickson gave unselfishly of his time and energy in assisting the 1st Medical Regiment in its task.

A regimental hospital of about 140 beds was established in and around Old Dorm of Gettysburg College. The ground floor of this building was used for the dressing room and utilities, and for some thirty beds arranged in two, three, and four-bed wards. On the second floor were fifteen beds for women, and the nurses' quarters. The third and fourth floors were not used. Six standard ward tents were erected adjacent to the building, all framed, floored and screened. The kitchen tent, framed and screened, was pitched nearby. This hospital was operated by Company G, 1st Medical Regiment, Captain Abner Zehm commanding. It cared for the less serious cases among the veterans and attendants, and for all cases from the Regular Army.

In addition to operating this hospital, Company G operated two dispensaries—one in the Union and one in the Confederate camp. These dispensaries were constructed similarly to the fixed aid stations, and were manned by two medical officers, one or more registered nurses, and several enlisted men as required. They provided a twenty-four hour medical service immediately available to the veterans in their quarters.

Nursing. The nursing service was superior. Confronted with the problem of organizing a competent nursing service, the surgeon turned to Miss Alice M. O'Halloran, R.N., Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing, Pennsylvania State Department of Health. Miss O'Halloran gathered together a splen-

did group of nurses under the direction of Miss Irene Castner, R.N., Chairman of the Private Duty Section, Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association. They were selected because of their special knowledge of the nursing care of the aged; and their industry, ability, and kindly personalities contributed much to the comfort and well-being of the sick. The many letters from veterans who were so unfortunate as to be ill in Gettysburg testify to the part these nurses played in making the reunion a success.

All nursing service was controlled by Company G. Nurses were detailed to duty with other companies as required.

Supply. The Service Company, 1st Medical Regiment, Captain Robert B. Skinner commanding, supplied the medical service. Medical supplies were furnished from stocks in the medical depots of the Army, and replaced out of the special appropriation by the Congress for this observance. The interest of the Finance and Supply Division of the Office of the Surgeon General insured an ample quantity of medical supplies of the finest quality.

Medical supplies were shipped from depots directly to Gettysburg. A detail from the Service Company went to Gettysburg some two weeks in advance of the observance, and received and warehoused the supplies. Emergency requirements were purchased on the open market.

The sick report. No one could approach the problem of the medical care of a large group of aged persons without considerable apprehension. Since actuarial experience is not ordinarily considered valid beyond the age of ninety it was difficult to predict the mortality with confidence. The experience of the Pension Office indicated that about fifteen of the veterans who attended might be expected to expire during the eight-day program. But this was the expected mortality among an equal number of veterans if they had remained in their homes. How much effect would the long train trip in hot weather, the excitement, and

the increased exertion have? On the other hand, those who attended would be, by and large, in better physical condition than the average veteran. Considering all these factors, various qualified persons estimated a death rate of from twelve to fifty per thousand for the eight-day period—or a total of from twenty-two to ninety deaths. Actually, two died during the reunion.

Many influences were undoubtedly reflected in this happy result. It is, of course, impossible to weigh the importance of any one of them; but the pleasantly cool weather, the excellence of the housing and messing arrangements, and the fine transportation facilities which moved the veterans from place to place without fatiguing delays should be mentioned.

A. Outpatient treatments:

Union veterans	870
Confederate veterans	693
Attendants to veterans	457
Pennsylvania National Guard	106
Pennsylvania Motor Police	10
Boy Scouts of America	68
Regular Army	79
General public	410

B. Admitted to hospital:

Union veterans	47
Confederate veterans	30
Attendants to veterans	6

C. Deaths of veterans (no other deaths):

During the reunion	2
After the reunion, but before arriving home	5

THE UNITED STATES ARMY



WITH more than a quarter of a million persons viewing two public peace-time maneuvers and more than 40,000 others inspecting a large display of armaments, one of the most colorful and attractive highlights of the Battle Anniversary and reunion program was the representation of the United States Army. While the Army representation included a ten-day encampment, participation in the official parade, the two military demonstrations, the display of armaments, and providing of military escorts, and other contributions, the exhibition of various forms of armaments was presented, more or less, as an added attraction.

The Pennsylvania Commission requested of the War Department, through the Federal Commission, a display of armaments to stimulate interest in the United States Army and to instill in the minds of the tens of thousands of visitors who were expected at the Anniversary observance and reunion of veterans a more active spirit of patriotism towards the land and air forces of this country. It was emphasized that a large, active United States Army representation at historic Gettysburg for this occasion would do much to indelibly impress upon the minds of all that Americanism is the only form of "ism" patriotically sanctioned in this country.

In the latter part of 1937 the Commanding General of the Third Corps Area authorized an exhibit of military equipment and armament at Gettysburg. It was determined that a dignified display, consisting, in the main, of still exhibits, would be most attractive and desirable. Detailed instructions were issued to the following bases and organizations, who were authorized to participate and to co-operate in furnishing the necessary exhibits:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland;

Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Fort Howard, Maryland; Fort Hoyle, Maryland; Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Maryland; the Regular Army Camp, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; and the 108th Field Artillery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The exhibit



Colonel Frederick W. Manley, Commanding officer of the United States Army camp.

was divided into five sections as follows: Ordnance, Transportation, Engineers, Chemical Warfare, and Communications. Each participating unit was authorized to supply specified materials and equipment for the exhibit. Certain exhibits from stations not included were obtained by formal requests to the chiefs of the branches concerned, who co-operated to the fullest.

The major items exhibited included:

ORDNANCE:

One shell of every caliber from 75-mm to 12-inch; one M-1 semi-automatic rifle; one sectionalized Springfield rifle; one sectionalized U.S. Rifle, caliber 30, Model



GENERAL HENRY GIBBINS
Executive Officer, Federal Commission

1917; one non-sectionalized U.S. Rifle, caliber 30, Model 1917; one sectionalized Browning machine gun, caliber 30; one sectionalized Browning automatic rifle, caliber 30; one sectionalized automatic pistol, caliber 45; one Browning automatic rifle with bipod and hinged butt-plate; one rifle, caliber 30, M1903, with bayonet; one pistol, caliber .34; all types of grenades; ammunition,

one round for each type of small arm; one machine gun, caliber 30, with loaded belt and carts mounted for action in standard open emplacement-aiming stakes; one machine gun, caliber 30, mounted on Mathews mount for anti-aircraft use; one projector, pyrotechnic, complete; one machine gun, caliber 50, complete with loaded belt;



GENERAL JAMES K. PARSONS
Commanding General, Third Corps Area

one 37-mm gun with wheels and cart, complete with sights; one Stokes mortar, complete with cart and sights-practice sheets; one light tank, complete; one 155-mm gun, complete with tractor; one anti-aircraft gun, 3-inch; one 8-inch railway gun, complete; one 155-mm howitzer, high speed, with prime mover. Each weapon had displayed with it every type of shell used.

TRANSPORTATION:

One five-passenger sedan (1937); one reconnaissance car; one motorcycle with side-car; one field ambulance; two scout cars, complete with arms, one with radio; one half-ton pick-up truck; one one-and-one-half-ton truck with combination animal and cargo semi-trailer;



MAJOR HUGH C. GILCHRIST
Executive Officer, U. S. Army Camp

one one-and-one-half-ton truck with four-wheel pneumatic tires, tank trailer in tow; one two-and-one-half-ton truck with kitchen trailer in tow (trailer from 12th Infantry); one combination cargo and dump truck; and one two-and-one-half-ton repair truck, complete (a three-truck wrecking unit, with spare parts and repair equipment).

ENGINEERS:

Water purification unit (in operation); map production unit (in operation); pontoon bridge; foot bridge; a section of standard trench; wire obstacles; camouflage and model camp (platoon).

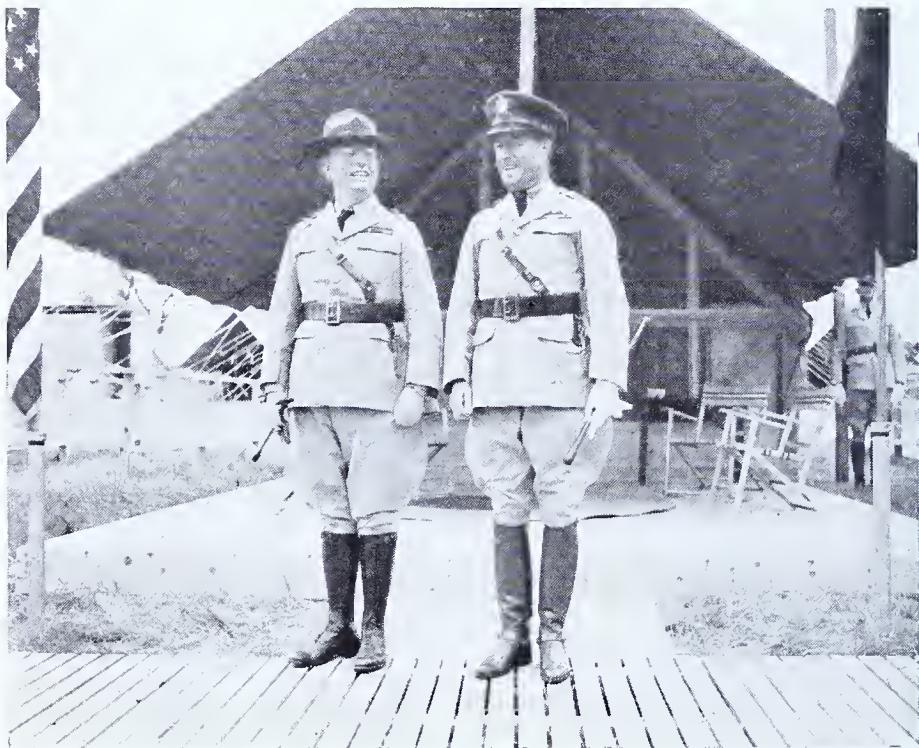


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Major General James K. Parsons (left), Commanding General of the Third Corps Area, and Colonel Frederick W. Manley find much to be happy about as they view the United States Army camp from in front of the latter's field headquarters.

CHEMICAL WARFARE:

Gas masks (sectionalized, operating); Livens projector; chemical mortars and pictures (explaining complete Chemical Warfare Service activities).

COMMUNICATIONS:

Carrier pigeons (released hourly); photo electric cell; radio and telephones.

Captain Thomas N. Stark, 34th Infantry, Fort George Gordon Meade, Maryland, was charged with the collection, arrangement, and care of the exhibit. Until the headquarters of the exhibit was established at the Regular Army camp at Gettysburg, Captain Stark communicated directly, on matters connected with the



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

General James K. Parsons, Commanding General of the Third Corps Area, receiving a gun salute at the United States Army camp. Captain E. K. Wright, Assistant Executive Officer of the Army camp, is shown in the rear (gloves in left hand), with the General's aide.

exhibit, with commanding officers of all posts and stations within and without the Third Corps Area which contributed various items, after which the exhibit became a component unit of the command therein and was under the jurisdiction of the camp commander.

The exhibit area, located east of the Emmitsburg Road and west of "The Angle," was fenced in for the

protection of its contents, and a guard from the 5th Engineers Fort Belvoir, Virginia, was maintained throughout the period. Uniform signs, black and white, were prepared and distributed throughout the exhibit area by the participating units. The exhibit reflected credit upon the military service in every

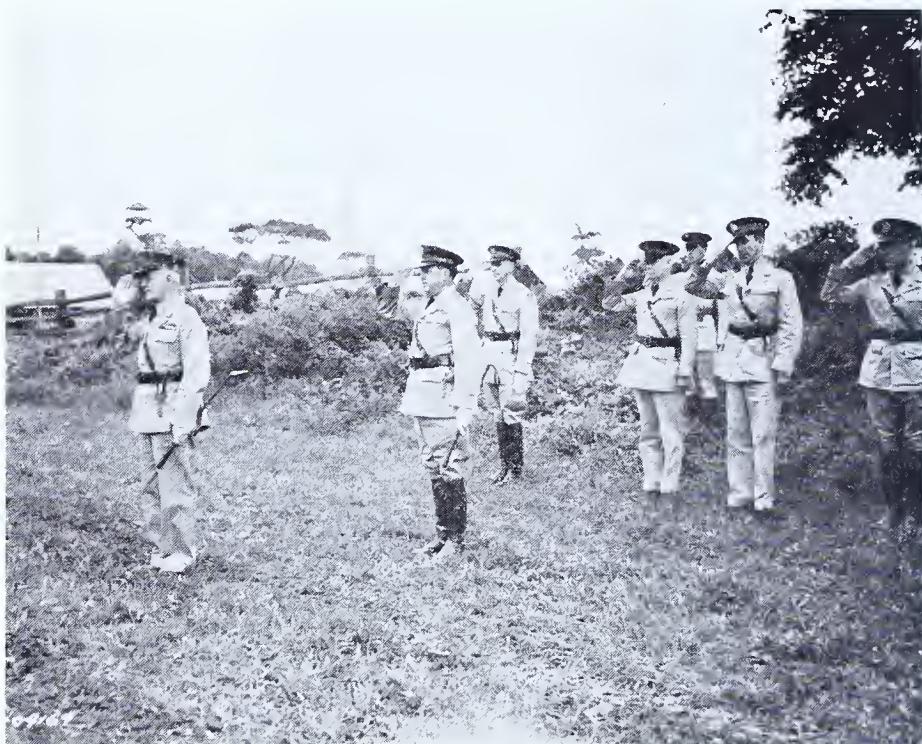


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Quartermaster General Henry Gibbins receiving a gun salute at the Army camp. Colonel Frederick W. Manley, Commanding Officer of the United States Army camp, is shown in the immediate rear. Major Gilchrist, Executive Officer, is next to Colonel Manley.

particular. The personnel was carefully selected for appearance, character, and knowledge of the pieces of equipment they attended. The area was open to the public from nine in the morning until nine in the evening on July 1, 2, 3 and 4, and more than 60,000 persons passed through the entrance gate by actual count.

The sum of \$10,000 was set aside for the presentation of this phase of the Regular Army participation, but the actual cost was far below the estimated budget.

In his report to the commanding officer of the Regular Army camp, Captain Stark said:

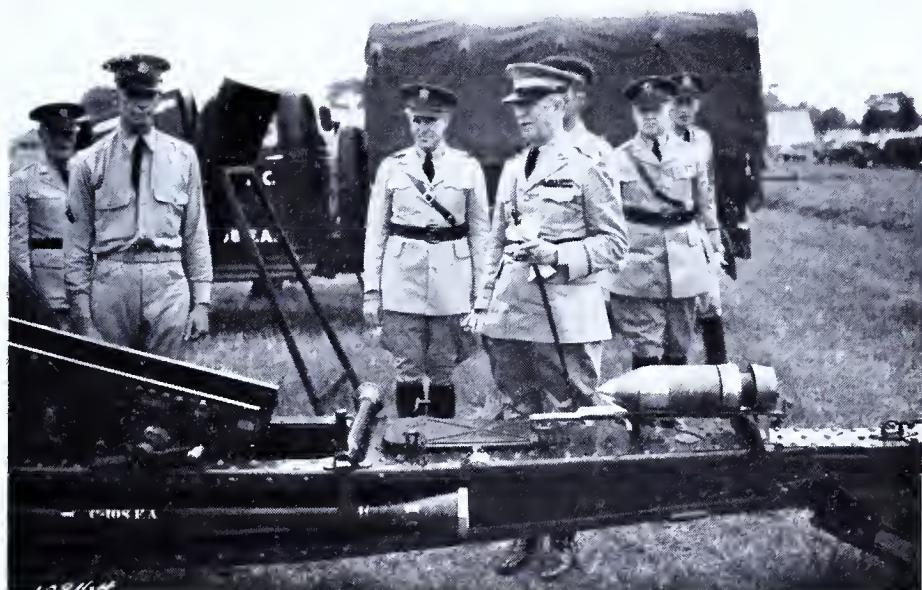


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

General Edward C. Shannon inspecting 155-mm. howitzer at United States Army exhibit. At General Shannon's immediate right is Captain E. K. Wright, Assistant Executive Officer, United States Army camp. In the rear of the General is Colonel Milton G. Baker, his Executive Officer.

"The co-operation and interest of every person and activity concerned was an example in loyalty to the military service of the United States and it is believed that the service as a whole benefited from this phase of the participation."

The first request of the Pennsylvania Commission that the United States Regular Army participate in the 1938 program was well received in Army circles. Mem-

bers of the Federal Commission, which was then chairmaned by the late George H. Dern, Utah, at that time the Secretary of War, looked with favor upon a program which would include representation of the land forces of the country. Mr. Dern was unable to attend any meetings of the Federal Commission because of ill health. Several months after his death in 1936 he was succeeded



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Major General Charles R. Reynolds, Surgeon General of the United States Army, inspecting a guard of honor at the headquarters camp.

by Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Kansas, who automatically assumed the position of Chairman of the Federal Commission and who co-operated with the State Commission in all activities relative to the Gettysburg program. Mr. Woodring's enthusiastic interest made possible the large Army representation.

Major General Albert J. Bowley, U.S.A., was the Commanding General of the Third Corps Area when

the question of Army participation was first discussed, and, with his staff, conferred with the Pennsylvania Commission for the purpose of concluding tentative plans for the Army program, contingent upon the extent of the Federal appropriation.

Brigadier General William Bryden, Commanding General of the 16th Brigade, Fort George Gordon Meade,



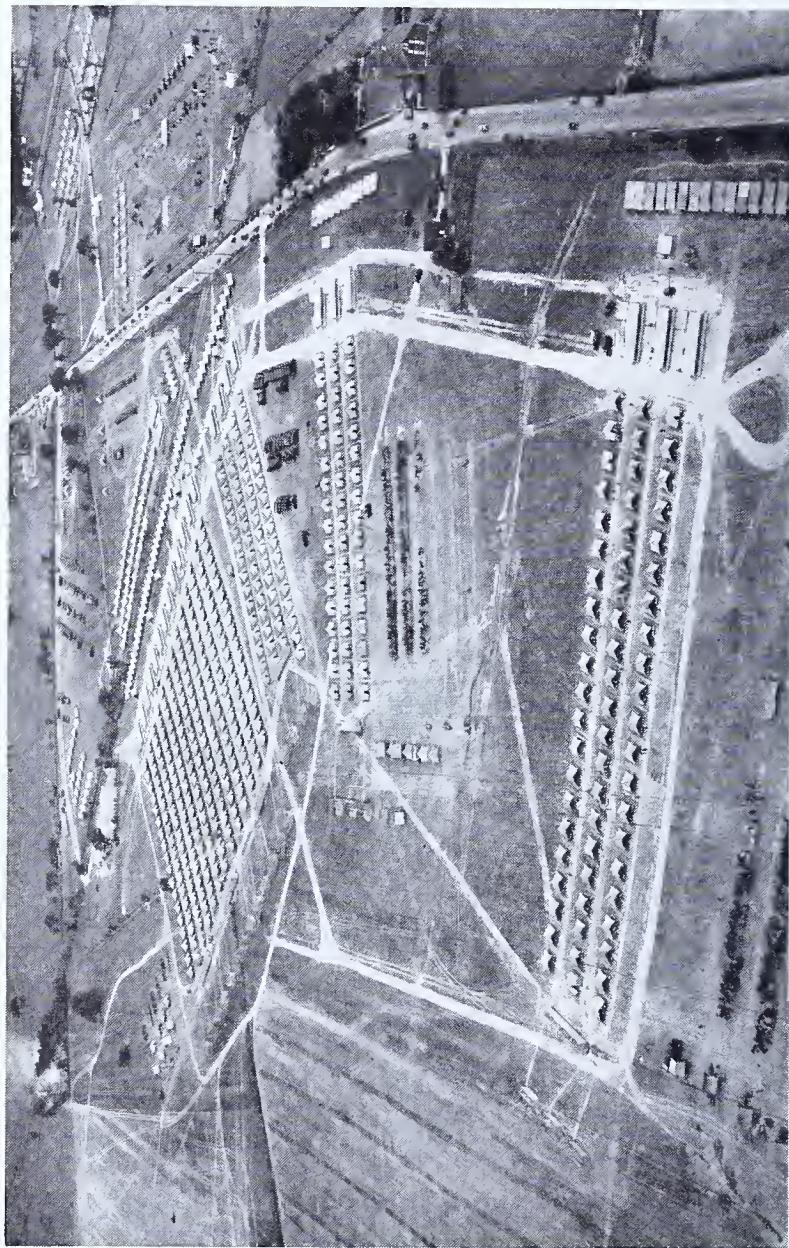
PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Captain Bernard E. Byrne, Adjutant, Major Hugh C. Gitchrist, Executive Officer, and Captain E. K. Wright, Assistant Executive Officer, United States Army camp.

Maryland, was advised early in 1937 that he would be in administrative command of all Regular Army troops at Gettysburg. The construction of the Regular Army camp, the assembling of Army exhibits, and the exhibition drills would be functions of the Third Corps Area Staff, a member of which would be attached to the 16th Brigade as co-ordinator and Corps Area representative.

An official airplane view of the United States Army camp on the Gettysburg Battlefield.

PHOTO BY U. S. AIR CORPS



A number of preliminary conferences were held at Gettysburg with Army officers, at which were discussed possible sites for the Army camp, water supply, sewage disposal, electric current, telephone service, and numerous other matters.

In April of 1937, Brigadier General Bryden, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Clifford L. Bluemel,



PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

A bird's-eye view of the United States Army exhibit area and a portion of the Army camp located on the Codori farm on the Gettysburg Battlefield.

G.S.C., and Lieutenant Colonel Henry L. Flynn, G.S.C., representing the Third Corps Area headquarters, and sixteen other Army officers representing the staff and the units which were expected to participate in the program, conferred with members of the State Commission at Gettysburg. At this conference a general outline of the proposed program and the nature of the Army representation was presented. Several available sites

for the Army camp and maneuver ground were inspected, and tentative plans were completed for the location of the troops.

On May 1, Brigadier General Bryden was transferred to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Colonel Eugene Santschi, Jr., 34th Infantry, assumed command of the 16th Brigade. In the meantime, General Bowley had been transferred to the Ninth Corps Area, and Major General James K. Parsons assumed the commanding generalship of the Third Corps Area. General Parsons, at a conference of officers, announced definite policies relating to the Army program at Gettysburg. The camp commander was placed in charge of planning construction, exhibition drills, exhibits, the closing of the camp and all other Army activity at Gettysburg.

Major Hugh C. Gilchrist, Infantry, 16th Brigade, and Captain Edwin K. Wright, 34th Infantry, both of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, were detailed on May 16th as executive officer and assistant executive officer, respectively, of the Regular Army camp.

A short time later Colonel Santschi was transferred to the Hawaiian Department and Colonel Frederick W. Manley, 12th Infantry, Fort Howard, Maryland, was designated camp commander at Gettysburg.

Major John V. Rowan, Q.M.C., on duty with the organized reserves at Philadelphia, and Captain Milo C. Pratt, Q.M.C., on duty with the organized reserves at Pittsburgh, were assigned to temporary duty as quartermaster and construction quartermaster, respectively, at the Army camp at Gettysburg, effective June 1, 1938. Mr. John Carroll, civilian engineer from the Quartermaster General's office, was detached from his station at West Point, New York, and temporarily assigned to duty in connection with the construction of the Gettysburg camp.

Many preliminary surveys were made of a number of available sites on the Gettysburg battlefield for the Regular Army camp before a definite decision was reached on May 20, 1938, when the final plans were

adopted approving the old Codori farm, scene of Pickett's famous charge, as the site for the camp, exhibition area, headquarters camp, and maneuver grounds. On June 1, temporary camp headquarters were established in the abandoned CCC camp, MP1, in charge of a headquarters company from the 16th Brigade, augmented



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Some of the veterans, with their attendants, watching United States Army maneuvers on the morning of July 4, 1938.

by enlisted specialists from the 34th and the 66th Infantry and a quartermaster detachment detailed from posts within the Third Corps Area. Employment of civilian labor, purchase of material, and preliminary construction work were inaugurated at this time through a special allotment of War Department funds. The Federal appropriation for the Army participation had not been passed by Congress as yet, but this preliminary work was deemed necessary in order to assure completion of

the camp at the appointed time. Only civilian personnel was used in the construction of the camp, and in many instances it was necessary to employ inexperienced labor, which required the closest supervision. Despite many handicaps, including the inclemency of the weather, the camp was ready for occupancy on June 24.

The following summary pertaining to the construction of the camp is contained in the report of Captain Milo C. Pratt:

"Water distribution system, including electrically operated deep-well pump, and distribution lines to kitchens and shower baths, as well as a water chlorinator.

"Sewer system, including two collection points, and equipment for chlorination; also kitchen grease traps.

"Frame structures of a temporary nature, including kitchens, mess halls, latrines, shower baths, miscellaneous tent frames for special structures, including Brigade Headquarters, Staff Area, Telephone Central, Information Tent, and Exhibit Area.

"Electric distribution system, furnishing interior lighting for headquarters tents, kitchens, mess halls, orderly tents, brigade headquarters, and staff area, and exterior or area lighting at Exhibit Area and headquarters and staff area Motor Park; also power for well pump, and electrically operated tools at utilities shops, and lighting for quartermaster office and warehouse.

"Roads, macadam and earth.

"Miscellaneous vehicle and foot bridges, railroad crossings, ramps and walks.

"Wire fences inclosing Exhibit Area and Motor Park.

"Existing fences in the line of construction removed and later rebuilt.

"Preparation of a parade ground and exhibition drill field."

During the greater part of June, it was necessary for the construction crew to average from ten to fourteen hours per day, seven days a week, to insure completion

of the camp. When sufficient progress had been made, the work days were reduced to eight hours.

The question of an adequate supply of water for the Army camp was solved when two wells on the Army camp site were cleaned out, tested, and piped. Water from these wells was chlorinated by a pressure-feed injecting apparatus at the well location and thence fed



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

The United States Army Cavalry charging at the full gallop during the Army maneuvers.

into an eight-inch main which served the town of Gettysburg from its pumping station. Water for the camp was withdrawn from the eight-inch main at three points. Thus the additional water from the wells on the camp site furnished an additional supply of water which was available not only to the town of Gettysburg and the camps of the Civil War veterans but also to the tens of thousands of visitors who attended the reunion pro-

gram. Four meters were installed at the Army camp, one registering the amount of water pumped into the main from the two wells and three registering the amount of water withdrawn by the camp supply lines. Special outlets were provided for drinking fountains, showers, kitchens, and other uses.

More than 12,600 lineal feet of galvanized steel pipe for the water lines was laid, and more than 8,000 feet of extra-heavy cast iron soil pipe was laid for the sewage system throughout the camp.

An electric distribution system was installed throughout the camp. This included service for the motors at the wells, the chlorination system, the tents, kitchens, mess halls, and streets of the camp, the exhibit area, the parking lots, and other locations where lights were required.

Approximately thirteen miles of macadam and earth roads were laid. Two small timber bridges crossing a drainage ditch were constructed. Other light bridges and railroad crossings were constructed, and fills of gravel and crushed rock made the entire area into a more modern camp. In some cases it was necessary to remove field fences, but in all instances these were replaced with the original materials.

The area set aside for the maneuver ground required much work to place it in suitable condition for the field maneuvers. Heavy powered rollers and sprinkling trucks were used daily for fifteen days prior to the first maneuver. A quantity of calcium chloride was distributed on a large portion of the reviewing field to eliminate as much dust as possible, but its use was kept to a minimum in order to avoid ruining the ground for crop production.

The construction work included kitchens, mess halls, shower baths, latrines, sidewalks, and the like.

Major Rowan, in his report as quartermaster, listed \$19,025.27 as the value of the non-expendable supplies and \$24,025.82 as the cost of the expendable supplies.

On June 25, camp headquarters was completed and manned by the following commander and staff:

Commanding Officer: Colonel Frederick W. Manley, 12th Infantry.

Executive Officer: Major Hugh C. Gilchrist, 16th Infantry Brigade.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Congressmen C. I. Faddis and Harry L. Haines, both of Pennsylvania, enjoying the United States Army maneuvers. Mrs. John S. Rice, Official Hostess, and Chairman Rice of the Pennsylvania Commission are in the background.

Assistant Executive Officer: Captain Edwin K. Wright, 34th Infantry.

Adjutant: Captain Bernard A. Byrne, 16th Infantry Brigade.

Exhibit Officer: Captain Thomas N. Stark, 34th Infantry.

Quartermaster: Major John V. Rowan, Quartermaster Corps.

Constructing Quartermaster: Captain Milo C. Pratt, Quartermaster Corps.

Mess Officer and Special Aide: 1st Lieutenant E. Stevens, 12th Infantry.

Provost Marshal: Major W. V. Witcher, 34th Infantry.

Motor Transport Officer: Captain T. B. Harper, Infantry, Quartermaster Corps.

Aide for Visiting Dignitaries: Captain H. B. Roberts, 34th Infantry.

Chaplain: Captain Stanislaus J. Ryczek, Chaplain's Corps.

One of the first orders of the commanding general of the camp, issued several months before the reunion, illustrates the importance and patriotic significance attached to the Regular Army assignment to Gettysburg. The order, in part, follows:

"Each officer and enlisted man selected to participate in this encampment [must] understand thoroughly that the proper conduct of the camp requires a maximum of DISCIPLINE, NEATNESS, PRECISION, EX-ACTNESS—from each individual and organization concerned. Individuals who fail in any of the above requirements will not be considered as proper representatives of the Regular Army and will be promptly returned to their home stations."

Subsequent orders designated the uniforms to be worn; the visiting hours for the general public; the operation of motor vehicles, government and private; the guarding of the camp and the exhibit area; the receipt and distribution of mail; the payment of the troops; the rendering of prescribed courtesies such as escorts, salutes, and honors for visiting dignitaries; reviews; parades; drills; a military police detail; sanitation; utilities; supplies; and other miscellaneous details.

The camp radio station was in constant contact with all stations in the Corps Area except Fort Washington. The camp telephone system was set up throughout the camp.

The following Service Calls became effective with Reveille, Monday, June 27, 1938:

1st Call for Reveille	5:45 A. M.
Reveille March	6:00 A. M.
Reveille and Assembly	6:05 A. M.
Mess Call (Breakfast)	6:30 A. M.
Mess Call (Dinner)	12:00 Noon
1st Call for Retreat	5:15 P. M.
Retreat	5:30 P. M.
Mess Call (Supper)	6:00 P. M.
Guard Mount—1st Call	6:40 P. M.
Guard Mount—Assembly	6:50 P. M.
Guard Mount—Adjutant's Call	7:00 P. M.
Call to Quarters	9:30 P. M.
Tattoo	10:00 P. M.
Taps	10:45 P. M.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Gun carriages passing in review at the United States Army maneuvers.

Other calls were sounded in the unit as prescribed by the commander.

The honors accorded the President of the United States by the Regular Army contingent included an escort from the special railroad station to the Eternal Light Peace Memorial by the 2nd Squadron, 3rd Cavalry. The salute at the Peace Memorial was fired by a battery from the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, and the Escort of Honor at the Peace Memorial was furnished by the 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry.

Official receptions, escorts of honor, and salutes were accorded the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War; Major General James K. Parsons, Commanding General, Third Corps Area; Major General Henry Gibbins, Quartermaster General, U.S.A.; Major General Edward C. Shannon, Commanding General of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary camp; and the Honorable George H. Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania. The units participating in the escorts included the 1st Battalion of the 12th Infantry and the 12th Infantry Band, the 2nd Battalion of the 34th Infantry and the 6th Field Artillery Band, and a tank escort from the 66th Infantry.

Major W. V. Witcher, 34th Infantry, Fort George Gordon Meade, Maryland, was appointed Provost Marshal of the camp. A temporary detail of military police was formed to carry on the patrol of the town of Gettysburg on June 24 and 25. On June 27 a military police detachment was assigned to duty at 6:00 P. M. consisting of one sergeant and four privates from the 12th Infantry; one corporal and three privates from the 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry; one corporal and two privates from the 66th Infantry (light tanks); one corporal and one private from the Coast Artillery; one corporal and two privates from the 3rd Cavalry; and one sergeant and two privates from the 6th Field Artillery. These men were selected for their appearance, military discipline, and attention to duty.

Headquarters was established at the Gettysburg fire-engine house, where a non-commissioned officer

remained on duty from 5:30 P. M. to 7:00 A. M. daily to whom the patrol reported at intervals. A camp Provost Marshal headquarters and information bureau was established at the main entrance to the Army camp. Military police patrols, in pairs, remained on duty in

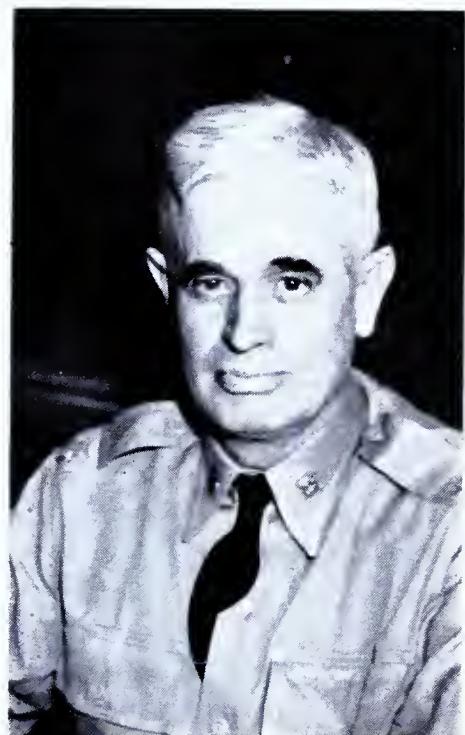


PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Major E. G. Thomas, Q.M.C., Purchasing and Construction Officer for the Federal Commission.



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Colonel John T. Harris, Assistant Executive Officer to the Federal Commission.

Gettysburg from 1:00 P. M. until 2:30 A. M. daily.

Major Witcher comments as follows in his official report:

"The troops were evidently under strict discipline, as may be gathered from the fact that no arrests were made over the period June 25, 1938, to July 5, 1938, inclusive, by either the Military or Civilian Police. In a mixed body of troops totaling in round figures 3,000

enlisted men and for a period including a pay day and the Fourth of July, this seems a remarkable record."

The military police assisted in the problem of directing automobile and pedestrian traffic during the Army Day demonstrations, and despite the huge throng there was no report of delays in the demonstration because of the heavy traffic or injuries to any individual.

After Captain T. B. Harper, Infantry, Q.M.C., Fort George Gordon Meade, Maryland, had been assigned as camp motor transport officer, he reported for duty at the Army camp, June 10, 1938. Sometime prior to that date, Captain Harper, accompanied by Master Sergeant Robert E. Townsley, Company "E," 8th Quartermaster Regiment, visited the camp site and supervised the motor transport installation, which included the Third Echelon repair shop, gas station, wash rack, motor park, and camp motor dispatch office. The second platoon, Company "E," 8th Quartermaster Regiment, consisting of eighteen enlisted men and all authorized equipment, reported for duty on June 15 as the 3rd Echelon repair unit. They set up shop and were prepared to function on June 16. They moved into the regular camp on June 24 without delaying repair activities. Nine major and sixty-eight minor repair orders were completed. Approximately one hundred and seventy-five vehicles were maintained in constant operation.

"Motor vehicles of all organizations were physically pooled under the supervision of the Transport Officer. Whenever an organization or activity requested transportation, regularly assigned vehicles of that organization were dispatched insofar as practicable, and only under exceptional circumstances were vehicles of one organization dispatched to another. Vehicles for camp overhead were dispatched proportionately according to type and availability, regardless of organization assigned."

Captain Harper included the following commendation in his official report:

"On several occasions during the encampment it was necessary to call upon the Pennsylvania State Police to furnish an escort for convoys. The cheerfulness, courtesy, and precision with which they performed this duty showed a very high standard of training and effi-



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Quartermaster General of the United States Army and Mrs. Henry Gibbins (right foreground) view United States Army maneuvers. Directly above Mrs. Gibbins and to the right of General Gibbins are three members of the Pennsylvania Commission, Mr. William A. Schnader, General Kerr, and Dr. Hall. Colonel Milton G. Baker, Executive Officer to General Shannon, is at Mrs. Gibbins' right.

ciency. They are to be especially commended for the excellent manner in which they handled the transportation situation during the visit of the President on July 3.

"The men of Company 'E,' 8th Quartermaster Regiment, were excellent in their appearance, military discipline, and attention to duty."

Major Alex P. Kelly, Medical Corps, was the camp surgeon and submitted a detailed report on sanitary conditions. He carefully inspected the topography of the camp and maintained a close supervision of the water supply, the disposal of sewage, garbage, and waste, the food supplies, their storage, preparation, and handling, clothing and utilities, and the control of disease-bearing and other insects. He reported that the general health and personal hygiene of the command were excellent.

Captain Ryczek, Fort George Gordon Meade, Maryland, was Chaplain of the camp. He maintained daily contact with veterans in the hospital and in their camps. He co-operated with clergymen of all denominations and assisted in recreational and spiritual activity. He assisted in arranging the Military Field Mass which was celebrated at 7:30 A. M., Sunday, July 3, 1938, in the stadium at Gettysburg College. Through the co-operation of Colonel Manley he secured the services of the United States Army Band, three firing squads, a bugler, the national colors, the regimental colors of the 12th Infantry, and color guards to assist in the celebration of the Mass. These co-operating units made the services, which more than six thousand persons attended, the more impressive.

Chaplain Ryczek adjusted the military program to conform with the request of the celebrant of the Mass and personally supervised the military activities in the field service. He rendered counsel to those seeking it, and arranged for the religious observance of Sunday, July 3, for all the denominations in camp.

In his report to the camp commander Captain Ryezek commented as follows:

"One of the most touching scenes of this magnificent spectacle was to see the Veterans in Blue and Gray side by side, some in their wheel-chairs and some not, worshipping God—the dividing bitterness of old forgotten in the presence of their Creator. The estrangement of the past was like an uneasy dream as they bowed their faces upon the cold sod that covered the sacred

ashes of their dead on that very spot seventy-five years ago. They stretched forth their hands across the grave, as it were, each to the other, and the angel of God washed all the bitterness of years from their hearts with a rain of penitential tears, and sent them down life's pathway, hand in hand, as in the old days when Love was lord of their lives. . . .



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

Congressman Faddis (in straw hat), Judge McLean (bare-headed), member of Pennsylvania Commission, Mrs. John S. Rice, Chairman Rice, and O. H. Hostetter watching United States Army maneuvers.

"In conclusion I can truthfully say that, due to the splendid commissioned personnel in command of these troops, their behavior was not only above reproach but also most exemplary even though they were paid while on this detail. I toured and walked the streets each day and night, and not once did I see anything demoralizing

or scandalous. Their conduct was a commendable reflection upon the Service."

1st Lieutenant E. Stevens, 12th Infantry, was the official aide to the camp commander.

In order that each visiting official and dignitary might be received properly, it was necessary to detail assistant aides from the various units as follows:

Captain B. A. Byrne, 16th Brigade

Captain H. B. Roberts, 34th Infantry

1st Lieutenant E. Stevens, 12th Infantry

1st Lieutenant J. R. Pugh, 3rd Cavalry (Acting Aide)

2nd Lieutenant W. R. Crawford, 12th Infantry (Acting Aide)

2nd Lieutenant H. D. Dodge, 6th Field Artillery (Acting Aide)

2nd Lieutenant R. W. Rumph, 62nd Coast Artillery (Acting Aide)

All the Regular Army units detailed to Gettysburg for the Battle Anniversary and reunion program participated in two gigantic military demonstrations on July 4, 1938, morning and afternoon.

The opening review comprised the following:

The 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William F. Lee.

The 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry, commanded by Major Joseph L. Ready.

The Band and 2nd Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, commanded by Major Adolphus W. Roffe.

The Band and 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, commanded by Major Frederic H. Timmerman.

A Provisional Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) Battalion consisting of units of the 2nd, 52nd and 62nd Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence B. Weeks.

A Provisional Tank Battalion consisting of two light tank companies from the 66th Infantry, commanded by Major Ross B. Smith.

Camp Commander Colonel Frederick W. Manley reviewed the troops.

Major Hugh C. Gilchrist, 16th Infantry Brigade, served on the staff of the Reviewing Officer.

The Commanding Officer of troops was Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence B. Weeks, 2nd Coast Artillery. His



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

United States Army tanks passing in review at the Army maneuvers.

Adjutant was Major Edward H. Taliaferro, Jr., 62nd Coast Artillery.

Units in line facing the reviewing stand included:

The 12th Infantry, with band, and the 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry, attached.

The 3rd Cavalry Band.

The 2nd Squadron, 3rd Cavalry.

The 6th Field Artillery Band.

The 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery.

Motor units included the infantry field trains, cavalry and field artillery field trains, provisional coast artillery (anti-aircraft) and scout cars, and the provisional battalion of the 66th Infantry (light tanks).

Following the traditional custom of mounted units, the cavalry and field artillery passed in review three times, first at a walk, then at a trot, and then at the gallop.

The discipline of the horses in the mounted bands was particularly praise-worthy.

The huge throng thoroughly enjoyed the demonstrations by the light tanks as they were maneuvered at various speeds throughout each demonstration.

The 2nd Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, presented the Regular Cavalry drill. It consisted of a close and extended order and combat formation for platoon, troop, and squadron. The drill was disciplinary in nature and illustrated the mobility of cavalry. It also conveyed a clear conception of intervals, distances, lengths of columns, flexibility of formations, and combat formations.

One of the interesting features was the aerial demonstration presented by planes based at and operating from Langley Field, Virginia, approximately one hundred and ninety air-line miles from Gettysburg. The planes were scheduled to make their appearance at a very definite time, and according to official observers and timers the ships made their appearance exactly on schedule. The aerial demonstration was made up of the following:

Eighteen A-17A attack planes of the 3rd Attack Group from Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

Six B-17 bombardment planes ("Flying Fortresses") from the 2nd Bombardment Group, Langley Field, Virginia.

Eighteen PB-2 pursuit planes from the 8th Pursuit Group, Langley Field, Virginia.

The formations included the six B-17 bombardment planes passing in review in column formation at an altitude of approximately 2,000 feet. These were followed

by the eighteen A-17A attack planes in a column of flights, flying on a general course of 350 degrees at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Next came the eighteen PB-2 pursuit ships in string formation, spiraling down from an altitude of 10,000 feet to approximately 2,500 feet.

The last formation included all the units, bombardment, attack, and pursuit, on a general course of 170



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

The United States 6th Field Artillery passes in review at the full gallop in the United States Army maneuvers.

degrees. They passed in review over the area in a column of three plane flights or elements. The distance between the units was approximately 1000 yards at an altitude of approximately 2000 feet.

The next event was a fast artillery gun drill by a unit from the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery, which demonstrated the ability of horse-drawn artillery to execute difficult maneuvers at high speed and to place

their cannon in firing position with great rapidity. The battery consisted of eight six-horse carriages (four gun and four ammunition caissons) divided into two groups of four carriages each. They illustrated the execution of difficult turns and wheels at the full gallop. The first part of this drill closed with the two groups galloping toward each other at top speed until a head-on collision seemed almost inevitable, when one group suddenly wheeled sharply to the right and the other to the left, bringing the two groups into single line, almost hub-cap to hub-cap, without slackening their speed.

The second part of the drill showed the placing and firing of cannon. The entire battery galloped to the position selected, came to a sudden halt, dropped the trails of the guns, and loaded and fired the four pieces. The limbers then appeared, and the guns were taken from their positions at the gallop to a second position, where four additional shells were fired.

The tank drill and obstacle driving proved particularly thrilling. The thirty-odd tanks appeared before the reviewing stand in a column at fifteen miles per hour. At a given signal the tanks executed a right turn and proceeded to the north end of the field. Then, with the battalion in line in a column of platoons, they moved across the area in two companies, swung into a column of three wedges with two platoons in each wedge, and returned to the north end of the field. There the battalion halted, and a platoon of Company A demonstrated a special drill at thirty miles per hour. The unit then moved across the maneuver ground at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. Then at varied speeds the tanks moved back and forth across the area, changing their positions and formations without slackening their speeds. Finally, several of the tanks gave an exhibition of obstacle driving, which included driving over trenches, shell holes, barbed wire entanglements, and crashing into a small building.

One of the colorful events was a special cavalry drill executed by the 2nd Squadron and Troops E and F of the 3rd Cavalry. This drill demonstrated the splendid

discipline and excellent training of the men and horses and showed the high degree of precision and accuracy of pace and timing attained by cavalry troopers on ordinary troop horses. The units presented a musical drill, a tandem drill, and other spectacular formations.

The Salute to the Nation which took place at high noon was most impressive. Battery C of the 6th Field



PHOTO BY U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

The Federal Commission staff on duty at Gettysburg. Major Elliot and Major Thomas are shown at the left in the front row.

Artillery fired a salute of forty-eight guns and the 12th Infantry Band played the National Anthem. Custom prescribes that on every United States Army Post the Salute to the Nation be fired at high noon on July 4. This closed the morning demonstration.

At five o'clock in the afternoon there was a dismounted retreat parade made up of the 12th Infantry with the 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry, attached. The

formation in line included the 12th Infantry and Band; the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry; and the 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry.

At the conclusion of the afternoon demonstration the spectators were invited to witness a formal Guard Mount at the High Water Mark at seven o'clock on the evening of July 4. This was followed by a band concert by the 3rd Cavalry Band at eight o'clock and a search-light display beginning at nine o'clock.

Each event on the morning and afternoon programs was described and explained in detail by Captain E. K. Wright, 34th Infantry, who was the Assistant Executive Officer of the camp and who spoke over a loud-speaker amplification system which reached all the spectators. This added materially to the interest of the spectators by giving them a comprehensive word picture of each event as it was enacted before them.

It was interesting to note that practically every unit participating in the army maneuvers has a background of service beginning in Revolutionary days and that three of the organizations have regimental histories which include heroic service in the three-days' Battle of Gettysburg.

Colonel Manley, Commander of the United States Army camp at Gettysburg, has an enviable record in the Army. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served in the Philippines, at Vera Cruz, and in the World War. He served in France with the 91st Division and in the Operations section with the General Staff Corps at General Headquarters. He was military attaché to Spain and served as Military Adviser to the Governor General of the Philippines.

He has been awarded the following decorations: Order of the Purple Heart (United States); Order of the Crown (Belgium); Legion of Honor (France); Peace of Morocco (Spain); Order of the Crown (Italy); Expeditionary Force Into Mexico (United States);

Distinguished Service Medal (Philippine Commonwealth).

The Commanding Officer's staff and the regimental and detachment commanders of the United States Army units at the reunion included the following:

Camp Commander,

Colonel Frederick W. Manley, 12th Inf.

Camp Executive Officer,

Major H. C. Gilchrist, 16th Brigade

Ass't Camp Executive Officer,

Captain E. K. Wright, 34th Inf.

Camp Adjutant _____ Captain B. A. Byrne, 16th Brigade

Official Aide _____ 1st Lieut. Eli Stevens, 12th Inf.

Exhibit Officer _____ Captain T. N. Stark, 34th Inf.

Provost Marshal _____ Major W. V. Witcher, 34th Inf.

Transport Officer _____ Captain T. B. Harper, Inf. QMC.

Field Supply Officer _____ Major J. V. Rowan, QMC.

Constructing Quartermaster Captain M. C. Pratt, QMC.

Camp Surgeon _____ Major A. P. Kelly, M.C.

Camp Chaplain _____ Captain S. J. Ryczek, Chaplain

REGIMENTAL AND DETACHMENT COMMANDERS

Headquarters Co., 16th Brigade,

Captain B. A. Byrne, 16th Brigade

1st & 2nd Battalions, 12th Inf.,

Lieut. Col. W. F. Lee, 12th Inf.

2nd Battalion, 34th Inf.,

Major J. L. Ready, 34th Inf.

66th Infantry (Light tanks),

Major R. B. Smith, 66th Inf. (L. Tanks)

6th Field Artillery, Major F. H. Timmerman, 6th F. A.
Detachment, 5th Engineers,
 2nd Lieut. T. J. Clarke, 5th Engineers
3rd Cavalry.....Major A. W. Roffe, 3rd Cavalry
Company "A", 8th QM Regiment,
 Captain T. B. Harper, Inf. QMC.
Coast Artillery Battalion,
 Lieut. Col. L. B. Weeks, 2nd C.A.

U. S. Army Band.....Major Robb S. MacKie, Commander
 Captain Thomas F. Darcey, Jr., Leader

U. S. Marine Band.....Captain Taylor Branson

THE OFFICIAL HOSTESSES

HE care, comfort, entertainment, and happiness of the Civil War veterans at the final reunion of the Blue and Gray were not the only concerns of the Pennsylvania Commission. The Commission had hoped that the veterans would select male attendants, in



MRS. GEORGE H. EARLE, III
Official Hostess

view of the fact that they were to be housed in a "tent city." However, many veterans expressed a desire to have their wives or daughters or nieces accompany them as their companions. Thus the problem of entertaining and caring for the women attendants presented itself.

Mrs. George H. Earle, III, Harrisburg, Mrs. John S. Rice, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Henry W. A. Hanson, Gettysburg, were appointed by the Pennsylvania Commission to serve as Official Hostesses. They supplied entertainment for the women attendants of the veterans and for the distinguished women guests in the headquarters camp.

100-346



MRS. JOHN S. RICE
Official Hostess

On the afternoon of Thursday, June 30, 1938, from three until four o'clock, an official reception was held for the ladies in the Confederate veterans' camp. From four until five o'clock a reception was held for the ladies in the Union veterans' camp. At both affairs Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Hanson received. A military orchestra furnished music. Each lady was presented with a corsage, and refreshments were served. Many veterans in Blue and in Gray attended, and many old acquaintances were re-

newed. Other informal receptions were held at the headquarters camp throughout the reunion.

From three until five o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 3, 1938, a tea was held at the headquarters building for all the women guests. A military orchestra again fur-



MRS. HENRY W. A. HANSON
Official Hostess

nished music for the occasion. Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Rice, and Mrs. Hanson received.

Many distinguished women guests were entertained at the headquarters building during the period of the reunion. Each day cut flowers were sent to them.

The gracious and hospitable service of the Official Hostesses lent color and distinction to the program.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAMPS

 O comfortably house two thousand veterans, each with an attendant, was a problem of serious concern to the Pennsylvania Commission. Realizing that these veterans, all ninety years of age or older, would require the utmost care and attention, the Commission was determined that everything possible should be done for their comfort. There were not sufficient hotel rooms available to house the veterans in a group, and the Commission therefore planned to take care of veterans in separate units, the Union veterans together and the Confederate veterans together. The President of Gettysburg College offered the use of the College buildings to the Commission for this purpose, but a survey revealed that College facilities would accommodate only six hundred and twenty-eight veterans and attendants.

Early in the fall of 1937 Major Coleman B. Mark, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Military Reservation, Pennsylvania National Guard, was commissioned to draft a design for the housing of veterans in a "tent city." The idea of constructing wooden barracks for the veterans was abandoned because of the great cost.

Acceptances from veterans received by the Pennsylvania State Commission exceeded three thousand. When the War Department accepted the responsibility of transporting the veterans and their attendants from their homes to Gettysburg and return, the Federal Commission announced that it would address a special questionnaire to each veteran to determine the number of veterans who would attend the reunion. In the meantime Major Mark and the engineering staff of the Pennsylvania National Guard submitted a draft for the construction of a "tent city" on the property of Gettysburg College which would accommodate two thousand five hundred veterans and two thousand five hundred

attendants. The plan also provided for the use of certain buildings on the College campus.

Federal legislation provided that the Federal Commission would provide sufficient money to finish the camp after the state appropriation had been exhausted. An amicable arrangement was made with the Federal



MAJOR COLEMAN B. MARK
Construction Engineer, Veterans' Camps

Commission and Regular Army officers who were directed to assist in the work of preparing for the reunion at Gettysburg whereby the camp would be constructed under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Commission in units of five hundred tents. Acceptances received by the War Department through the questionnaire directed to the veterans by the Federal Commission confirmed the figures set up by the Pennsylvania Com-

mission; in fact, prior to the completion of the camp it was believed that three thousand veterans would attend the reunion.

On April 26, 1938, Major Mark, and a crew of twenty-two persons from the Pennsylvania Military Reservation, transferred to Gettysburg by the Adjutant General, started the construction of the camp. The plan provided for two special units, one camp to house the Union veterans and the other to house the Confederate veterans. Arrangements were also made to house additional organizations which were to assist in operating the camp: the Camp Commander and his staff; the First Medical Regiment of the United States Army; the Provisional Battalion of the Pennsylvania National Guard; the Pennsylvania Motor Police; the Boy Scouts of America; the World War Veterans and Junior Drum and Bugle Corps; the camp construction unit; and the mess and kitchen personnel.

The construction force grew from twenty-two employees on April 26 to nine hundred and fifty-three on June 23, working in three daily shifts of eight hours each.

The original intention was to use the Army standard pyramidal tent for the veterans and attendants, placing four to six persons in each tent, but this was abandoned when it was decided to permit female attendants to accompany veterans. The standard wall tent, 9 x 9 feet with front fly, was chosen and the camp area had to be extended to accommodate this extra canvas. Privately owned land adjoining the College area was rented for the period of the reunion.

On June 27 the camp was ready for occupancy and provided accommodations for the following:

Union Veterans	1,359
Union Attendants	1,359
Confederate Veterans	486
Confederate Attendants	486
Camp Commander and Staff	32

First Medical Regiment	-----	300
Pennsylvania Motor Police	-----	580
Boy Scouts of America	-----	200
Camp Construction Unit	-----	28
World War Veterans (Musical Units)	-----	1,000
Mess and Kitchen Personnel	-----	160
Pennsylvania National Guard	-----	250
United States Marine Band	-----	80
United States Army Band	-----	50
Camp Hospital	-----	360
Others—Red Cross, Health, Veterans' Administration, etc.	-----	75
	-----	6,805

One tent was assigned to a veteran and a male attendant. Veterans accompanied by female attendants shared their tents with other veterans and separate tented quarters were erected for female attendants who were not wives of the veterans. Each veteran's tent contained the following equipment: an iron cot with steel spring; a five-inch mattress; a pillow and pillow case; two linen sheets, changed daily; four woolen blankets; an electric light with shade; an enameled water pitcher; an enameled wash basin; an enameled cabinet; a bed-side rug; two canvas arm chairs; soap; an enameled drinking cup; an umbrella; a rubber seat pad and cane.

Wheel chairs were also available for veterans requiring them.

Each camp was laid out in streets. Streets in the Union camp were numbered and those in the Confederate camp were identified by letters of the alphabet. There were eight miles of wooden walks throughout the camp and the entire area was electrically lighted.

A water-supply system, sewer lines, drainage lines, and the like were laid in the camp, and bathhouses, lavatories, and sterilizing units were erected throughout the area. The kitchen in the Confederate camp had a seating capacity of one thousand and seven hundred.

Two kitchens in the Union camp had a total seating capacity of three thousand and three hundred.

Each kitchen was equipped with the most modern equipment. Hard-coal ranges, motor-driven potato peel-



PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

Construction office personnel: Seated, left to right: Mrs. Margaret R. Slaybaugh, Mrs. Miriam M. Fisher, Mrs. Jean C. Hamsher, Coleman B. Mark, Major, Sn.C., P.N.G., Miss Mary G. Snyder, Miss Frances M. Stevens, and Miss Lyla M. Smith. Standing, left to right: Ira M. Wager, William E. Trego, Michael J. Flynn, Richard S. Slaybaugh, Glenn F. Weikert, John Sites, Albert Dommel, Bernard E. Coleman, Capt., Q.M.C., P.N.G., George Sites, John K. Spotts, Paul Matterness, Henry Weaver, Clifford Brown, Clayton E. Behney, William Snyder, John B. Yoder, Richard D. Sullivan, John B. Gerlach, and Hiram S. Greiner. Missing from the photograph, Frank S. Rotunda.

ers, mixers, sinks, refrigerators, hot water tanks, store rooms, electric fans, meat blocks, and many other articles were supplied to prepare and preserve the food. The plumbing equipment was connected to the sewer system.

Meals were served in the standard Army mess tents with side walls and ends framed and screened. Large wooden mess tables, covered with table cloth, and low comfortable seats were adopted. Sawdust covered the ground and was treated daily. Cut flowers decorated the tables in each mess hall. One hundred and eighty cooks, porters, and other kitchen workers were on duty. Perishable foods were stored in three refrigerator cars.

Ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight bleacher seats supplemented the stadium stands at Gettysburg College where most of the reunion events were held.

The stands for the veterans consisted of individual chairs. Additional stands were set up providing a seating capacity of 23,572 persons.

Pennsylvania Hall, more generally known as "Old Dorm," was used as a dispensary and quarters for the nurses. Six additional hospital tents were erected adjacent to the field hospital.

Assisting Major Mark as Executive Officer and Assistant Quartermaster in the construction of the camp was Captain Bernard E. Coleman, of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Others on the construction foreman's staff included Miriam M. Fisher, Personnel Assistant; Michael J. Flynn, Accountant; Frank S. Rotunda, Purchasing and Requisition Clerk; Clayton E. Behney, Field Engineer; Ira M. Wager, Chief Draftsman; Glenn F. Weikert, Timekeeper; Mary G. Snyder, Margaret R. Slaybaugh, Richard S. Slaybaugh, Lyla M. Smith, W. E. Trego, Earl W. Heagey, and Martin S. Hallock, Clerks; P. E. Gevensleben, Draftsman; Catherine Eisenberger, Jean C. Hamsher, and Frances M. Stevens, Telephone Operators; John B. Gerlach, Electrician Foreman; Paul Matterness, Construction Foreman; Hiram S. Greiner, Carpenter Foreman; John K. Spotts, Plumbing Foreman; John B. Yoder, General Labor Foreman; William Snyder, Equipment Operator; Clifford Brown, Tinner; Stuart Little, Engineering Corps; A. L. Dewey and Charles J. Myers, Watchmen; Clarence E. Woodward,

Police Officer; Henry Weaber, George Sites, John Sites, and Albert Dommel, Skilled Workers.

A general summary of the materials purchased and used and of the cost of erecting and operating the camp follows:

General Construction

1,367,098	bd. ft.	Lumber
3	each	Massive serving kitchens
60	each	Mess tents seating 6,000 persons
12,000	lbs.	Common wire nails
8,000	lbs.	Smooth box nails
587	rolls	Roofing paper
3,302	each	Screen doors
1,152	pairs	T hinges
33,630	each	Corrugated fasteners
2,000,000	each	Staples for mosquito netting
114,201	feet	Mosquito netting
1,512	feet	Screen cloth
9,729	feet	Bleached muslin
2,820	feet	Khaki cloth for toilet door screening
700	lbs.	Common annealed wire
500	each	Cans, G.I. for refuse
90	each	Fire barrels and buckets
44	each	Telephones
200	each	Mirrors
40	each	Drinking fountains
210	lbs.	Tacks
11	each	Washhouses
19	each	Toilet units
11	each	Shower houses
5	each	Sterilization units
2,679	each	Wall tents with two flies
381	each	Pyramidal tents
8	each	Hospital tents
8	each	Storage tents
6	each	Headquarters tents

16,400	each	Tent pins
45,000	each	Tent pins
43,684	feet	Wooden boardwalk
3,963	cu. yds.	Earth fill
1,014,000	lbs.	Crushed stone
8,415	gals.	Gasoline
175	gals.	Motor oil

Plumbing

13,150	lin. ft.	Terra-cotta sewer pipe
38,789	lin. ft.	Galvanized steel pipe
7,900	each	Plumbing fittings
1,500	each	Pipe traps
3,396	each	Galvanized sheet iron, 28 gauge
215	each	Relief valves
15	each	Hot water heaters and boilers, 200 to 500 gals.
1,730	lin. ft.	Galvanized iron spouting for drains, 28 gauge

Electrical

14,405	lbs.	Wire T.B.W.P.
71,500	ft.	Wire S.B.R.C.
2,000	ft.	Wire, black
2,000	ft.	Wire, white
4,200	each	Sockets
7,500	each	Knobs, nail, porcelain
550	each	Reflectors
394	each	Street lamps
400	lbs.	Tape, friction
900	each	Fuses
150	each	Switches
14	each	Lightning arresters
4,417	each	Electric lamps

General Equipment and Supplies

2,037	each	Cots, canvas, folding
6,398	each	Cots, steel with springs

19,400	each	Blankets, wool
7,000	each	Mattresses
7,653	each	Covers, mattress
13,056	each	Bed sheets
7,008	each	Feather pillows
7,804	each	Pillow cases
130,000	each	Butter chips
2,000	each	Cookie pans
250,000	each	Cups, heavy
20,000	each	Cup holders, wire, for 8 oz. cups
140,000	each	Napkins, paper
284,000	each	Plates, paper
393	each	Bowls, sugar, glass
850	each	Shakers, salt and pepper
6,000	each	Knives, dinner, silver
6,000	each	Forks, dinner, silver
6,000	each	Spoons, table, silver
12,000	each	Spoons, tea, silver
4,500	ft.	Oil cloth
1,350	ft.	Cloth, crash, standard, white
2,000	lbs.	Salt rock
30	each	Refrigerators
36	each	Ranges, coal, Army No. 5
45	tons	Coal
40	each	Electric fans in kitchens

Articles furnished to individual veterans for their comfort and use:

5,004	each	Chairs, folding canvas
600	each	Chairs, wheeling
12,528	each	Hangers, coat and hat
2,000	each	Seat Pads, rubber
250	each	Canes, walking
1,972	each	Umbrellas
2,500	each	Rugs, beside 18 x 36 inches
3,960	each	Wash basins, enamel
3,628	each	Cups, drinking, enamel
2,508	each	Pitchers, 3-pint, enamel
2,502	each	Combinets, enamel

2,500	each	Lights and shades
10,000	each	Ivory soap, guest size
2,000	each	Daily newspapers
2,000	each	Souvenir programs
2,000	each	Veterans' badges
2,000	each	Veterans' attendants' badges
999	each	Confederate flags, small silk
1,499	each	Union flags, small silk

A list of the foodstuffs used during the reunion:

5,130	loaves	Bread
155,525	each	Buns and rolls
576	each	Cakes, layer
27,675	each	Cakes, cup
1,223	each	Pies
600	lbs.	Cream of Wheat
600	lbs.	Wheatena
3,796	lbs.	Butter
11,060	doz.	Eggs
12,090	lbs.	Fowl
15,865	lbs.	Beef, fresh
350	lbs.	Meat loaf
3,076	lbs.	Ham, boiled
30	lbs.	Dried beef
700	legs	Lamb
2,375	lbs.	Lamb, fresh
175	lbs.	Bologna
710	lbs.	Scrapple
390	lbs.	Corned beef, fresh
1,400	lbs	Fish, halibut
850	lbs.	Mackerel
72,767	$\frac{1}{2}$ pts.	Milk, grade "A"
4,429	qts.	Milk, skimmed
51,255	$\frac{1}{2}$ pts.	Ice cream
5,995	lbs.	Green beans, frosted
5,460	lbs.	Green peas, frosted
48,200	lbs.	Potatoes
684	bunches	Asparagus tips

244 doz.	Celery
1,700 lbs.	Onions
339 lbs.	Mushrooms
13 bushels	Peppers
18 bushels	Carrots
810 heads	Cauliflower
2,450 ears	Corn-on-the-cob
148 bunches	Parsley
2,200 lbs.	Cabbage
861 each	Honeydew melons
28 crates	Lemons
1,450 each	Cantaloupes
1,580 cans	Asparagus tips
200 lbs.	Beans, dry
80 cans	Figs
400 cans	Orange juice
200 cans	Pineapple juice
200 cans	Tomato juice
125 cans	Grapefruit juice
76 jars	Orange marmalade
100 lbs.	Noodles
300 lbs.	Split peas
222 cans	Plums
368 jars	Preserves
675 lbs.	Prunes, evaporated
24 cans	Cranberry sauce
55 cans	Spaghetti sauce
210 cans	Tomato soup
26 cases	Catsup
200 lbs.	Coffee
30 cans	Tea
120 lbs.	Macaroni
300 lbs.	Spaghetti
72 cans	Corn
102 cans	Tomatoes

The cost of the above foodstuffs:

Bread, rolls, and buns	\$1,038.33
Cakes	980.75

Pies	305.75
Flour	48.75
Shortening	106.08
Cereals	182.32
Coffee	228.30
Tea	48.00
Meats	7,148.70
Fish	328.42
Cheese, butter, eggs	1,385.45
Vegetables	3,295.21
Eggs, fresh	1,790.61
Preserves and juices	1,705.89
Fruits	532.25
Milk and cream	2,350.06
Ice cream	3,158.28
Ice	310.80

Expenditures from the Federal appropriation:

Lumber	\$ 35,072.59
Electrical supplies	5,481.42
Plumbing supplies	9,585.84
Hardware supplies	2,666.37
Camp supplies and equipment	24,510.53
Subsistence (foodstuffs)	24,943.95
Screen doors	6,362.13
Freight charges (in and outbound)	11,462.31
Rental—Mess equipment	2,120.13
Rental—Sterilizer	41.40
Rental—Office equipment	266.75
Rental—Buses	10,350.37
Rental—Ambulances	440.00
Rental—Trucks and Drivers	5,386.83
Rental—Storage box and refrigerator cars	774.50
Rental—Public address system	293.00
Rental—Box, U.S. Post Office	1.83
Water service	363.62
Electric service	2,147.99

Telephone service	2,408.09
Telegraph service	70.40
Undertakers service	880.00
Decorating stadium, etc.	382.50
Floodlight system, stadium	650.00
Bleacher and chair stands	10,698.00
Cleaning—Pit latrines	615.60
Lease—Adams County Cold Storage	200.20
Lease—Land, Morris Gitlin	280.00
Lease—Land, William Meals	150.00
Lease—Land, Gettysburg College	1.00
Lease—Buildings Gettysburg College	2,002.77
Miscellaneous supplies and equipment	7,747.25
Payrolls	106,690.64
 Total	 \$275,048.01

Expenditures from the State appropriation:

Supplies and equipment	\$ 6,261.97
Payrolls	41,461.19
 Total	 \$47,723.16

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

Federal Commission Allocation	\$275,048.01
Pennsylvania State Commission Allocation	47,723.16
 GRAND TOTAL	 \$322,771.17

The approximate value of equipment and supplies furnished the Pennsylvania State Commission by the Federal Government from Army depots totaled \$376,547.91. The value of equipment and supplies furnished the State Commission by the Pennsylvania National Guard totaled \$56,648.44.

At the close of the reunion the veterans' camps were dismantled, and by August 12, 1938, all materials and equipment had been shipped out of Gettysburg. It required one hundred and forty-six cars and an un-

terminated number of convoys of trucks. Property lost or damaged was listed as follows:

Total loss of property from Army depots	\$3,846.35
Total loss of property purchased by Federal Commission	986.05
Total loss of property from Pennsylvania National Guard	157.16
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$4,989.56

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICE

NE of the most important factors contributing to the success of the Battle Anniversary observance and reunion program was the unparalleled co-operation received from the press of the nation.

From the outset newspapermen displayed whole-hearted interest and gave generously of their news space to the progressive development of the program over a period of three years.

Authoritative observers said that no single event in this country in many years attracted a larger representative gathering of newsmen, radio broadcasters, and cameramen; and their "coverage" of the Anniversary is considered one of the most complete and thorough in the history of reporting.

Over a three-day period one telegraph system handled 226,373 words. This was merely a portion of the millions of words that poured forth to anxious readers throughout the world. There is no way possible to estimate the number of words or the amount of space devoted to the program by newspapers and magazines. Most of the metropolitan dailies, all of the larger syndicates and photo services, were represented by special correspondents, while hundreds of others were served through devious channels of news distribution. The three large broadcasting companies, each represented by a large staff, opened their networks from coast-to-coast and devoted many hours of time to relating the activities of the eight-day program. Innumerable feature articles appeared in publications of nation-wide circulation for some time prior to the opening of the reunion. The State Commission furnished these various agencies with thousands of illustrations and all pertinent facts relating to the Battle Anniversary observance.

Most of the reporters, cameramen, and broadcasters were housed in McKnight Hall, a Gettysburg College

dormitory, and used central working offices, dark rooms, and telephone booths in the Gettysburg College Student Christian Association building and Glatfelter Hall.

All these men and women of the fourth estate evidenced an earnest desire to co-operate with the State Commission headquarters staff.

The Commission feels that it owes a deep debt of gratitude to these individuals, who contributed much to the program in making it one of nation-wide significance.

The following reporters, photographers, and radio broadcasters were registered at Commission headquarters:

Adams, G. M., Jr.	The Philadelphia Record
Akins, Glen	<i>Life</i>
Alexanderson, George	The New York Times
Andrews, Marshall	The Washington Post
Azrael, Louis	The Baltimore News Post
Banker, F.	The Associated Press
Bennett, Ralph S.	WFMD, Frederick, Md.
Bills, Thomas S.	Metrotone News
Blanchard, Jess	The Sunbury (Pa.) Daily Item
Bolles, Blair	The Washington Evening Star
Bream, Donovan D.	The Gettysburg Times
Campbell, C. H.	The National Broadcasting Co.
Cancellare, Frank	Acme News
Christian, Stewart	The Santa Cruz (Calif.) Sentinel
Colledge, Charles H.	The National Broadcasting Co.
Coward, W. S.	The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Craig, Mrs. Elizabeth	The Gannett Publishing Co.
Creekmore, Raymond E.	The Baltimore Sun
Daly, John J.	The Washington Evening Star
Del Vecchio, Charles	The Washington Post
Denton, Robert	Paramount News
Douglas, W. A. S.	The Washington Times
Driscoll, Dave	WOR
Eckenberg, William	The New York Times
Fels, John A.	WFMD, Frederick, Md.

Faber, Lieut. E. W.	The Pennsylvania Motor Police
Fitzpatrick, James W.	The National Broadcasting Co.
Freeman, J. S. and Mrs.,	The Franklin Institute (Philadelphia)
Fricker, John	The National Broadcasting Co.
Frink, Miss Carol	The Washington <i>Herald Times</i>
Ferguson, Hugh F.	WFMD, Frederick, Md.
Flynn, Michael	The Washington <i>Times</i>
Godwin, C. W. & Mrs.	WOR
Gorry, C. P.	The Associated Press
Gossett, William	The Harrisburg <i>Telegraph</i>
Grimm, Herbert L.	The Gettysburg <i>Times</i>
Godwin, Earl	The Washington <i>Times</i>
Herman, E. F.	The New York <i>Mirror</i>
Hess, Robert H.	The Philadelphia <i>Inquirer</i>
Hevener, O. F.	The Newark (N. J.) <i>Evening News</i>
Hicks, George	The National Broadcasting Co.
Hoffman, May Gerlach	The Philadelphia <i>Inquirer</i>
Houston, S. J.	The <i>National Tribune</i> (Washington)
Jacobson, Max	The National Broadcasting Co.
Johnson, Hugo	Paramount News
Kay, Lambdin	The National Broadcasting Co.
Kendlehart, Joseph D.	Gettysburg, Penna.
Kendrick, Alexander & Mrs.	The Philadelphia <i>Inquirer</i>
Kennedy, John B.	The National Broadcasting Co.
Kershaw, Charles W.	The Holyoke (Mass.) <i>Transcript</i>
Knell, Charles	International News Photos
Lahr, Melvin	The Sunbury (Penna.) Broadcasting Co.
Larson, John	The National Broadcasting Co.
Lenhart, Rolf L.	<i>Life</i> (York, Pa.)
Leslie, L. U.	The Associated Press
Lewis, E. E.,	
	The Pennsylvania State Publicity Commission
Lockett, Edward B.	International News Service
Longstreet, Mrs. Helen Dortch,	(The widow of the Confederate General)
Longstreet, Robert	The Mutual Broadcasting Co.
Lubbe, Capt. A. J.	U. S. Signal Corps
Lyons, James	Universal News Reel

MacDonald, W. A.	The New York Times
McClain, Kenneth	WFMD, Frederick, Md.
McCormick, George B.	The West Chester (Pa.) <i>Daily Local News</i>
McGonigal, H. L.	The Philadelphia <i>Evening Bulletin</i>
McIlhenny, Hugh C.	The Gettysburg Times
McIlhenny, J. William	The Hanover (Pa.) <i>Evening Sun</i>
Mack, Charles J.	Metrotone News
Martin, Harold	The Atlanta <i>Georgia</i>
Martin, Paul	The Associated Press
Moore, Charles F.	The Harrisburg (Pa.) <i>Evening News</i>
Morris, Joe Alex	The United Press
Mountjoy, M. W.	The Philadelphia <i>Record</i>
Mumma, J. L.	The Philadelphia <i>Daily News</i>
Nation, H. R.	The Indianapolis (Ind.) <i>News</i>
Newbould, G. Kenneth	The Gettysburg Times
O'Brien, John C.	The New York <i>Herald Tribune</i>
Oeth, Al	Paramount News
O'Leary, J. A., Jr.	The Washington <i>Evening Star</i>
O'Reilly, John	The New York <i>Herald Tribune</i>
Pettit, Ralph M.	The Watertown (N. Y.) <i>Daily Times</i>
Phillips, Harold W.	The Washington <i>Daily News</i>
Price, Robert D.	The Associated Press
Proctor, Harry G.	The Philadelphia <i>Evening Bulletin</i>
Provensen, Herluf	The National Broadcasting Co.
Redding, Jack	The Chicago <i>American</i>
Reedy, Thomas	The Associated Press
Routt, Randolph	The Washington <i>Evening Star</i>
Russell, Don	The Chicago <i>Daily News</i>
Sadler, Christine	The Washington <i>Post</i>
Salisbury, H. E.	The United Press
Sawders, Major & Mrs. James	Nutley, N. J.
Schechter, A. A.	The National Broadcasting Co.
Schleeter, Ray K.	The York (Penna.) <i>Gazette and Daily</i>
Schwartz, Morris	The Capitol News Room (Harrisburg, Pa.)
Scotzin, John	Penna. State Publicity Commission
Singer, Sgt. Paul	U. S. Signal Corps
Smith, G. Scott	The Kane (Pa.) <i>Republican</i>

Sparks, Frank & Mrs.,

Sperry, Pierrepont E.	The Grand Rapids (Mich.) <i>Herald</i>
Stockbridge, F. P.	International News Service
Stover, Mrs. Vernon	The Bangor (Maine) <i>Daily News</i>
Sturgell, Dewey	The National Broadcasting Co.
Sutherland, Hugh	The Philadelphia <i>Record</i>
Terry, Pat & Mrs.	<i>Newsweek</i>
Theis, J. William	International News Service
Tidmore, A. V.	WFMD, Frederick, Md.
Tigner, E. A.	The Georgia Press Association
Updike, Fritz S. & Mrs.	The Rome (N. Y.) <i>Sentinel</i>
Walton, Richard C.	The Gettysburg <i>Times</i>
Ward, Henry H.	The Pittsburgh <i>Press</i>
Welsh, J. D.	Movietone News
White, H. K.	The Associated Press
Whitcraft, Gordon	The Philadelphia <i>Evening Ledger</i>
Wilcove, Raymond	International News
Williams, Ira L.	Gettysburg, Penna.

Official newspapermen accompanying the President's party, aboard his special train, included Frederick A. Storm, The United Press; George E. Durno, International News Service; Joseph H. Short, The Associated Press; Walter Trohan, The Chicago *Tribune*; Felix Belair, Jr., The New York *Times*; Richard L. Harkness, The Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Charles Malcolmson, The Philadelphia *Record*; and Dorris Fleeson, The New York *Daily News*.

Official photographers accompanying the President aboard his special train included Arthur DeTitta, Fox Movietone News; George Skadding, Associated Press Photo; J. D. Jamieson, Times-Wide-World; F. L. Thompson, International News Reel; and J. S. Thompson, Aeme Newspictures, Inc.

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PARTY
ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL

(Hyde Park to Gettysburg)

The President

Hon. M. H. McIntyre, Secretary to the President

Dr. Ross T. McIntire

Capt. W. B. Woodson, U.S.N.

Col. E. M. Watson, U.S.A.

Mr. Henry M. Kanee

Miss Roberta Barrows

Secret Service Agents

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HEN the State Commission had completed its draft of the contemplated program for the observance and reunion, officials of the National Park Service in Washington and Gettysburg were invited to a conference at Gettysburg. The purpose of this conference was to secure the co-operation of the Park Service and the United States Department of the Interior in selecting sites for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and for the United States Army camp, exhibition area, and maneuver grounds. It was also necessary that the Park Service extend the scope of its activities at Gettysburg because of the anticipated increase in park visitation and because of the national significance of the Commission program and its attendant publicity.

From the outset the Park Service co-operated with the State Commission and the architect in the selection of an Eternal Light Peace Memorial site. It became apparent that there were few suitable locations on Government-owned property upon which a memorial of the style and design of the peace light could be erected.



James R. McConaghie, Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Park.

The original thought of placing the Peace Memorial on the peak of Big Round Top was rejected because of the tremendous expense involved in making this location readily accessible to visitors. It would have been necessary to construct a hard-surfaced road from the foot of Big Round Top to the Memorial site, an expense beyond the limitations and authority of the State Commission. Several other suggested locations were abandoned for various reasons, in the main because of inadequate space or improper location for such a memorial.

When the architect and the State Commission reached its decision that Oak Hill afforded the most likely and advantageous location, it was learned that the Park Service controlled only the right of way along North Confederate Avenue and that if the Memorial was to be erected there the State Commission would be required to purchase approximately thirty-five acres of private land. In view of the fact that the Commission proposed to donate the Memorial to the Federal Government, the land purchase was approved and the deed was transferred, with the Memorial, to the Federal Government.

The newly acquired land, partly an uncultivated area and partly a valueless orchard, required considerable grading, soil preparation, planting, and lawn building. The task of developing this acreage and placing it in an attractive state was assumed by the Park Service at considerable expense. A portion of North Confederate Avenue had to be abandoned and a new road constructed in the forecourt of the Memorial, together with two large approach paths from the new avenue to the Memorial. The development of the land was accomplished as a CCC project under the supervision of the Camp Superintendent, J. Howard Diehl, and the Senior Foreman Landscape Architect, Joseph C. Milsom. Approximately 3800 man-days of labor were spent on this construction project.

At an early conference James R. McConaghie, Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Park, assured the State Commission that the facilities of the Park Service in Gettysburg were available for assistance in developing and executing the anniversary and reunion program. It was apparent that designation of administrative and operative areas would be required for the proper reception and control of the heavy visitation to the Park during the observance program. Field headquarters were established in the old Weikert House on the Battlefield, and sub-area headquarters were set up at five locations on the field. A temporary telephone and short-wave radio system was installed which enabled the administrative staff to keep in complete touch with all portions of the field. Transportation facilities, additional mounted guards, and ranger historians were provided at the field headquarters. White CCC enrollees were called into service as messengers and attendants and assigned to area headquarters. ERA workers disseminated information and acted as enumerators.

Two motorcycles, two foot guards, and twelve park employees detailed as guards operated under a sergeant of the guard. Their work dealt in the main with crime prevention and property protection, as all traffic on the field was under the direct supervision of the Pennsylvania Motor Police. One hundred colored CCC enrollees were assigned to duty, thirty-six of whom were placed at area stations, while others assisted in the motor parking fields, which had a capacity of 40,000 automobiles. Three CCC foremen directed the work of these enrollees. Twenty-five WPA employees operated as enumerators under the direction of the superintendent of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Mr. C. L. Nett. A total of nearly one millions persons was registered as having visited the field during the observance program.

During the construction of the United States Army camp and vanguard of the Army units was housed in the abandoned CCC camp MP 1, where buildings adequate to meet their needs existed. This camp site was

also used by the Army during the demolition of the United States Army camp at the conclusion of the observance program.

Park Service officials co-operated in the setting up of first-aid and comfort stations and assisted in creating additional sources of water supply for the general use of the public. A large number of traffic and informational signs was made and erected, and ranger historians were available at various locations on the field to accommodate the visiting public and to expedite trips through the park for visitors traveling without guides. They also furnished and distributed quantities of informational pamphlets and Battlefield maps. The service lifted the usual restriction upon the number of guided trips over the field and maintained a free guide service for distinguished guests and large parties of veterans. Illustrated lectures were given in the veterans' camps and before official groups.

It has been estimated that approximately \$3,000.00 of regular Park funds was expended, together with \$7,981.49 attributed to Emergency Relief Administration funds and \$18,587.77 from allotments to CCC projects.

During the observance there were on duty, as above outlined, the following employees: one park superintendent; three park clerks; one park foreman; one park historian; two junior historians; five temporary ranger historians; one sergeant of the guard; three park guards; one temporary guard; sixteen park employees; fifty white CCC enrollees; one hundred colored CCC enrollees; one camp superintendent; five CCC foremen; one public health engineer (detailed from Washington); four photographers (detailed from Washington); one publicity writer (detailed from the regional office); one CCC chief clerk; twenty-five W.P.A. employees; and one cemetery superintendent.

THE GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS

 OR the first time in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the seat of government was established at Gettysburg from June 30 to July 5, 1938.

When the plan to observe the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final joint reunion of the Blue and the Gray was submitted to Governor Earle, it received his immediate endorsement and pledge of co-operation. Through the three years of planning and preparation, Governor Earle evidenced the keenest and most sincere interest, and sometime prior to the opening of the program he announced that he would move his executive offices to Gettysburg in order to permit himself to devote as much time as possible to the veterans, the distinguished guests, and the tens of thousands of visitors.

On June 30 the Governor and part of his staff consisting of his secretary, Mr. Edward W. Prendergast, and Mr. Norman Macauley, Mr. Robert H. King, Miss Frances Schuchard, Miss Ann R. Decker, Miss Ardella R. Wert, and Mr. Richard F. Hamer opened executive offices in the Women's Division building at Gettysburg College. The Governor insisted on living in one of the tents in the Seventy-fifth Anniversary camp. His staff was housed in tents and College dormitories.

Despite the press of state business, the Governor and his staff attended all official functions in connection with the reunion and fulfilled additional social obligations during this period.

THE STATE PUBLICITY COMMISSION

 ORESEEING a splendid opportunity to publicize Pennsylvania to the nation, the Pennsylvania State Publicity Commission, Mr. Orson N. Ritzman, Executive Secretary, co-operated with the State Commission in advertising the observance and reunion program.

The Commission published large display advertisements in practically all of Pennsylvania's daily newspapers and in the larger dailies in more than twenty states; distributed 25,000 special two-color folders and 5,000 three-color window cards; devoted to the Anniversary and reunion a part of its display space during the spring of 1938 in a number of publications of nationwide circulation; gave extensive space for news and illustrations in its Pennsylvania newspaper service; and arranged two coast-to-coast Gettysburg broadcasts.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

 HE Pennsylvania Department of Highways, through the Adams County Department of Maintenance, J. Walter Kugler, Superintendent, exerted every effort to place all roads in the best possible condition for the large influx of vehicular traffic. The Department built an extension to West Lincoln Avenue and provided a large unloading area for the Presidential special train, graded and improved Route No. 899 from the Gettysburg limits to the Peace Memorial site, assisted in the improvement of Gettysburg roads as well as of the main arteries of travel leading into the town. The Department also co-operated with the Pennsylvania Motor Police in erecting 250 directional and special signs to guide traffic to the reunion site.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE

HE Pennsylvania Motor Police, at the request of the Pennsylvania Commission and with the written consent and authorization of the Sheriff of Adams County and the Burgess of Gettysburg, accepted the responsibility for the policing and regulation of traffic in Gettysburg, Adams County, and vicinity during the reunion program.

Major E. J. Henry and Captain T. N. Boate were commissioned by Commissioner P. W. Foote to conduct an eight-weeks' survey and investigation. Upon submission of their report and the preparation of a complete schedule, the State Commission approved the recommendations of the Motor Police. The Motor Police worked in close co-operation and conjunction with the State Commission, the Federal Commission, the United States Secret Service, the Pennsylvania National Guard, the United States Department of the Interior, the United States Regular Army, officers of the Borough of Gettysburg and County of Adams, and the Philadelphia Rural Transit Company. This co-operation culminated



*Commissioner P. W. Foote of
the Pennsylvania Motor Police.*

in the issuance of an "Operation Order" under which the Provisional Battalion of Motor Police was mobilized at Gettysburg in a tented camp with associated facilities.

The Motor Police camp was opened on Monday, June 27, 1938, on Gettysburg College property. Com-

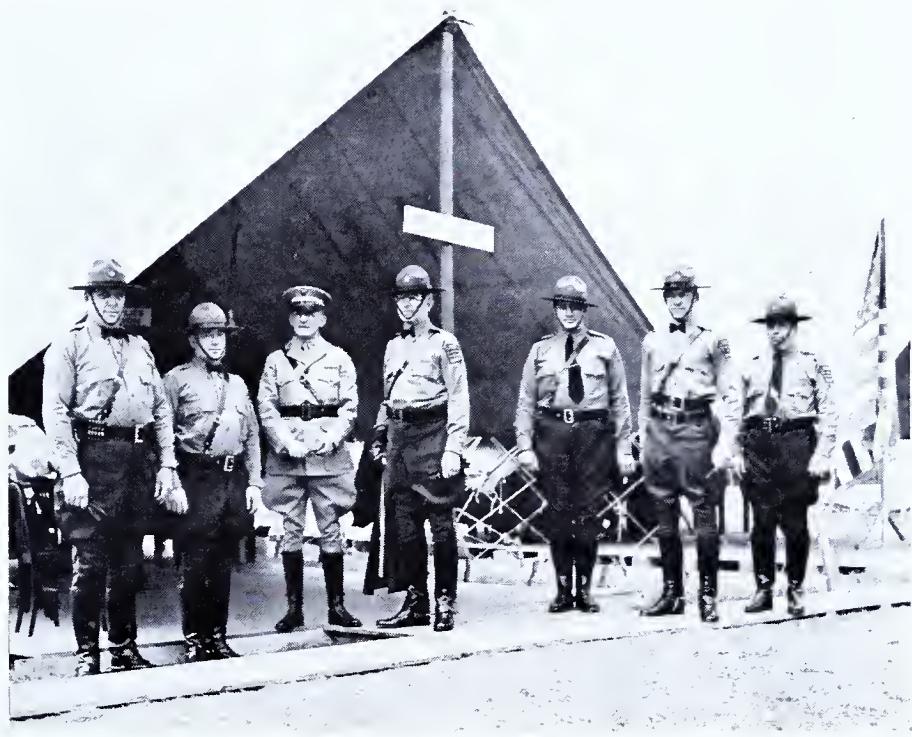


PHOTO BY PENNA. MOTOR POLICE

A group of the Commanding Officers of the Pennsylvania Motor Police detail on duty at Gettysburg. Left to right: Major Jacob Mauk, Major William Ruch, Captain Leo F. Horan, retired from the United States Marine Corps, Colonel C. M. Wilhelm, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Major E. J. Henry, Major Thomas F. Martin, and Captain T. N. Boate.

missioned and non-commissioned officers were given group assignments. On Wednesday, June 29, 1938, the Provisional Battalion assumed full control of the traffic regulations and policing of the territory.

The Battalion consisted of the following units and personnel: Regimental headquarters—8 men; the medical unit—2; the supply unit—2; the mechanical unit—4;

communications—4; the training school—59; Squadron No. 1—173; Squadron No. 2—140; Squadron No. 3—77; Squadron No. 4—79; total strength—548. The Crime Prevention unit serving at headquarters and at the sheriff's office in the county jail consisted of one captain, one lieutenant, one acting first sergeant, ten sergeants, two corporals, and sixty-nine privates. There were eight horse patrols. Additional units co-operating in this tremendous task were stationed at Franklin, Bellefonte, Hazleton, Chambersburg, Reading, Harrisburg, West Reading, and Greensburg. There were automobile and motorcycle units.

The Pennsylvania Motor Police rendered every possible service during the entire reunion program, and the efficient manner in which they handled the traffic and police problems is attested to in the recapitulation submitted to the Commission as follows: Time record: patrol, 19,218 hours; station, 3,530 hours; criminal, 4,916 hours; special assignments, 12,772 hours; total hours of duty, 40,436. Mileage record—motorcycle, 25,037 miles; automobile, 45,292 miles; passenger (in state equipment), 44,731; personal car or other vehicle, 1,116; horse detail 1,549; total mileage, 117,725. There were but fifteen arrests for criminal offenses and no arrests for traffic violations or motor vehicle accidents. Eighteen persons were reported lost and eighteen were located. Two ladies' coats, one camera, and four ladies' pocketbooks were lost and all recovered. Four hundred and eighty-five telephone calls were recorded.

In addition to their official police duties the Motor Police furnished automotive and horse patrol escorts for all official parties arriving at and leaving Gettysburg. On Tuesday and Wednesday, July 5 and 6, the Battalion assisted in the evacuation of veterans from the Blue and Gray camps to the railroad stations where they entrained for home. During the afternoon of Tuesday, July 5, the entire Battalion, with its horses and motor equipment, was formed in the College Stadium, where it was inspected and reviewed by Governor Earle, Com-

missioner Foote, members of the State Commission, and other dignitaries. On Wednesday afternoon, July 6, the men assigned to certain task groups were relieved of activities at Gettysburg and requested to report to their respective sub-stations. On this date the Battalion assumed the responsibility of guarding property in the

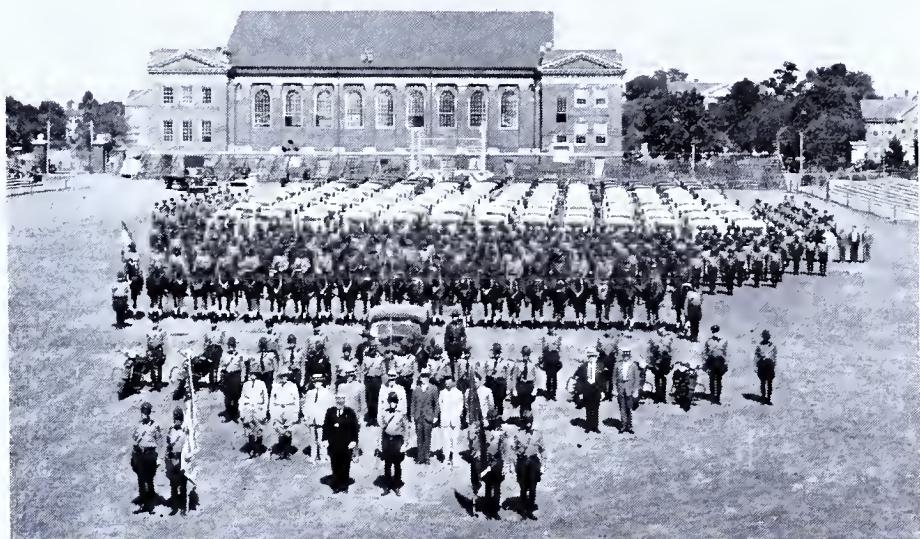


PHOTO BY IRA L. WILLIAMS

A Pennsylvania Motor Police detachment, on duty at Gettysburg, drawn up for review by Governor Earle. The Governor and Commissioner Foote are shown in the center foreground.

veterans' camps, relieving National Guardsmen. This duty continued until June 9. The remaining members of the Battalion were then relieved from further duty incident to this assignment.

The able and efficient manner in which the duties of the Crime Prevention unit, assisted by detectives assigned from the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and New York City Police Departments, were administered is

highly commendable, in view of the unparalleled results. It should be noted that, notwithstanding the huge throng of daily visitors, which exceeded half a million, no crimes of major importance were committed. It was also most remarkable that despite the constant crowding of traffic lanes not a single motor vehicle accident was reported, no personal injuries were suffered, and no arrests were made for traffic violations; and that it was possible to maintain regular traffic, including sight-seeing and shuttle bus service, on the more than thirty miles the Battlefield roads.

Motor Police inspected and kept close vigilance on all bridges and railroad lanes over which the President passed upon the occasion of his visit to Gettysburg, July 3, 1938, and furnished part of the official escort for the Chief Executive of the United States during his stay in Gettysburg. The Motor Police also assisted in the public relations units established for the press by the State Commission. There were one airplane, 103 automobiles, fourteen radio cars, one radio truck, fifty-nine solo motorcycles, eight motorcycles with side-cars, and twenty-nine horses attached to the Motor Police detail.

PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE ROSTER

COMMISSIONER P. W. FOOTE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER C. M. WILHELM

Majors E. J. Henry, W. A. Clark, J. C. Mauk, W. J. Ruch, T. F. Martin, and D. A. Johnson.

Captains T. N. Boate, A. J. Oldham, W. D. Plummer, L. Brosha, F. M. Williams, G. E. Reichard, and W. F. Traeger.

Lieutenants M. J. Crowley, H. A. Edie, J. D. Kime, John Grance, A. H. Kratzke, D. J. Wagner, E. W. Faber, C. F. Schroeder, and W. H. Smith.

First Sergeant J. H. Hunchberger.

Sergeants Dan Augustine, A. A. Discavage, W. J. Duhrkoff, W. A. Fackler, C. W. Grein, T. A. Jones,

W. D. McAlpin, A. E. Poorman, C. B. Quiggle, E. J. Stroman, F. L. Tuckey, R. L. Davis, J. R. Dodson, L. R. Feloni, J. C. Grey, J. S. Holochwost, C. A. Lipp, H. T. Newman, W. E. Price, P. J. Roche, R. M. Stroh, and J. J. Weinert.

Corporals L. G. Adams, J. A. Aumon, G. J. Barakauskas, A. Davis, A. P. Diem, A. W. Ditchfield, T. E. Eshleman, F. B. Evans, R. C. Frick, B. Franklin, J. F. Frank, E. J. Fox, R. D. Gray, L. B. Gibbs, F. A. Gavaghan, G. W. Gabrielson, C. P. Hoover, J. W. Heine-man, F. J. Hanley, H. L. Ishan, C. A. Johnson, F. X. Kelly, W. B. Kunkle, C. E. Laughner, W. G. McKee, E. C. Pepple, J. L. Peffer, J. J. Pezzent, R. H. Raymond, G. J. Sweeney, C. E. Stewart, E. H. Stine, C. Sorok, A. B. Verbeeken, J. G. Warren, M. N. Wilhelm, and P. H. Winger.

Privates G. W. Adams, J. W. Adams, D. E. Allen, F. Arcamone, L. G. Armbruster, H. T. Asper, J. Augustine, R. F. Bamat, W. I. Banzhaf, J. B. Baranauskas, R. E. Barry, S. C. Bassler, S. L. Bast, D. B. Berenson, D. C. Beacraft, F. H. Bender, J. C. Beck, H. C. Ben-singer, J. W. Bert, M. J. Benko, M. A. Benner, J. G. Beemer, E. T. Beneski, C. J. Beaver, B. L. Burtner, R. Beehtel, R. A. Blyler, L. H. Bohr, P. D. Bowser, A. W. Boring, F. M. Boring, F. J. Bogatay, C. H. Bonberger, C. D. Boyle, J. J. Boyle, T. J. Bonnenberger, R. D. Bowen, J. E. Brickleyer, R. L. Brubaker, A. O. Brown, D. F. Brennan, W. J. Brown, C. E. Brown, E. D. Buhler, T. C. Buchter, J. H. Burrie, D. J. Burke, A. J. Budjako, V. G. Burkardt, J. F. Bushey, J. A. Byerly, E. J. Campbell, T. L. Cain, W. J. Carson, T. A. Cavanaugh, W. J. Cebular, J. Chrin, P. F. Chulick, R. T. Chapman, S. W. Ciernik, J. P. Clark, H. J. Clif-ford, A. G. Cohen, C. A. Connolly, W. B. Cooper, S. C. Conrath, P. E. Conrad, A. M. Cox, C. F. Correll, C. J. Conahan, J. C. Conway, E. G. Crone, J. E. Cree, J. R. Cummings, T. F. Cullen, W. L. Cuthbert, H. F. Cunningham, J. J. Culp, J. J. Daptula, F. Damian, H. B. Daubenspeck, J. L. Daniels, R. J. Daley, R. C.

Davis, F. X. Devers, G. H. Denning, W. K. Deckard, C. H. DeWitt, K. H. Delbrook, H. L. Desch, J. Delaney, H. R. Deem, L. Dinner, J. V. Dorsey, J. T. Docherty, T. Domin, J. H. Donovan, J. T. Donahoe, G. C. Doll, C. R. Dubulis, R. L. Dunham, J. J. Durkin, G. Durilla, W. J. Earley, D. F. Eastman, H. Egan, J. C. Elmer, L. E. Emery, P. T. Engle, R. W. Estabrook, H. N. Evangelist, J. M. Evans, G. J. Evanko, W. J. Farra, H. C. Fagley, J. A. Farber, A. A. Fabian, R. E. Fitzpatrick, R. J. Fischer, B. W. Fives, D. C. Fisher, G. L. Finkbeiner, J. F. Fisher, R. L. Flaherty, W. B. Flucker, L. G. Fobes, L. R. Foulkrod, T. G. Ford, H. J. Fregley, N. Fulmer, L. J. Galavitz, L. H. Gage, E. V. Gaffney, W. J. Garrick, J. H. Garside, F. R. Geist, F. W. Gentilman, J. E. Gettier, W. L. Gibbons, G. R. Gibboney, D. L. Gibbons, H. Gorski, L. F. Grebe, C. S. Graci, M. E. Gramley, F. J. Grogen, P. J. Grippi, C. E. Harbaugh, C. E. Harbold, C. J. Hanna, R. C. Hartung, C. W. Hamberger, C. L. Hamberger, E. J. Hamaker, J. Harkovick, H. R. Handcock, G. E. Hanna, D. E. Harding, C. W. Hancuff, G. E. Harleman, F. P. Haffey, D. Harris, J. P. Helfenstein, C. W. Heist, W. R. Headley, D. A. Helsman, R. R. Heckman, G. F. Henry W. E. Heiss, J. M. Hickey, G. J. Hirschman, J. T. Hovanietz, J. D. Hoye, N. P. Holzapsel, G. L. Hochreiter, W. E. Howells, J. M. Horan, D. L. Holmes, D. C. Hoffman, W. R. Homan, D. A. Hogan, A. Hudicka, C. W. Irwin, E. A. Ickes, H. R. Irwin, H. J. Jaynes, E. M. Jenkins, E. S. Jenkins, T. J. Jennings, C. O. Johnson, A. V. Jones, B. V. Johnson, G. W. Jones, C. A. Jones, N. B. Johns, J. J. Julio, M. R. Kaus, H. R. Kaucic, R. J. Kalan, G. W. Kercher, J. J. Kirwan, W. W. Kitch, A. V. Kidd, E. E. Kissinger, H. W. Kingeter, T. F. Klatt, P. W. Knepp, J. D. Knipple, C. F. Kreamer, J. R. Krupey, A. H. Krull, W. J. Kuprionas, A. J. Kummer, D. W. Kuhn, B. Labenski, J. A. Langan, A. P. Laurel, J. J. Laskos, K. W. Leeper, F. A. Leventhal, C. A. Leftwich, W. N. Leeser, H. Lewczyk, E. D. Learn, B. J. Lebojesky, E. M. Lewis, L. W. Leinthall, L. D. Lewis, W. C. Lingle,

B. O. Lichty, G. K. Lodge, T. Lawson, H. V. Lofblad, F. R. Loder, P. W. Lutz, P. Lutzkovetz, S. Mamula, J. T. Masnica, J. J. Mastrian, R. B. Malloy, C. C. Mattern, R. A. Machin, E. P. Marks, J. A. Maggioncalda, W. J. Marm, T. C. Mahalik, P. F. Mato, P. G. Maremma, H. C. Menegat, P. C. Melley, H. S. Miller, L. C. Miller, D. B. Miller, J. P. Milan, M. L. Miller, F. M. Miller, J. E. Miller, J. Micka, R. H. Miller, E. A. Moss, E. B. Morris, A. W. Monick, W. C. Moran, J. P. Monaghan, L. T. Munson, E. A. Munson, C. E. Mullen, N. G. Munson, W. C. Munz, J. V. McCann, A. J. McCarr, J. N. McCavitt, K. C. McCoy, M. T. McCleary, R. McDonnell, J. D. McGeehan, F. S. McGregor, E. McGroarty, E. R. McLister, G. E. McCloskey, B. J. McCole, B. W. McClusky, R. O. McCullough, E. J. McQuaid, A. J. Naddeo, E. J. Nagosky, W. C. Nagy, V. L. Nelson, A. N. Nerone, A. F. Nosal, F. N. Nurthen, H. A. Nyman, J. R. Oberholtzer, M. J. O'Brien, H. W. O'Boyle, George O'Day, E. J. O'Donnell, J. G. Olmes, P. P. Oreszko, F. M. Ott, R. E. Parson, E. G. Palmer, J. F. Patton, L. P. Padden, H. S. Paul, R. Peters, H. A. Pecht, S. C. Petzak, H. Perstein, L. Perwein, L. R. Pizzo, G. M. Pintarch, J. F. Platt, J. L. Pochyba, H. E. Poiser, J. E. Port, Leo Preitz, D. R. Purcell, W. L. Ramsey, H. E. Rarig, M. Rauenzahn, A. Ralph, R. L. Reck, J. R. Regna, H. D. Ream, S. W. Rennard, C. F. Renz, R. Rheam, H. A. Rhodes, C. A. Richwine, C. A. Rice, C. C. Riggs, R. E. Richardson, Wade Rodham, A. J. Royko, A. G. Gogosky, H. W. Rook, G. G. Robinson, John Rock, C. T. Rose, G. F. Robinson, R. H. Rothwell, F. O. Rodgers, E. M. Rose, C. F. Rugh, A. A. Rudville, H. E. Russell, H. A. Russell, F. Saskauskas, G. N. Sauer, J. E. Sacriste, P. E. Sabinsky, J. T. Sarko, A. Savinski, J. Sevcik, R. M. Sewell, C. Schnable, W. Schauer, P. R. Schuster, T. A. Schintz, V. R. Scolere, P. R. Schappert, P. E. Scolere, F. M. Schramko, J. P. Schlingmann, C. J. Schuler, M. D. Sherman, A. W. Shulenberger, H. C. Sheads, J. P. Sharpe, J. F. Shubick, M. R. Shetter, G. E. Shannon, H. A. Shibley, M. T.

Sherid, R. E. Shooter, C. T. Sieber, C. E. Simpson, C. E. Simmons, S. H. Smith, C. E. Smith, J. E. Smith, W. R. Smith, K. E. Smith, J. B. Snyder, F. Snyder, R. P. Sneeder, C. C. Snipas, H. D. Soule, R. L. Spence, J. Steiner, J. A. Straub, B. F. Stewart, S. Steinberger, E. F. Strosahl, J. A. Stricker, H. L. Stahl, S. S. Stanslonis, J. H. Stewart, W. A. Stiles, J. G. Subach, F. J. Sutton, J. Summerson, J. A. Sweeney, T. C. Swartz, C. B. Sweigart, F. J. Szostek, S. S. Szymanowicz, J. E. Taylor, J. F. Telban, W. C. Techmanski, J. E. Thompson, W. A. Thoma, O. N. Tingley, J. E. Tierney, T. F. Toye, W. A. Tooey, J. A. Trombetta, W. G. Troy, C. L. Turk, G. J. Vanderslice, A. A. Verbitski, W. C. Vilseck, E. Vieczorek, N. A. Vicchiarelli, L. G. Washington, G. S. Wasconis, R. M. Walsh, F. J. Walters, V. E. Wadas, W. J. Walters, R. W. Walker, R. F. Walsh, M. J. Wargo, G. R. Wagenseller, D. A. Walleck, W. L. Wert, W. M. Wheeler, J. P. White, D. G. Williams, K. L. Williams, R. A. Wise, M. F. Wilhere, G. M. Woodward, S. Woicekowsky, W. F. Wright, J. J. Wychulis, C. S. Wynn, C. G. Yahner, V. J. Yannis, R. A. Yanovich, G. J. Yashur, K. Yemzow, J. J. Yokavonia, J. M. Young, A. E. Zeigler, H. R. Ziegler, L. A. Zimmer, A. L. Zimliki, and N. Zulick.

Clerks W. E. Gulden, J. S. McKenrick, and J. L. Sweezy.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

 T THE request of the Pennsylvania State Commission, Mr. Ray F. Zaner, Scout Executive for the York-Adams Area Council, Incorporated, of the Boy Scouts of America, selected four troops of Boy Scouts to serve during the reunion program. Each troop consisted of six patrols and three officers.

One hundred and ninety-two Scouts of second and first-class rank, and higher, were selected from forty-seven troops in the area. Seven men were chosen to serve as Assistant Scoutmasters, and four Scoutmasters were selected to lead the four troops. Charles Weaver, Field Commissioner of Senior Scouting, was named commissioner in charge of the service Scouts. All were in complete Scout uniform, and each wore a Blue and Gray neckerchief as the official emblem of this special service unit. The Scouts officially reported for duty as a division to the field headquarters of the Pennsylvania Commission on June 29, and were assigned to quarters in the "tented city" in the veterans' camps.

The fine spirit of the entire complement, their devotion to service, and the courtesy they displayed at all times were visibly appreciated not only by the veterans but also by all others associated in any way with the reunion program. At the conclusion of the service each Scout was presented with a special medal, designed for this purpose by the Pennsylvania State Commission, to commemorate the event and their service during the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final reunion of the Blue and the Gray. It is a token of the appreciation of the State Commission and a reminder to the Scouts of the fine service which they exemplified to the nation and of the true spirit of the Boy Scouts of America.

An auxiliary unit was established on the site of the abandoned CCC camp, MP 1, on Confederate Avenue, Gettysburg Battlefield. John Trone, Commissioner of the York District, was in charge. This camp was made up of representatives from eighteen troops with an enrollment exceeding four hundred. The unit set up camp on the evening of Friday, July 1, and closed on the evening of July 4. A commissary and canteen furnished food and meals. Another Scout camp was established by Troop No. 79 of Gettysburg along the Lincoln Highway West.

Approximately seven hundred Boy Scouts were on duty at Gettysburg. A special medallion was struck and made available to the Scouts outside of the veterans' camps as a memento of the occasion.

Scouts also served in a first-aid station established and maintained by the York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, with E. J. Divens in charge.

Scouts attended religious services on Sunday morning, July 3. Other activities of the Scouts consisted of assisting motor police in handling traffic, especially during the exercises at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Scout Executive Zaner was in attendance during the entire reunion.

ROSTER OF BOY SCOUTS WHO SERVED DURING THE REUNION PROGRAM

CHARLES WEAVER, *Commissioner in Charge*

TROOP 1	SCOUT	TROOP
<i>Scoutmaster</i>	John Hennessey -----	1
Alfred Uhler, No. 1	Floyd Little -----	1
<i>Assistants</i>	Donald Gingerich -----	1
Frank Ziegler, No. 105	William Lentz -----	1
Norman Gebert, No. 44	Philip Hirschfield -----	1
SCOUT	TROOP	
James Hendrickson -----	18	
Paul Stover -----	1	
Robert Myers -----	1	
George Smith -----	1	
	Jack Uhler -----	1
	William Small -----	4
	Esrom Day -----	4
	Clair Jordon -----	4
	Robert Neiman -----	13



BOY SCOUT CONTINGENT ON DUTY DURING THE LAST REUNION OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

SCOUT	TROOP	SCOUT	TROOP
Morton Ettelstine	13	William Glatfelter	21
Curtis Shank	15	Elmer Markle	28
Robert Plath	16	Howard Kearns	27
Carl Leber	15	Norman Ensrud	66
Edward Diehl	19	Frank Hantz	1
Oliver Robinson	1	Shamos O'Shea	46
Jack Carey	1	Clair Thomas, Jr.	1
William Thomas	1	Charles Shelley	46
Fred Weisensale	13	James Bortner	28
Carroll Becker	14	Richard Hersey	27
Dean Spurley	14	Ray Haugh	28
Ray Lauer	15	Richard Grinnell	28
Fred Stauffer	14	James Baugher	20
Caron Ehehalt	14	James Kunkel	27
John Orendorff	12	Kendall Beakes	47
Earl A. Rost, Jr.	14	George LaMotte	24
Charles Anstadt	19	Daniel Burke	28
Edward Ludwig	19	Benjamin Franklin	24
Earl Lehr	20	Robert Bloss	31
Henry Schneider	16	Bill Gunter	47
Gene Klunk	17	Arthur Cooper	28
Richard Senft	15	William Diehl	10
Harry Crump	15	William Weller	26
Edgar Oerman	13	Dale Brown	27
John Daniels	13	William Leiby	26
Donald Eisenhart	16	Mahlon Raub	28
James Welsh	17	Fred Gerkensmyer	50
Robert Strine	17	Junior Aughenbaugh	31
Richard E. Throne	18	Roland Gemmill	24
John Tuleya	17	Walter Robinson	10
Charles Kuhn	16	John Kinneman	114
George Aulbaugh	16	Edward Sanderson	24
Eugene Dart	16	Norman Koons	28
George Barclay	18	Charles Newport	21
TROOP 2			
<i>Scoutmaster</i>			
Paul Aumen, No. 105			
<i>Assistants</i>			
Ralph Runkle, No. 28			
Edgar J. Bixler, No. 104			
SCOUT	TROOP	SCOUT	TROOP
Leonard Ensminger	1	Clarence Rupp	44
Robert Black	21	Dewey Taylor	27
Kerwin Hyland	21	Lambert Schriver	44
		Robert Franklin	24
		Jack Geiselman	104
		Clarence Fairman	50

TROOP 3		SCOUT	TROOP
<i>Scoutmaster</i>		Harry Kissinger	5
Stewart Olewiler,	No. 36	Robert Mehring	84
<i>Assistant</i>		Charles Hopkins	106
Paul Stein,	No. 28	Richard Thompson	49
SCOUT	TROOP	Fred Brandt	49
James Noel	32	Ray Culp	75
Edgar Raffensburger	75	John Brandt	49
James Meckley	55	TROOP 4	
Charles Miller	51	<i>Scoutmaster</i>	
Edward Hartman	76	Paul Wagner,	No. 86
Wilson Knaub	40	<i>Assistants</i>	
Jard Stabler	48	John Musser,	No. 1
Theodore Myers	28	Harold Hostetter,	No. 114
Richard Herman	85	SCOUT	TROOP
Clarence Swem	75	John Saby	80
Donald Kane	32	James Keagy	114
William Anstine	48	Diller Beard	105
Thomas Baublitz	48	Robt. Fortenbaugh	80
Richard Kohler	40	Edward Carbaugh	86
Robert Doll	51	Sebastian Hafer	80
Vernon Lynch	28	Tom Miller	80
Roger Smith	48	Ralph Erdly	101
John Noel	32	Paul Winebrenner	105
Roland Page	12	Erle Diehl	101
C. Donald Bare	36	Paul Bollinger	105
Ned Spangler	36	Arthur Hall	85
Marlin Fry	36	Fritz Von Schwerdtner	80
William Yohe	32	Joseph Riden	84
Perry Kroh	48	William Frech	105
Wilmer Diehl	90	William Fanus	105
Samuel Snyder	76	John Tome	101
William Bowman	104	Raymond Luckenbaugh	114
Stewart Olewiler, Jr.	36	Burnell Wherley	105
John Glenn	76	Kenneth Gulden	105
Robert Olewiler	36	Robert Jones	105
Glen Hall	28	Charles Waltman	85
Harold Grim	28	Francis Menchey	78
John Bare	49	William Hollabaugh	90
Jack Berger	75	Thomas Cline	80
Robert Kuhn	32	Edward McLorie	105
Harry Leipold	48	Charles Rutschky	1
Richard Reider	48	Robert Winters	101
John Saylor	40	Robert Hepburn	105
Harry Oyler	75	William Yingling	105
Albert Dudrear	32		
Philip Pennington	1		

SCOUT	TROOP	SCOUT	TROOP
Fred Faber	78	Donald Oyler	80
Clyde Dubbs	104	Charles Groft	86
Millard Muntz	104	Clair Overbaugh	86
Merle Sheeley	114	James Herman	85
Harry Troxell	80	Lloyd Stock	85
Earl Moore	86	Franklin Shaffer	30
Kenwood Fair	85	Burnell Gebhart	86
Bernard Cole	78	Herbert Smith	80
Harold Trone	104	Harvey Smith	80

THE PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR FEDERATION

 S HUNDREDS of thousands of visitors poured into Gettysburg for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final reunion of the Blue and the Gray, the Pennsylvania Motor Federation and its affiliated clubs undertook a new and important service to the motoring public.

As a result of well-planned preparations, the Federation, in association with the national AAA organization and several Pennsylvania member clubs, maintained information and service booths at strategic points in Gettysburg during the reunion period. Trained volunteer personnel were on duty, day and night, providing a much-sought service which proved to be of vast assistance to the seemingly endless stream of visitors who came to Gettysburg to witness the colorful events.

Four information booths, amply supplied with official literature, were set up to meet the great demand for information regarding the times and places of the almost continuous series of programs, motor routings to the scenes of activities and to adjacent points of historic interest, and similar matters. One booth was located at the intersection of Carlisle Street and Lincoln Avenue, one at the intersection of the Emmitsburg Road and Sickles Avenue, one near the United States Army camp, and two in Center Square. They were under the general supervision of James T. Scott, of the National

Touring Bureau of the AAA; Frederick O. Gaither, of the AAA Club Service Department; and Charles F. Pratt, Touring Counselor of the District of Columbia division of the AAA. The personnel of the booths was under the direction of Mrs. Bertha M. Culp, Mrs. Anna L. Miller, Mrs. Helen Rogers, Miss Helen Spangler, and Miss Lois Whitman, and had received advance training and instructions from Federation experts. The effectiveness and importance of this innovation of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation and its affiliates were attested to on every side. Requests for information of various types ranged from 1000 to more than 5000 daily. The entire group was under the direction of Mr. Richard B. Maxwell, Secretary-Manager of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

 T THE request of the Commission for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the State Department of Health assumed responsibility, from the public health standpoint, for safeguarding the health of the thousands of guests and visitors who were to come to Gettysburg during the period of the observance.

Preparatory to undertaking the actual work, numerous conferences were held with other interested agencies to plan a coordinated program for the efforts of those responsible for the various phases of the work. Department Engineers met with representatives of the United States Army, of the National Park Service and of the United States Public Health Service, the Superintendent of the Gettysburg Military Park, the Secretary of the State Commission, Gettysburg officials, the Superintendent of the Gettysburg Water Company, and others who played a part in this work.

Naturally, an important feature of this work was the examination of public and private water supplies.

Attention was first paid to private water supplies, and on June 1, under the direction of the Bureau Engineers, an inspection was undertaken of all private water supplies along the main and secondary roads of Adams County, over which visitors would probably travel to and from the reunion. Some two hundred supplies were examined as to their physical condition. Samples were collected for analysis, and if the source was found to be a satisfactory one and the supply itself properly protected, a Safe Water placard was issued to be placed on the supply. For this purpose, one of the Department's traveling laboratories was assigned to this section and kept constantly in use until all of this work was completed, which included, also, the examination of samples from the various public supplies.

At the same time that the private supplies were examined, methods of sewage disposal on private and public properties were inspected and instructions issued where needed. This work included many properties where preparations were made to accommodate the traveling public; its importance is therefore obvious.

Subsequent to this initial work, two Assistant Engineers were stationed in Gettysburg from June 27 to July 26. These representatives were under the personal supervision of the District Engineer for that area, who also spent much of this period in Gettysburg and its environs.

After the preliminary work, the engineers gave their principal attention to matters pertaining to public water supplies in the borough, private water supplies accessible to the public, and sewerage.

The public water supply in Gettysburg is furnished by the Gettysburg Water Company. Under normal conditions, the water company serves approximately a half-million gallons of water daily. During the celebration the company increased the amount of water pumped per day to approximately 900,000 gallons, this quantity being used during the height of the reunion, from June 30 to July 4, inclusive. A close check was

kept on the operation of the water works and the distributing system, as well as upon the auxiliary supplies used.

The principal auxiliary supply was a drilled well on the Battlefield located south of Gettysburg, between the Emmitsburg road and Confederate Avenue. Connections were made between this well and the borough distributing system through which water could be pumped when necessary from the well into the borough lines. This was of particular service in furnishing water to the camp of the United States Army, which lay along the Emmitsburg road and not far from the site of the well. This water was treated at all times with a chemical germicide and about 800,000 gallons were pumped from this supply during the reunion.

Numerous other wells were checked and watched over during this period, among them a well along the Mummasburg Road close to the Peace Memorial. A small pump was installed there by which the water was pumped into a one-thousand-gallon steel storage tank and distributed thence to six bubbling drinking fountains.

Drilled wells on the Battlefield area were tested and those found satisfactory were used. These comprised the Devil's Den well, Spangler's Spring, and two dug wells on Warren Avenue and South Confederate Avenue. Two dug wells on Park property were discovered to be unsatisfactory and were placed out of service.

Careful supervision was maintained over the sewage treatment plant, which under ordinary conditions handles about 500,000 gallons of sewage daily. During the reunion, the sewage flow increased to an average of 850,000 gallons per day, but with careful operation and supervision no objectionable conditions arose.

In addition to the work of the engineers, a month prior to the opening of the celebration a sanitary survey was made by the Chief of the Division of Environmental Hygiene, Sanitarians, and Health Officers to discover and eliminate insanitary conditions existing in violation of Department Rules and Regulations covering

public health nuisances. Approximately 2,192 miles were traveled by these officers and 182 inspections were made at tourist camps, tourist homes, eating and drinking places, garages, all places where the public had access to toilet accommodations and water supplies, and public and private garbage or rubbish dumps. One hundred violations were found and abated prior to the opening of the observance program.

Within the borough limits of Gettysburg violations were called to the attention of the borough officials and conferences were held with the local board of health in an effort to assure sanitary disposal of garbage and rubbish. With the co-operation of the Department of Highways, sixty-four truck-loads of clean fill were placed on a dumping ground adjacent to the Confederate side of the Battlefield, thus eliminating an insanitary nuisance.

During this same period restaurant Hygiene Inspectors visited every public eating and drinking stand in Adams County. There were 530 such stands, and these inspections were continued almost daily during the reunion. A copy of the restaurant Hygiene Law, which among other things requires that all persons handling food or drink shall submit a health certificate, was given to the proprietor of every eating and drinking stand. At all temporary stands the use of drinking glasses was prohibited and only paper cups, which were discarded after use, were permitted.

For several weeks prior to and during the reunion, the District Milk Investigator made a careful inspection of all plants distributing milk in or around Gettysburg, to insure proper sanitary conditions in the handling of milk supplies.

Aside from these activities which were directed in the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions and the prevention of any possible outbreak of diseases from causes associated with water or milk supplies, food handling, etc., assistance was given in the operation of the base hospital.

Following a conference with the Medical Officer in charge of the physical care of the approximately two thousand veterans attending the reunion, the Director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing was authorized to select a nursing corps and supervise nursing activities at the base hospital. Twenty-five nurses, especially fitted by previous experience to care for the sick and aged, were selected for this service.

One hundred and five patients were cared for at the base hospital, established in Old Dorm at Gettysburg College. One death occurred. Connected with the hospital was a dispensary where many were treated and returned to their quarters.

A dispensary service consisting of equipment for emergency relief and a small ward where patients might receive care for a short time was set up in the Union and the Confederate Camps so that veterans and attendants might be cared for when not ill enough to be sent to the base hospital. Nurses were assigned to duty in each of these dispensaries.

In addition, four outposts were established at the Lee Monument, Little Round Top, the Pennsylvania Monument, and Spangler's Spring, each being equipped with first-aid stations and a small ward, medical personnel and nursing service.

Nurses, Medical Officers, and Boy Scouts met each train bringing veterans to the reunion to care for any cases of illness or exhaustion resulting from the trip.

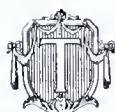
The measures taken by the Department to safeguard the health of the thousands attending the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg were very successful, and the services of the Chief of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing, in organizing and carrying on the nursing service at the base hospital, dispensaries, and first aid stations, added materially to the comfort of the veterans and others who needed nursing care.

There was not one report of illness which could be traced to water or milk supplies, nor was there a single

complaint of insanitary conditions or improper handling of food supplies in either local restaurants or temporary eating stands.

The health and general physical condition of the aged veterans were amazing, and even more amazing was the relatively insignificant mortality among them. The number of deaths fell far short of what was anticipated, and the impression is that during their stay at Gettysburg the death rate was even lower than the normal expectancy in such an age group.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS



THE following were guests of the Pennsylvania Commission at the Seventy-fifth Anniversary field camp:

- Ade, Dr. Lester K.
- Barzynski, Col. Joseph E.
- Bard, Guy K.
- Beckman, Irland McKnight
- Bennett, Col. C. R.
- Boardman, J. Griffith
- Bogardus, J. R.
- Bowen, Mr. & Mrs. Joel H.
- Brownmiller, Roy E.
- Cammerer, Arno B. & Mrs.
- Cooch, Hon. Edward W.
- Dexter, Dr. Edith MacBride
- Dasher, Col. Charles L.
- Davis, James J.
- Doherty, Daniel J. (The American Legion)
- Earle, George H.
- Easby, George G. Meade
- Easby, Mr. & Mrs. M. Stevenson
- Edwards, Captain L. E.
- Elliott, Major Wilbur S.

- Ellis, Lieut. Col. E. D.
Embick, Major General Stanley D.
Faddis, Charles I.
Fechner, Robert
Fox, Mrs. Charles P.
Francine, Mr. & Mrs. Horace H.
French, J. Hansell
Gardner, James
Gibbins, Major General & Mrs. Henry
Gnau, C. A. (Aide to Commander Zerfe)
Grimm, Mr. & Mrs. Herbert L.
Guffey, Joseph F.
Green, Thomas D.
Halla, Lieut. Col. Carl
Haller, Col. & Mrs. Franklin
Harris, Col. & Mrs. John T.
Hawley, Col. Paul
Hinton, Mrs. Ruth Colleaux
Howe, Arthur W., Jr.
Hummel, George H.
Hunt, Owen B.
Janeway, Col. Augustine S.
Johnson, Col. Thomas J.
Jones, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Alvin
Jordan, Brigadier General Richard H.
Kay, Mr. & Mrs. J. Murray
King, Robert
Kennedy, Alfred J. (United Spanish War Veterans)
Kerr, Mrs. Frederick B.
Kerr, Albert B.
Lee, A. W.
Lawrence, David L.
Larson, Roy F.
Logue, Thomas A.
Linsky, Edward A. (Aide to Commander Smith)
May, Andrew G.
McCauley, Norman
McEntee, Mr. & Mrs. James J.

- Meade, Mr. & Mrs. George Gordon
Mitchell, Lieut. Col. D. K.
Moore, Franklin
Morris, Col. & Mrs. Robert
Owens, Thomas M.
Parsons, General & Mrs. J. K.
Prendergast, Edward W.
Rainey, John G.
Reynolds, Major General Charles R. (The Surgeon General)
Rice, Arthur E., Jr.
Rice, Arthur E., Sr.
Roosevelt, President Franklin D.
Roberts, General & Mrs. Warren R.
Ross, F. Clair
Rotberg, I. Bernard
Roy, Mr. & Mrs. Lester M.
Roy, Mrs. Paul L.
Scharf, Mr. & Mrs. Henry M.
Scully, Cornelius D.
Schultz, Col. John W. N.
Seay, Edward (Aide to Commander Doherty)
Snyder, J. Buell
Shannon, Mrs. Edward C.
Squyres, Scott P. (Veterans of Foreign Wars)
Smith, William (The American Legion)
Stommel, Miss Elsie A.
Schaffer, Harry H. (Jewish War Veterans)
Sunderland, Major General A. H.
Thomas, Major E. G.
Woodrum, Clifton A.
Woodring, Harry H.
Wright, A. K.
Zerfe, Chester W. (Veterans of Foreign Wars)

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATION

 T WAS the consensus of opinion of the members of the Federal Commission that the Federal Congress would approve an appropriation to assist the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in financing the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final joint reunion of the Blue and the Gray. At the outset it appeared that \$275,000.00 or \$300,000.00 would be sufficient to finance the undertaking so far as Federal participation was concerned. Therefore Congressman Haines introduced a measure providing for an appropriation of \$300,000.00. The acting Director of the Budget dissented and advanced the suggestion that an appropriation of \$275,000.00 would be sufficient and Mr. Haines' measure was, by agreement, amended to read as follows:

AN ACT

Authorizing an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

REPORT

(To accompany H.R. 9784)

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill H.R. 9784 to authorize an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., from June 29 to July 4, 1938, and for other purposes, having considered the same, submit the following report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass:

The bill H.R. 9784 is a substitute for bill H.R. 9265, introduced in the House on January 31, 1938, and among other things provides for the Federal Gov-

ernment to participate in the above-named celebration. Under authority of the joint resolution, approved June 24, 1936, the President of the United States appointed a commission to co-operate with a similar commission appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and authorized by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1935, to arrange for this reunion of the veterans of the Civil War, both the North and South.

Pennsylvania will be host to the veterans of the Civil War who desire to attend this reunion, and an appropriation of \$95,000 has been made for that purpose by the Pennsylvania State Legislature. It is proposed under this bill to have the Federal Government appropriate an amount not to exceed \$275,000 to be used (1) to provide for payment by the Secretary of War, under conditions prescribed, to each veteran attending the reunion the cost of railway fare and Pullman for such veteran and one attendant from his home to Gettysburg, Pa., and return, and (2) authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to provide for the suitable participation of the Regular Army, and authorizes him to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act.

There are at the present time about 8,000 of these old veterans alive, and upon the basis of acceptances received by the Commission it is believed that upward of 2,000 of these veterans will want to attend this last reunion of the Blue and the Gray. There is submitted below a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of War in which he states that "this proposed legislation was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, which reports that it would not be in conflict with the program of the President" if the first section of the attached proposed substitute bill is amended.

The bill under consideration is the substitute suggested by the War Department. Hence, it has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. The committee believes that it is of sufficient importance and significance for the Government to participate in this last tribute to

these old men, and therefore recommends to the House that the bill do pass.

Attached hereto, and made a part hereof, is the favorable report of the War Department.

War Department,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1938.

Hon. Andrew J. May,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. May: Careful consideration has been given to H.R. 9265, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session, a bill to authorize an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of Civil War veterans attending the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg to be held at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., from June 29 to July 4, 1938, and for other purposes, which the clerk of your committee on February 3, 1938, referred to the War Department for report.

The provisions of the bill which affect the War Department are as follows:

Section 2: Provides for payment by the Secretary of War, under conditions prescribed, to each veteran attending the reunion the cost of railroad fare and Pullman for such veteran and one attendant, from his home to Gettysburg, Pa., and return. As understood, this would permit one payment to each veteran to cover the round trip, and then only upon return of himself and attendant to his home and the submission, within 30 days, of proof that he, together with his attendant, was present at the reunion. The conditions imposed by this section would involve difficulties of administration, and in the collection of transportation costs would work undue hardships on veterans invited to attend. Payments would be facilitated by providing for payment at Gettysburg for both the incoming and return journey on a mileage basis, without additional cost to the United States. An amount computed on the basis of 4 cents

per mile is approximately equal to the commercial cost of transportation and Pullman.

Section 3: Authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to provide for the suitable participation of the Regular Army, and authorizes him to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act. Under this provision of the bill, if enacted, the War Department will of course be glad to make arrangements to provide suitable participation by the Regular Army, within the limit of funds made available for the purpose. In addition to troops taking part in demonstrations or ceremonies, the War Department has already indicated to the authorities in charge of the proposed celebration the availability of some medical troops to assist with the medical care of the veterans and their attendants while at Gettysburg, and for emergencies among the general public.

Section 4: Appropriates (1) the sum of \$200,000 for use by the Secretary of War in reimbursing veterans for traveling expenses, and (2) the sum of \$75,000 for use by the Secretary of War in connection with participation of the Regular Army. The amount provided for traveling expenses, \$200,000, appears inadequate and is not made available for necessary expenses of administration. The latest information available to the War Department is that approximately 2,900 veterans, from all sections of the United States, have already accepted invitations. The number actually attending will, of course, depend upon restrictions imposed. Based on an attendance of 2,000 veterans, with an attendant for each, it is estimated that the cost for traveling expenses, under the conditions outlined in this bill, will be approximately \$300,000.

No provision has been made for the care of veterans while at Gettysburg, and the bill should fix responsibility for furnishing shelter, food, medical and hospital care. Some provision should also be made for burial or other expenses in the event of death of a veteran while in attendance.

A report to your committee, dated December 4, 1937, on a similar bill, H.R. 7712, included a statement that it was not in accord with the program of the President. However, if legislation similar to the bill under discussion is to be considered for passage at this time, the War Department recommends, with a view to better accomplishment of the purposes desired by all concerned, that the wording in attached draft of "A bill" be substituted for H.R. 9265. This attached draft is in the form of an appropriation authorization only. In the event of passage, an appropriation in proper amount may later be provided by Congress when more accurate data as to veteran attendance are available.

This proposed legislation was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, which reports that it would not be in conflict with the program of the President if the first section of the attached proposed substitute bill is amended to read as follows: "That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such amount of money, not to exceed \$275,000, as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of the joint resolution approved June 24, 1936."

Sincerely yours,
Harry H. Woodring,
Secretary of War.

When the veterans of the Civil War accepted the invitations to the reunion in such numbers as to almost assure an attendance of at least two thousand, with an additional two thousand attendants, it became apparent that the original bill would not meet the transportation expenses.

A new measure was introduced, authorizing an appropriation in such amount of money "as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose, set forth in previous measures in which the Federal Commission was created," etc., which read as follows:

An Act

*Public No. 518 75th Congress
Chapter 222 3d Session
H.R. 9784*

To authorize an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from June 29 to July 6, 1938, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount of money as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of the joint resolution approved June 24, 1936. In carrying into effect the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress of June 24, 1936, the commission is authorized to do all things necessary to accomplish the purposes described by contract or otherwise with or without advertising, including the engagement by contract or otherwise of such personal services as may be necessary without regard to civil-service requirements and restrictions of laws governing the employment and compensation of employees of the United States. Any appropriations for carrying this Act into effect shall be available for the payment in advance of the cost of transportation and such per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence and other traveling expenses as may be prescribed by the commission for the travel of veterans and attendants.

Sec. 2. The money herein authorized to be appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the commission appointed pursuant to the provisions of the joint resolution referred to in section 1 for the following purposes: To defray the necessary expenses of the commission in the performance of its duties, and any and all expenses incident to participation by the War

Department and the Regular Army in the observance of the Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which participation is hereby authorized, including the expense of transportation or other movement to and from Gettysburg of individuals, troops, tentage, supplies, and equipment, and the cost of ammunition and other material expended or used incident to participation of the Army in the commemoration, including the cost of renovation or repair of material so used.

Sec. 3. The commission referred to in section 2 of this Act is authorized to invite, in the name of the United States, surviving veterans, Union and Confederate, of the Civil War to reunite at Gettysburg during the commemoration, and to furnish transportation requests for travel of said veterans and attendants, in such manner as the commission may determine, or reimbursement in lieu thereof, and such per diem as may be prescribed by the commission. When rail or other commercial transportation is furnished by means of Government transportation requests, such transportation requests shall be issued over the shortest usually traveled route as determined by the commission. If travel is performed without the use of a transportation request, reimbursement shall be made in an amount equal to that which the travel of said veteran and attendant would have cost the Government if transportation in kind had been furnished at the commercial cost thereof. No veteran shall be provided for at Government expense in Gettysburg for a longer period than duration of the commemoration, except in the case of illness or other causes which prevent the return of the veteran to his home at the end of the period of commemoration. In the event of death while engaged upon the commemoration or en route thereto or therefrom the United States shall pay the cost of the preparation of the body for burial (that is, including the cost of a suitable casket) and transportation of same with escort to the home of the deceased.

Sec. 4. In the event that the appropriation from the State of Pennsylvania for the care of the veterans at Gettysburg is determined by the commission to be insufficient to care properly and adequately for the veterans while at Gettysburg the commission may apply to this purpose such funds from the appropriations which may be made under this authority as in its judgment are required therefor. The Secretary of War is authorized to lend to the State of Pennsylvania such property, including cots, blankets, and cooking and other equipment, under the jurisdiction of the War Department as may be available and necessary to provide for the care of veterans as above provided, and the money authorized to be appropriated herein shall be available to pay for any loss of or damage to such property and the cost of transportation and of repair or renovation thereof.

Sec. 5. The Chief of Finance of the Army is hereby designated, empowered, and directed to act as the fiscal agent of the commission in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. The money authorized to be appropriated by the Act shall be available for all expenditures necessary to enable the commission to perform its duties, including but not restricted to the employment of clerical and other necessary personnel, professional or otherwise; the purchase of supplies and equipment; the leasing of land and the erection thereon of temporary buildings; the providing of lights, water, sanitation, and other necessary services at Gettysburg to such United States troops as may take part in the commemoration; and all other proper expenditures incident to carrying out the purposes of the Act, including the settlement of claims (not exceeding \$500 each) for damage to or loss of private property resulting from the operations of the commission or its agents.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of War is authorized to undertake, at the request of the commission, such of its functions as it may delegate. The money herein

authorized to be appropriated shall be available for the payment of any additional expense to the War Department caused by its operations for the commission, including the salaries of temporary employees.

Sec. 8. The decision of the commission as to the status as a veteran of anyone who is invited as such to attend the reunion at Gettysburg shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 9. The money herein authorized to be appropriated shall be available for expenditure from and after the date of approval of the Act appropriating it and shall remain available until all obligations of the commission and its agencies have been satisfied.

Sec. 10. When the necessity for its use terminates, all property acquired by the commission shall be delivered to such depots or other installations as the Secretary of War shall designate, to be disposed of in accordance with laws and regulations relating to military property. Real estate, which may be leased to further the purposes of the commission, shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition when it is no longer required.

Sec. 11. The commission shall promulgate regulations governing the execution of this Act.

Approved, May 16, 1938

Presidential endorsement of the measure was announced on May 18 in the following communication from the President of the United States:

COMMUNICATION
FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TRANSMITTING

Supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 amounting to \$900,000 for the War Department, to defray the expenses of the Gettysburg Anniversary celebration

The White House,
Washington, May 18, 1938.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, amounting to \$900,000 for the War Department (acting for the Commission established by the joint resolution of Congress of June 24, 1936), to defray the expenses of the Gettysburg anniversary celebration in observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., from June 29 to July 6, 1938.

The details of this supplemental estimate of appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, May 18, 1938.

The President,
The White House.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, for the War Department, for the Gettysburg anniversary celebration, amounting to \$900,000 as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT

Gettysburg anniversary celebration, 1938-39: To enable the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Commission established by the joint resolution of June 24, 1936, to carry into effect the provisions of the Act

entitled "An Act to authorize an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from June 29 to July 6, 1938," approved May 16, 1938, \$900,000, fiscal years 1938 and 1939, including operation, maintenance, repair, rent, or, if necessary, purchase, of automobiles, and including reimbursement of other appropriations of the War Department for expenditures which may have been made therefrom in preparation for said celebration; and for any other contingencies and unforeseen expenses which the Secretary of War shall consider necessary and proper: Provided, That the leaders and members of the Army Band be allowed not to exceed \$5 per day each for actual living expenses while on duty in connection with said Gettysburg Anniversary Celebration, and that the payment of such expenses shall be in addition to the pay and allowances to which they would be entitled while serving at their permanent station: And provided further, That the Secretary of War shall make a detailed report to Congress of the several items of expenditure made hereunder (49 Stat. 1916, act May 16, 1938, Public, No. 518, 75th Cong.).

The joint resolution of Congress approved June 24, 1936 (49 Stat. 1916), established a Commission to co-operate with the commission appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania in planning for the commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The act approved May 16, 1938 (Public, No. 518, 75th Cong.), authorized to be appropriated "such amount of money as may be necessary to accomplish the joint resolution of Congress of June 24, 1936." This act, which authorizes the Secretary of War to undertake, at the request of the Federal Commission, such of its functions as it may delegate, authorizes invitations to be extended, in the name of the United States, to surviving veterans, Union and Confederate, of the Civil War, to reunite at Gettysburg during the commemoration of the Civil War battle fought at that

place. It authorizes the furnishing of transportation and payment of travel expenses for attending veterans and their attendants, their care while at Gettysburg, and participation by the War Department and United States troops in the celebration, and, in general, authorizes all expenditures necessary to enable the Federal Commission to perform its duties.

After thoroughly canvassing the matter of costs with the War Department, it is believed that to provide for the celebration in question on a reasonable scale will cost the Federal Government \$900,000, the amount of the supplemental estimate herewith submitted. This sum will permit the attendance of approximately 5,000 veterans and veterans' attendants.

The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$95,000 toward financing the Gettysburg celebration, which amount will apply to expenditures other than those covered by this supplemental estimate.

As the celebration is to begin June 29, 1938, it is necessary that the appropriation herein recommended be made available at the earliest practicable date.

The supplemental estimate of appropriation herewith submitted is made necessary by legislation enacted since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

D. W. Bell,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The appropriation measure read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

*Making an appropriation to aid in defraying expenses
of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress

assembled, That to enable the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Commission established by the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the establishment of a commission in commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1938," approved June 24, 1936, to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from June 29 to July 6, 1938," approved May 16, 1938, including the operation, maintenance, repair, rent, or, if necessary, purchase of automobiles, the reimbursement of other appropriations of the War Department for expenditures which may have been made therefrom in preparation for such celebration, and for any other contingencies and unforeseen expenses which the Secretary of War shall consider necessary and proper, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$900,000, to remain available until June 30, 1939: Provided, That the leaders and members of the Army Band may be allowed not to exceed \$5 per day each for actual living expenses while on duty in connection with such celebration and the payment of such expenses shall be in addition to the pay and allowances to which they would be entitled while serving at their permanent station: Provided further, That the Secretary of War shall make a detailed report to Congress of the expenditures hereunder.

Passed the House of Representatives May 25, 1938.

Attest:

South Trimble, Clerk.

Congressional legislation authorizing the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was introduced and passed as follows:

REPORT

(To accompany H.R. 8039)

*Authorizing attendance of Marine Band at observance
of Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Battle
of Gettysburg*

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8039) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., on July 1, 2, 3, 1938, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., on July 1, 2, and 3, 1938.

It is the policy of the committee and of past Congresses to authorize either the Marine Band or the Navy Band to attend the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate Veterans.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg is to be a joint reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate Veterans.

Owing to the rapid depletion in the ranks of these two organizations and to the age of those remaining, there cannot be many more reunions. The committee, therefore, considers that this practice should be continued.

If the band should attend this reunion without the legislation proposed in this bill, it would have to be done at the individual expense of the members. The committee feels that the members of the band should not be requested to attend affairs of this or any other kind at a personal sacrifice and therefore reports this bill favorably.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Naval

Affairs, House of Representatives, and which sets forth the views and recommendations of the Navy Department, is hereby made a part of this report:

Navy Department,
Washington, December 30, 1937.

The Chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: The bill (H.R.8039) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., on July 1, 2, and 3, 1938, was referred to the Navy Department by your committee with a request for report and recommendation.

The purpose of the bill H.R. 8039 is stated in its title.

The cost to the Government which would result from the enactment of the bill H.R. 8039 would be \$1,500.

The Navy Department interposes no objection to the enactment of the bill H.R. 8039.

There is transmitted herewith for the information of your committee a copy of the letter of the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of the Navy, dated December 20, 1937, relative to the bill H.R. 8039.

Sincerely yours,
Adolphus Andrews, Acting.
December 20, 1937

The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have the letter of the Acting Secretary of the Navy, dated August 25, 1937, enclosing the proposed report to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs regarding H.R. 8039, together with a copy of said bill, to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettys-

burg to be held at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., on July 1, 2, and 3, 1938.

Section 1 of Public Resolution No. 133, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 24, 1936 (49 Stat. 1916), provides:

"That in commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint a commission of five persons to co-operate with the commission appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number."

The House Committee on Military Affairs in its report (H. Rept. No. 2381, 74th Cong.) on this resolution (H.J. Res. 532, 74th Cong.) states in part that—

"This will be the first official reunion of the Blue and Gray, and it is most fitting that it should be held at Gettysburg, one of our greatest national shrines. The reunion was unanimously endorsed by the United Confederate Veterans in their convention held at Amarillo, Tex., in 1935, and it was also unanimously endorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic in their convention held at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1935. There are approximately 14,000 of the G.A.R.'s and 9,000 of the U.C.V.'s still living, and it is estimated that between two and three thousand of these fine old men will be physically able to attend the reunion in 1938."

From the above it appears that the principal purpose of the celebration in reference is to provide for a joint reunion of the Blue and Gray veterans of the Civil War, and has been so recognized by the United States by the enactment of the above-mentioned joint resolution, as well as by the act approved June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1524), which provides for the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of such celebration.

With respect to the attendance of naval or military service bands at reunions or conventions of war veterans' organizations, it has been the policy of Congress and the Chief Executive during the past few years to limit the

attendance of such bands at additional expense to the Government to reunions of the Union and Confederate Veterans of the Civil War. The celebration in commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1938 is considered as coming within such policy.

The copy of bill H. R. 8039 and your proposed report thereon, interposing no objection to its enactment and stating that the cost is estimated at \$1,500, are returned herewith, and you are advised that there would be no objection by this office to the submission of such report to the above-named committee. Also, if you so desire, a copy of this letter may be submitted with your report.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Bell,
Acting Director

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS

THE FLAG THEY FOUGHT AGAINST

The youngest is 86, the oldest 99, their ages average 91—those veterans of the Civil War who met in Grand Rapids. You will not think it strange when you recall that seventy years have passed since Appomattox. Yet they hesitated to join the men in gray at Gettysburg on its Seventy-fifth Anniversary, if those “rebel” grays insisted on marching under their old flag—the Stars and Bars.

This attitude may seem a little tragic, or it might if we did not know that long ago bitterness had passed away. For that matter, we never heard much of bitterness from veterans of either side. They had endured the same fires and witnessed the same destructions. Long since at ten thousand little bivouacs they had met and talked of old battles without hate. Yet the last of the G.A.R. protested, though they finally yielded, against going to Gettysburg if they were to see the

"rebel" flag side by side with their own at the head of the procession.

We do not think it so hard to understand. It is late for that gesture of reconciliation, and these boys in blue are few. One of them, a former commander, said: "I made that kind of gesture of reconciliation and reunion to the Confederate veterans when I was national commander more than a dozen years ago, and they told the Union boys, whose commander I was, to go to hell. They said it in good honest English." And then he added: "Since certain veterans of the Confederacy now say they won't go to the Gettysburg reunion unless they can march under the flag they fought under, I shall have great pleasure in telling them to go to hell. Of course I shall say it pleasantly."

Is this an unforgiving spirit, is it rancor? We know it is not. Only a few years ago the G.A.R. was still strong and numerous. They could have made their gesture then—could even have admitted the banner of the Confederacy. They could have explained then to their grandchildren why.

But now they are too few and feeble; their thoughts turn to a great cause to which their lives were dedicated. They have never proposed to grant that they were wrong, or that the conflicting causes had equal justice. Their cause was the Union, their standard the "flag with the thirty-four stars" they used to sing about.

Who shall blame them? The cause is long won, old hatreds are buried, there is no disunion. Yet they would live their last, lingering days in the glamour that was theirs when they came back to the cheers of a Union saved. Not otherwise is it with the men who fought in gray. We, children's children, think it would be a fine thing, a pretty sentiment, to have the blue and the gray marching, if feebly, shoulder to shoulder. But they want to be sure that their last testimony is to the cause to which their youth was given. What matter if there were not a pretty, sentimental ceremony at

Gettysburg? On neither side of the old Line is the bravery of Gettysburg forgotten.

In the end they voted for brotherhood and the extreme sacrifice of friendship to admit the Confederacy's colors. We are glad it is so; it is an example to us and future generations.

Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Journal, September 15, 1935

BREAKING MEANS MENDING

The tramp, tramp of marching veterans uniformed in Blue and Gray on the field of Gettysburg in 1938 will reverberate far beyond the confines of that historic spot. For the first time the survivors of the conflict between the North and the South are to parade in official friendly reunion.

Although nationwide satisfaction at the crumbling of barriers of prejudice and resentment may be tempered with regret that they took so long to fall, the gain is great. It means looking forward instead of backward, the disappearance of a remnant of sectionalism and the emergence of a wider sense of patriotism that forgives—and forgets—the separating bitternesses of 1861-1865. Tribute to their magnanimity must not be withheld from the survivors of those strife-torn years and their long aftermath of misunderstanding by a generation to whom the Civil War is hardly more than a page of history.

By their reciprocal gesture of friendly unity these honored veterans are building for the future. Not only in the sense that those who follow them inherit the legacy of brotherhood which they now bequeath. If it be true that the hands to be clasped at the anniversary of Gettysburg should never have been unclasped, is it not also a solemn warning to Americans, north, south, east, and west, to guard themselves against every disintegrating form of sectionalism?

* * * * *

The bugle note that will start the tramp, tramp of marching feet at Gettysburg is already sounding. It

calls to a nation's attention that a peace unbroken is better than a peace that must be mended.

Christian Science Monitor, September 11, 1935

THE OLD MEN RETURN

The old men are returning to Gettysburg this week. Feeble of frame, dim of eye, gray of hair, quavering of voice, they are going back by twos and threes in little groups to revisit the scene of one of the events that will ever remain imperishable in the history of the land. The old men, who once were many, are few now. Once they were many who marched from the field where their comrades died; but time takes its toll as surely, if not as suddenly, as bullets, and now only a handful of the armies that met there in fatal contest will return to relive their day of struggle.

Our lives are managed from great cities, but it seems that it is in the villages that history is made. If one were to think of a place where American freedom made its first bold bid for recognition, one would think of the greens at Lexington and Concord, where a few men first stood to their guns to halt the British arms. And when one thinks of a place where that freedom was held from division, one thinks of Gettysburg, the farthest north of the Confederate advance, the decisive battle of the Civil War.

The poet wrote:

"The village sleeps, a name unknown, till men
With life-blood stain its soil, and pay the due
That lifts it to eternal fame—for then
'Tis grown a Gettysburg or Waterloo."

Twice blest is Gettysburg, for it was not alone the scene of battles, but the inspiration for, and the scene of delivery also of, one of the most sublime addresses ever given in the English language; one of the most eloquent tributes to battle heroism; one of the plainest statements of the American creed of government.

Since Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg he would be rash indeed who would attempt to phrase any tribute to the men who died there, or to the living who return this year. The final word was spoken when the battlefield cemetery was dedicated by the president who did not then know that the cause he led would be triumphant, who ever thought his few phrases were destined to be forgotten.

There is nothing more to be said; but there was one thing more to be done. Since Gettysburg so truly was the decisive struggle of the war, and since it embodies in a sense the whole issue that divided north and south, it was the one place for the final, symbolic act of reunion between those who once faced each other on its field of death. That reunion is taking place this year. Not only are the veterans of the north assembling, but also the veterans of the south. The blue and the gray, united long since by every tie of brotherhood, will meet and mingle in friendship where they fought as enemies. It is the final representation of the completion of the union.

So the old men returning carry with them the blessings of all the people, north and south. As they clasp hands amid scenes of frightful recollection, they remind those who would still divide this country, still separate its people, still foster bitterness and hatred, that the better way is the way of peace; the high road is the road of co-operation; the strength of the land is a single devotion to its principles.

Soon the old men will die. But they will die without regret. For it is given to few to live gloriously—and they have been among those few.

Omaha (Nebraska) Evening World, June 28, 1938

VALOR REAFFIRMS UNION

When the veterans of the two armies that clashed at Gettysburg in 1863 met on the battlefield in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the great conflict, the out-

standing note was that all were citizens of one republic. And the same splendid thought ran all through the ranks of the veterans again and was reinforced by their sons and grandsons at the ceremonies and reunions of the event just closed. Fortunately arrangements were made to secure and preserve what was said by the participants in the battle and in the Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

Gettysburg's program was carried through admirably, but what happened there within the last week will live in the memories of those present and inspire others because it acclaimed a Nation, one and indivisible. It will be a wonderful record to read in the years to come.

Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Telegraph, July 5, 1938

THE ETERNAL LIGHT

The Eternal Light of peace, recently dedicated on the battlefield of Gettysburg, is one of the fairest symbols of this nation's good intent and its determination that it shall always hereafter work out its problems without resort to violence and bloodshed.

A forty-foot shaft of enduring stone is topped by a light that is designed to glow forever. And on the sides of the stone shaft are inscribed the words, "With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right." And, "An enduring light to guide us in unity and fellowship."

Such symbols are exactly as meaningful and as enduring as the purpose behind them. They have the additional great value, however, of reminding of that purpose during times of stress when even the best of purposes might otherwise be forgotten.

The Eternal Light of peace at Gettysburg is far more than a monument to the thousands of national brothers who were slain on both sides of a national conflict. It is far more than a memorial to the martyred president whose words are sculptured on its side. It is a pledge to all people and for all time down through

the ages that these have not died in vain, that their sacrifice has cemented this greatest of nations into an indivisible, peace-loving whole.

The Tacoma (Washington) Times, July 15, 1938

ONE PICTURE IN MEMORIES OF GETTYSBURG

There is a powerful emotional appeal in the reunion this week at Gettysburg of the surviving veterans of that group which fought for North and South on that and other battlefields seventy-five years ago. Not many veterans are left now to tell of Pickett's bloody charge or other details of the battle that marked the turning point of the war. Consequently those veterans who survive can be little more than symbols of the great events that took place around Gettysburg.

Probably there is no one alive today who has first-hand recollection of another significant incident which took place in those early July days of 1863. But maybe some are left in Gettysburg who retain the spirit of independence of that burgess of Gettysburg who, when told that Lee and Meade were converging on the place, sent warnings to the rival commanders, calling the attention of each to a local ordinance against the discharge of firearms within the corporate limits.

The picture of that honest burgess trying to stop through a local ordinance the gathering forces that would wage the greatest battle yet fought on this continent is, in a way, a picture of futility. It is like Canute commanding the tides of the ocean to halt. It is as futile as trying today to prevent warring nations from dropping bombs on cities where women and children dwell.

The local ordinances of a village cannot stop a battle. Nor can the laws of a single nation prevent war. If war is to be prevented, it must be by a force superior to any single nation or group of nations.

Gettysburg will have its guests by the hundreds of thousands this week. And those who pass through

the little city with a present population of 5,500 may get a lesson out of the picture of that well-meaning burgess who told two large armies not to fire in his village.

Birmingham (Alabama) News, June 27, 1938

AMERICA MAY ACCEPT INSPIRATION FROM CIVIL WAR VETERANS' MEETING AT GETTYSBURG

It was but a few years ago, as history spins its yarns, that every thought in America was centered upon civil war. Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chattanooga—the words spelled victory for one side and defeat for the other. Three-quarters of a century ago the destiny of this Union was at stake. A rugged man named Abraham Lincoln was a leader possessing qualities to justify opinions he was summoned from on high to the post. And in the South there was the rare and honest, courageous and personable Robert E. Lee.

A war was fought and was within the picture of one in which the flight of cannon balls could be followed by human eyes. Regiments met regiments with rifle, bayonets, swords, and pistols. It was a war which was to end all wars within America.

Gettysburg is seventy-five years old. Those who took part in that historic struggle are, for the most part, out of the present scene. Yet there are some remaining who as lads gave their patriotism and philosophies to meet upon fields of grim decisions. Those who wore the Gray and those who enlisted under the Blue, as individuals, have all but departed. Regardless of the color of uniform, they will remain within our story.

They are going back now to the old battlefields of Gettysburg. Old men of the North and South are assembling in peace on a field where as young men they fought. Today in Spain a civil war is projecting lasting losses upon a fair land, and today we realize that neither side in that struggle may approach the other, when the issues are determined, until scars are healed and memories

are erased. In America the Blue and the Gray are meeting at Gettysburg. The "Yanks" and the "Confeds" are shaking hands, knowing this is one country, and supporting its common purpose.

As we approach the Fourth of July, dedicated to the birth of freedom upon this continent, we may look with pride upon the scene at Gettysburg where grey-beards of the South and North are fraternizing. Each group fought out of loyalties, and after the decisions—each is ready to dedicate its thoughts to a present America.

Oakland (California) Tribune, July 2, 1938

BELATED FRATERNIZATION

Because the residents of the North and the South knew little—and that uncomplimentary—of each other, the Battle of Gettysburg was raging seventy-five years ago today. The survivors of the four-year war are holding a joint reunion there and the occasion is marked by fraternization of a quality that indicates all too plainly the shallowness of the prejudice which brought on the Civil War. Ignorance of motives and wrong impressions of characteristics were at the bottom of all preliminaries to the declaration of war. Living on two sides of a largely imaginary line were two groups of stalwart and heritage-influenced Americans who caricatured each other in their imaginations and went to war against the monstrosities thus constructed. The war was as deadly and destructive as it was needless. The echoes persist through three-quarters of a century.

Various efforts have been made to assemble the veterans of the two armies for a handclasp of friendship across the bloodiest chasm ever made through a nation. The echoes mocked the efforts until this year. A very few thousands of the mighty host that manned the war that never should have been responded to the invitation. For the last quarter-century they have been kindly, lovable old men, living in the years that have

gone. Meeting on the battlefield of Gettysburg, they discovered to their mutual surprise that they are totally free from rancor. They had merely been nursing memories of rages generated in a distrust born of misunderstanding. Their sons and grandsons have fought two wars since they laid much of the precedent for American valor, but still the memories hugged the grudges to their Blue and Gray uniforms.

Now, when the contact comes, it is all mirage—chimera, fantasy, delusion—and the remnants of a staunch, rugged American generation see each other as worthy contestants for principle that was worth the cost because it was their inspiration.

America has never seen anything finer and more illustrative of abstract manhood than is the gathering at Gettysburg. One could cheer were it not for a catch in the throat!

Fort Worth (Texas) Morning Star, July 2, 1938

AMERICAN BOYS RESPECT OLD AGE

One of the finest things that came out of the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg was the relationship between the aged veterans and the Boy Scouts on duty as their attendants.

Spokane representatives at the reunion were lavish in their praise of the conduct of these boys who have grown up in the American tradition of respect for age. It is an American tradition. There may be a tendency toward bravado and at times careless manners on the part of American boys today; but a large part of that may be traced to the elders who have failed in their duty as leaders. Young men in this country are taught to think for themselves. They are not bound by the ancestor worship of Confucianism. But they do have respect for age and are not reluctant to demonstrate it when they are given a chance under encouraging auspices.

Boy Scouts learn that doctrine; and the success they have attained may be measured in incidents such as the Gettysburg experience.

Spokane (Washington) Chronicle, July 13, 1938

AT LAST THEY'RE COMRADES

America has just witnessed a sentimental pilgrimage that will never be repeated.

In that it will be the last of its kind it has a tragic aspect, yet those who made it did so with keen anticipation.

Back on the old battlefield of Gettysburg surviving veterans of the Union and Confederate armies exchanged fast-fading personal memories on the slope below Little Round Top.

Contemplation of this final meeting furnishes the ring of a last chapter, the soft echo of a tolling bell.

Yet there is a brighter side, in that the civil conflict that once divided the country into two camps, dealing death to each other, at last becomes only history's concern.

The men who fought it have long since joined hands, and at Gettysburg they renewed the friendliness that grew out of the rancor of long ago.

Los Angeles (California) Herald & Express,
July 2, 1938

“TAPS”

Veterans of the Union and Confederate armies, attending a last reunion at Gettysburg, are breaking camp. In the nature of things they cannot have any more such meetings. They will do well to carry on for a few more years their local and sectional reunions.

Sectional bitterness is fairly well removed from the national consciousness. All the former foes and their affiliates may well rejoice that there has been a readjustment, a cementing which leads to firmer and finer nationality.

Taps is sounded. The high point of the strangest war in history has been celebrated. Nearly all the actual participants of the battle are gone, but their heroism remains a great American heritage.

Tulsa (Oklahoma) World, July 4, 1938

HISTORIC GETTYSBURG

The nation this Summer of 1938 is turning back its memory to those critical days seventy-five years ago when the fate of the Union hung upon the outcome of a three-day battle being fought in and around a hitherto unheard-of Pennsylvania town called Gettysburg. The name was soon to be as significantly familiar to the American people as Valley Forge.

It is the anniversary of this great clash of armies that is being observed today by both the North and the South as a new peace memorial overlooking the Civil War battlefield is unveiled. Honored guests at these impressive ceremonies are the veterans in Blue and Gray who took part in that war, some of them actual participants in the titanic struggle which the day commemorates. This will be the final reunion of the once opposing armies on this historic ground, an occasion which cannot fail to move and inspire the American people.

St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer-Press, June 30, 1938

PEACE AT GETTYSBURG

When it was first suggested that the surviving veterans of the Union side and the Confederacy in the Civil War get together at Gettysburg battlefield to observe the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of that historic encounter, there were a few quavering protests from venerable men on both sides. There were, for instance, "boys in blue" who said they'd be hanged if they would hobnob with the "rebs" at Gettysburg or anywhere else. And there were Confederate veterans, also, who loudly announced that they wanted nothing to do with "the damned Yankees" in any celebration of the battle's anniversary.

Calmer counsel prevailed, however, and some 2,000 veterans from both sides of the Civil War forces have gathered at Gettysburg for this ceremony. Their average age is ninety-four years. They will remain at

the battlefield "in camp" for about a week. Soon after the groups began to mingle and exchange reminiscences, the spirit of comradeship began to manifest itself. Not that there weren't plenty of hot arguments, of course; there were, according to reporters who stood by to see what would happen, but they were for the most part friendly ones. Intermingled with the disputes was plenty of laughter, as one-time foes talked about foraging expeditions, swapping food and tobacco across the lines, and so on.

Late as this reconciliation of the opposing forces is, there is something splendid about it, even though some of the men concerned are pathetically eager to defend their side, and its motives, to their last breath. It is a pity that the aging men on both sides could not have reconciled their difficulties years ago, and made an annual pilgrimage to Gettysburg or some other appropriate spot to talk over the days of '64. Even though the mellowing influence of the passing years has finally brought this reunion about, it finds far more of the comrades unable to answer the roll call than there were present, for the years have taken heavy toll.

New London (Connecticut) Day, July 1, 1938

GETTYSBURG

There are gathered on the fields about Gettysburg the last thin lines of men who in their youth and strength faced each other seventy-five years ago.

Shortly these men will have joined their comrades of that time.

Gettysburg is a hallowed memory. While this Nation endures it will remain a shrine bespeaking valor and devotion to causes which men are willing to defend with their lives.

Gettysburg is twice-hallowed now since the Gray and the Blue have clasped hands on those sanguinary fields.

Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal, July 1, 1938

LAST SCENE AT GETTYSBURG

The Civil War veterans are on their way home from Gettysburg and the last roll call has been heard on the scene of battle. There will be no more joint reunions of participants in the War Between the States. The Battle of Gettysburg is at last over.

From now on there will burn a perpetual flame of peace in the memorial shaft dedicated to a united nation. Visitors of the future will see this symbol of a spiritual victory wrested from the hand of war, long after all physical connection with the events there enacted, or those who helped to enact them, has ended.

It has been the privilege of the generation now living to have seen this final reunion, seventy-five years after the battle, and to have touched hands with the survivors of one of the decisive events of history. The scenes at Gettysburg have been dramatic and stimulating to an extraordinary degree. They cannot again be repeated.

The Civil War and all that it meant must be from now on, for the great majority, something out of a book, briefly illustrated for a few more years by a few stalwart survivors. Gettysburg has been dedicated and re-dedicated, as Lincoln wished, and nothing has been more impressive than this final chapter enacted on the scene. It will go down among Gettysburg's historic memories.

Rochester (New York) Democrat and Chronicle,
July 10, 1938

GETTYSBURG REUNION A SYMBOL

Some 1,500 aged warriors of the North and the South are assembled in friendly reunion on Gettysburg field where seventy-five years ago they were engaged in the bloodiest battle of the War Between the States.

Just a handful of tottering old men, feeble with years, reliving for a fleeting moment the memories of valiant youth, realizing full well that the death they

cheated on that gory ground will soon gather them to their comrades who died in fratricidal strife for principles which they cherished.

They are there, Confederate and Union veteran alike. They will not come that way again. It will be their last reunion.

They have lived to see the hates and the rancor born of '61 dissolve in the glorious union of the states, no longer dissevered, shattered and belligerent and drenched in fraternal blood, but powerful, wealthy, honorable, pre-eminent among the powers of the world.

This remnant of once powerful hosts is a symbol not alone of courage, even unto death, for what was right as they saw it, not merely of the domestic peace of this mighty republic, but of their steadfast loyalty to country during three-quarters of a century after the victor and the vanquished had laid down their arms.

For it is these men and their comrades now gone who rose from the ruins of domestic war as stalwarts prepared to rebuild on the permanent foundations of their fathers. It was their patriotism in the exacting days of peace which inspired the growth and the progress of the United States we have today. It was from their loins that sprung the breed of sturdy men and women of the last generation who joined with their soldier fathers to make a greater and a richer country for posterity in a union one and indivisible.

The Southland is happy that the Stars and Bars of the Lost Cause are unfurled beside Old Glory on Gettysburg field; that the Blue and the Gray meet on a common ground hallowed in a baptism of a common blood, in a common peace and understanding in a united nation.

With this final reunion of the remnants of what were once mighty armies, the last of the misunderstandings between the North and the South vanishes into the past. As these feeble and aged veterans wend their way from Gettysburg with faces resolute toward life's setting sun, this meeting is their lasting and dramatic

pledge that all bitterness and sectionalism has been cleansed away; that North and South, East and West are one people striving toward a common destiny.

Miami (Florida) Herald, July 1, 1938

GETTYSBURG REUNION

They are tenting today on the battlefield of Gettysburg—those thin lines of the Blue and Gray—where seventy-five years ago tomorrow the hostile forces of Lee and Meade, the flower of the Confederate and Union armies, met in mortal combat in what turned out to be, in the opinion of military experts, the turning tide of the American Civil War.

Old men bent with age, the scattered relics of that sanguinary conflict of three-fourths of a century ago, are clasping hands of comradeship where seventy-five years ago they met in a bloody battle on the hills of Pennsylvania. They were boys then, these old heroes of the Blue and the Gray, who meet today as fellow-Americans. Now they are stooped with age and the snows of many winters have turned their locks to white.

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Seventy-five years have elapsed. The states are once more united under the glorious Stars and Stripes. But we salute the brave men of both sides who fought for the principles they thought were right.

All honor to those who fought on both sides; and to those few tottering men who are the survivors of both armies we pay tribute—a tribute to the brave.

Shreveport (Louisiana) Journal, June 30, 1938

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Pennsylvania Commission takes this opportunity to express its sincerest appreciation and deepest thanks to the many individuals and organizations who, by their co-operation, made the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the last reunion of the Blue and the Gray of nation-wide significance.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FROM JUNE 1, 1937 TO JUNE 1, 1939

Post Office Box Rent	\$	10.50
Ira L. Williams, photographs		1,305.25
Miscellaneous photographs		135.12
Gettysburg Post Office (postage)		885.50
F. E. Cremer, Hanover, (floral decorations)		351.00
Wayside Flower Shop (floral decorations)		30.47
Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, (medals)		784.50
Dean Prowell, York (stenographer for official exercises)		30.00
The American Red Cross, (reimbursement)		52.20
Office Supplies		153.46
The Clipping Company, Milwaukee, (editorials)		17.48
Harrisburg Blue Print Company, (blue prints)		100.23
Annin & Company, Verona, N. J., (flags and banners)		15.77
McNitts, Inc., Cleveland, (commemorative coin mats)		136.00
John C. Lower (cleaning materials)		9.66
Philadelphia Suburban Terminal Corporation, (Bus)		312.00
C. Moul & Co., Hanover, (cabinets)		248.60
The Home Furnishing Co., (furnishings)		195.16
M. A. Hartley & Co., (electrical supplies)		12.42
George M. Zerfing, (hardware supplies)		5.85
C. L. Eicholtz, New Oxford, (typewriters, supplies)		300.30
Panama Carbon Company, Harrisburg, (carbon paper)		11.00
Entertainment, (Distinguished guests)		1,771.17
Out-of-town commission meeting expenses		81.15
Remington Rand, Harrisburg, (rental of 10 typewriters)		50.00
Department of Property & Supplies, (gas, oil, forms)		339.26
Department of Military Affairs, (gas and oil)		127.48
Miss Selma Fiscel, (stenciling)		14.25
Western Union		349.64
Railway Express		132.82
Gene Sickles and Joe's Art Shop, (cabinet, signs)		47.00
Miscellaneous, (coin displays, hauling, etc.)		22.00
Joseph Smith, (electrical service)		17.71
Howard Gerber, (crating)		1.00
Charles J. Myers, (sign painting)		4.50
Gettysburg Hardware Store, (hardware supplies, fence)		17.25
Live Wire Electric Co., (electrical service)		1.00
Commission office rent		940.00
Times & News Publishing Company, (printing, etc.)		2,038.07
United Telephone Company		1,044.53
Gettysburg Steam Laundry		23.41
Kline's, Philadelphia, (coat, apron, towel service)		120.44
Royal Laundry, Harrisburg		560.97
Associated Linen Supply Company, Harrisburg		28.00
Boy Scouts of America, (neckerchiefs)		125.27
The Coffman-Fisher Department Store, (linens)		89.49
Miss Ida Shull, (hemming tablecloths)		3.40

H. & H. Machine Shop, (automotive repair) -----	164.56
Citizens Oil Company, (gasoline and oil) -----	43.80
Glenn L. Bream, (gas and oil for official car) -----	40.70
Dettra Flag Company, Oaks, Pa., (flags for veterans) -----	195.48
Dunlop Tire Shop, (tires) -----	18.10
Warren Chevrolet Sales, (automotive supplies) -----	.75
Burgess C. A. Heiges, (digging permits) -----	37.75
H. T. Maring, (hardware supplies) -----	10.65
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Baltimore, (food) -----	280.72
General Baking Company, Baltimore, (pastries) -----	14.40
Hanover Steam Bakery, Hanover, (pastries) -----	12.50
Prothonotary, (stipulation against liens) -----	3.00
Clerk of the Courts, (filing order of land purchase) -----	5.00
Gettysburg-Harrisburg Transportation Co. -----	10.00
Quaker City Supply Company, Philadelphia, (plaster) -----	43.00
Crescent Box Corporation, Philadelphia, (packing cases) -----	18.40
G. C. Murphy Company, (supplies for camp) -----	20.13
Timothy Murphy, (decorating headquarters area) -----	20.00
Gettysburg Ice & Storage, (supplies) -----	210.34
Haley's Meat Market, (supplies) -----	469.11
Arigo Brothers, Hanover, (green goods) -----	37.85
Minter's Store, (groceries and green goods) -----	589.35
E. F. Strausbaugh Planing Mill, (carpenter work) -----	3.75
Floyd Miller Service Station, (gasoline) -----	.60
James G. Starr, Orbisonia, (fan belt for car) -----	1.25
Co. G 1st Medical Regiment, Carlisle, (reimbursement) -----	14.50
Warren-Knight Co., Philadelphia, (automotive repairs) -----	52.95
Samuel Shirk & Sons, Hanover, (electric mower) -----	294.30
C. W. Epley, (hauling) -----	9.00
Mart Heine's Park Esso Sta., Huntingdon, (gas and oil) -----	27.06
Mrs. F. L. Aylor, Berryville, Va., (replacement of rug) -----	30.00
Camp employees payroll up to June 10, 1938 -----	37,863.49
Camp employees lodging -----	320.30
Major Coleman B. Mark, (reimbursement) -----	1,854.56
Traveling expenses, (includes visits to 28 states) -----	848.68
Colonel Milton G. Baker, Wayne, (traveling expenses) -----	94.06
Major John H. Dyroff, Wayne, (traveling expenses) -----	38.00
Salaries of Commission office staff, (13 employees) -----	14,496.02
The Texas Company, N. Y., (gasoline) -----	5.46
Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, Philadelphia, (preacher) -----	100.00
Certified Public Accountants services -----	180.00
Executive officer's office, (salaries of employees) -----	2,005.50
Major Coleman B. Mark, (salary) -----	914.35
Captain Bernard E. Coleman, (salary) -----	519.00
Pennsylvania State College Museum Extension Project, (maps) -----	29.30
 Total Expenditures -----	\$75,000.00
 State Appropriation -----	\$75,000.00

GETTYSBURG PEACE MEMORIAL FUND

Paul P. Cret, Architect	\$2,727.88
Paul P. Cret, Architect	2,363.79

	\$ 5,091.67
Lee Lawrie, Sculptor	\$ 500.00
Lee Lawrie, Sculptor	1,000.00
Lee Lawrie, Sculptor	2,800.00
Lee Lawrie, Sculptor	500.00

	\$ 4,800.00
George A. Fuller Company	\$ 1,955.00
George A. Fuller Company	7,469.00
George A. Fuller Company	10,906.00
George A. Fuller Company	11,941.00
George A. Fuller Company	2,290.50

To purchase land for Peace Memorial	\$34,561.50
Charles W. Myers, (engrossing invitations)	2,750.00
Quintin D. Rebert, (recording deed)	73.00
Times & News Publishing Company, (printing)	5.50
Gettysburg Gas Corp., (Peace Memorial burner etc.)	746.16
F. E. Cremer, (decorating Peace Memorial stand)	715.40
Annin & Co., (flag for Peace Memorial unveiling)	278.75
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, (badges)	56.23
Ira L. Williams, (photographs)	6.00
Attorney Eugene V. Bulleit & Son, (for abstract of title to three tracts of land conveyed to government of United States and preparation of deed)	279.50
Payroll at Peace Memorial, (special work)	60.00
Myron H. Knouse, (marker at Peace Memorial site)	158.85
James H. Matthews & Co., (tablet at Peace Memorial)	45.00
Hammaker Bros., (work on parapets of Memorial)	35.00
Peace Memorial photographs	123.00
Engravings	133.50

States Appropriations	89.85
Interest	\$50,000.00

TOTAL	\$50,008.91

	\$50,008.91

INDIVIDUAL INDEX

- Abel, Charles, 223
 Allison, William H., 184
 Andrews, Adolphus, 442
 Atkinson, Homer, 57
- Bain, J. A., 332
 Baird, W. J., 120, 189
 Baker, Mary, 115
 Baker, Milton G., 97, 120, 180, 189
 Barr, A. Harrison, 184
 Barrows, Roberta, 399
 Barton, J. L., 184
 Baton, Henry E., 93
 Behney, Clayton E., 385
 Bell, D. W., 439, 444
 Berger, Clyde D., 184, 190
 Bertz, Wesley W., 333
 Best, Clifford A., 332
 Bluemel, Clifford L., 353
 Boate, T. N., 406
 Boehner, George W., 184
 Bolles, Blair, 143, 198
 Bowley, Albert J., 90, 91, 94, 182, 350, 354
 Brame, C. Arthur, 184
 Branson, Taylor, 376
 Bream, Jr. C. C., 116, 246
 Bream, Glenn L., 123
 Britcher, Jacob, 184
 Brown, Clifford, 385
 Bryden, William, 94, 351, 353, 354
 Byrne, B. A., 192, 359, 368, 375
- Cammerer, Arno B., 86
 Cardenti, Albert V., 184
 Carroll, John, 354
 Carville, J. B., 120, 189
 Castner, Irene, 339
 Clarke, T. J., 376
 Claypool, John M., 144, 145, 147, 148, 149,
 164, 177, 178, 190, 196, 199, 200, 202,
 204, 206, 210
 Coleman, Bernard E., 120, 385
 Corbley, Vivian D., 186, 192, 207
 Craig, R. T., 120
 Crawford, James P., 332
 Crawford, W. R., 368
 Cret, Paul P., 86, 87, 89
 Culhane, William F., 223, 247
 Culp, Bertha M., 117, 420
- Darcey, Jr. Thomas F., 188, 191, 207, 217
 Davis, John C., 120
 Deatrick, Harriet, 116
 Deatrick, Ralph C., 120
 Decker, Ann R., 404
 Dern, George H., 76, 88, 350
 Dewey, A. L., 385
 Dickson, J. McCrea, 338
 Diehl, J. Howard, 401
 Divens, E. J., 416
 Dodge, H. D., 368
 Doherty, Daniel J., 186, 191, 207, 217
 Dommel, Albert, 386
 Drummond, W. Hinton, 332
 DuFreene, Martin F., 332
 Dunkelberger, Harold A., 184
 Dyroff, John H., 120
- Earle, George H., 52, 54, 62, 64, 78, 79,
 83, 90, 97, 105, 145, 148, 152, 156, 157,
 189, 201, 206, 245, 250, 252, 258, 362,
 404, 408
 Earle, Mrs. George H., 97, 156, 206, 378,
 379
 Edwards, C. E., 120
 Eiseman, D., 120, 190
 Eisenberger, Catherine, 385
 Epley, C. W., 184
 Fisher, Miriam M., 385
 Flynn, Henry L., 353
 Flynn, Marie, 115
 Flynn, Michael J., 385
- Foote, P. W., 95, 188, 206, 246, 406
 France, Casper, 120
- Gaither, Frederick O., 420
 Geiselman, Wilbur A., 117
 Gerlach, John B., 385
 Gevensleben, P. E., 385
 Gibbins, Henry, 94, 180, 362
 Gilbert, Calvin, 190, 201, 206
 Gilbert, Edgar A., 120, 190
 Gilchrist, Hugh C., 192, 354, 359, 369, 375
 Gnau, C. A., 183
 Gordon, W. Richard, 208
 Greenawalt, Clyde, 120
 Greiner, Hiram S., 385
 Grimm, Herbert L., 64
 Guffey, Joseph F., 76, 179, 190, 206
 Haines, Harry L., 56, 70, 74, 76, 79, 87,
 179, 190, 206
 Hall, Willis D., 66, 179, 191
 Hallock, Martin S., 385
 Hamacher, James, 134
 Hamer, Richard F., 404
 Hamsher, Jean C., 385
 Hanson, Henry W. A., 64, 68, 99, 179, 190,
 196, 209, 234, 235, 243, 248
 Hanson, Mrs. Henry W. A., 97, 378, 379
 Harl, Maple T., 186
 Harper, T. B., 360, 364, 375, 376
 Harris, A. G., 261
 Harris, Daniel, 220
 Harris, John T., 96, 180
 Hartman, M. T., 184
 Hawley, Paul R., 94, 96, 120
 Hayes, Ernest, 120
 Heagey, Earl W., 385
 Heiges, C. A., 95, 190, 206
 Henry, E. J., 406
 Hernandez, William M., 120
 Hertzler, J. C., 120
 Highland, John, 184
 Hinney, Guy, 221
 Hoffman, R. M., 190
 Hopkins, H. F., 182
- Jones, Marvin, 76, 179
- Kalodner, Harry E., 78
 Kannee, Henry M., 399
 Keckler, R., 120
 Keith, John D., 184
 Kelly, Alex P., 366, 375
 Kendlehart, D. K., 190
 Kendrick, Alexander, 146
 Kennedy, Alfred J., 186, 191, 207, 211
 Kennel, Chalmers, 184
 Kernal, W. Harvey, 333
 Kerr, Frederick B., 64, 76, 92, 179, 190
 King, Robert H., 404
 Kugler, J. Walter, 405
- Lampert, Lester L., 94, 97, 181, 182, 184,
 189, 221, 222
 Larson, Roy F., 86, 87, 89, 90
 Lawrence, David L., 52, 78, 83
 Lawrie, Lee, 92, 264
 Lee, Harry Rene, 57, 58, 59, 60, 70
 Lee, William F., 368, 375
 Legore, Harry, 184
 Little, Stuart, 385
 Lockwood, George N., 261
 Loy, Franklin P., 120
 Lubbe, A. J., 121
 Ludwig, William N., 77, 78, 86
 Lytle, T. Reilly, 182
- Macaulay, Norman, 404
 Mahoney, T. E., 120
 Manley, Frederick W., 142, 192, 207, 354,
 359, 369, 374, 375
 Mark, Coleman B., 93, 120, 380, 382, 385

- Martin, Harold, 135
Mather, Victor C., 64, 79, 179, 190, 206
Matterness, Paul, 385
Maurada, Fred J., 120
Maxwell, Richard B., 420
May, Andrew J., 430
Mennet, Overton H., 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 164, 176, 190, 196, 199, 200, 202, 204, 206, 210
Methvin, J. J., 180, 249
Middleton, Charles, 120
Miller, Anna L., 420
Miller, Bette, 114
Milsom, Joseph C., 401
Mountain, W. S., 184
Mountjoy, M. W., 246
Moyer, Stuart H., 184, 188
Myers, Arthur M., 184
Myers, Charles J., 385
MacDonald, W. A., 202
MacKie, R. F., 188, 376
McConaghie, James R., 86, 184, 402
McConkie, Howard S., 335
McIntire, Ross T., 399
McIntyre, Marvin H., 88, 399
McKenzie, R. Tait, 78
McKinley, E. W., 120
McLean, William S., 66, 180, 190
McNamara, Francis J., 120
- Nett, C. L., 184
Newton, Joseph Fort, 234, 237, 243, 248
Nice, Harry W., 57
- O'Halloran, Alice M., 338
O'Hara, Thomas J., 247
O'Neill, Gerald P., 66, 79, 179, 190
O'Reilly, John, 129, 200
Oyler, H. M., 190
Oyler, J. Price, 190
- Parsons, James K., 94, 189, 206, 354, 362
Peery, George C., 57, 68
Pierce, Rice A., 60
Pietz, Adam, 76
Powell, George M., 336
Pratt, Charles F., 420
Pratt, Milo C., 354, 356, 360, 375
Prendergast, Edward W., 404
Price, James, 102
Pugh, J. R., 368
- Rainey, John C., 219
Ready, Joseph L., 368, 375
Rebert, Vida, 116
Renner, Roy D., 184
Reynolds, Charles R., 328
Reynolds, J., 120
Rice, John S., 49, 50, 54, 56, 66, 70, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 91, 92, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 105, 142, 145, 150, 152, 163, 176, 177, 179, 180, 182, 190, 196, 209, 210, 211, 213, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 249, 261
Rice, Mrs. John S., 97, 378, 379
Ritzman, Orson N., 405
Roberts, H. B., 360, 368
Roffe, Adolphus W., 368, 376
Rogers, Helen, 420
Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, 72, 76, 104, 164, 258, 437
Rosensteel, Joseph, 223
Rotunda, Frank S., 385
Rowan, John V., 354, 358, 359, 375
Rowe, F. R., 184
Roy, Lester M., 246
Roy, Paul L., 52, 54, 58, 62, 68, 75, 76, 84, 88, 91, 100, 191, 222
Rumph, R. W., 368
Rundell, F. E., 120
Rupp, C. Ray, 64
- Sando, Ralph, 184
Ryczek, S. J., 223, 248, 360, 366, 375
Santschi, Jr. Eugene, 354
Schaffer, Harry H., 186, 191, 207, 219
Schnader, William A., 66, 180, 190
- Schuchard, Frances, 404
Scott, James T., 419
Scott, R. J., 120
Scott, William H., 190
Serff, Samuel N., 182
Shannon, Edward C., 66, 76, 79, 95, 97, 98, 99, 120, 179, 180, 188, 206, 325, 330
Sheffer, Howard W., 184
Simpson, William Marks, 76
Singer, Paul, 121
Sites, George, 386
Sites, John, 386
Skinner, Robert B., 333, 339
Slaybaugh, Margaret R., 385
Slaybaugh, Richard S., 385
Slonaker, Frank B., 190
Slonaker, Frank J., 184
Smathers, C. Blaine, 183
Smiley, Horace E., 184
Smith, Lyla M., 385
Smith, Ross B., 368, 375
Snyder, C. B., 120
Snyder, Mary G., 385
Snyder, William, 385
Spalding, Branch, 86
Spangler, Helen, 420
Sparks, William, 197, 221
Spence, B. W., 95
Spotts, John K., 385
Squires, Scott P., 186, 191, 207, 213, 214, 222
Stacey, Alfred E., 61, 62
Stallsmith, Wilbur J., 64
Stark, Thomas N., 347, 349, 359, 375
Steiniger, Henry, 184
Stevens, Eli, 192, 360, 368, 375
Stevens, Frances M., 385
Stock, Mark E., 223, 247
Stolte, W. D., 120
Stone, Martin V., 150, 262
Strohm, Raymond, 184
Sutherland, Hugh, 204
Swisher, Rebecca, 117
- Taliaferro, Edward H., 369
Tener, John K., 62
Tibby, M. R., 182
Tindall, M. H., 120, 189
Timmerman, Frederic H., 368, 376
Thomas, E. G., 120, 180
Thornton, R. B., 120
Townsley, Robert E., 364
Trego, W. E., 385
Trimble, South, 440
Trone, John, 416
- Van Zandt, James E., 183
Vint, T. C., 86
Vittor, Frank, 76, 77, 86
- Wager, Ira M., 385
Watson, E. M., 399
Weaber, Henry, 386
Weaver, Charles, 415
Weaver, William G., 184
Weeks, Lawrence B., 368, 369, 376
Weikert, Glenn F., 385
Weikert, Samuel D., 190
Wert, Ardella R., 404
Wheeler, G. B., 120
Whitman, Lois, 420
White, Hugh L., 76, 179
Wilson, Arthur R., 88
Witcher, W. V., 360, 362, 363, 375
Woodring, Harry H., 88, 141, 145, 148, 157, 164, 179, 207, 350, 362, 432
Woodward, Clarence E., 385
Woodson, W. B., 399
Wright, E. K., 192, 354, 359, 374, 375
Wyatt, S. H., 132
- Yoder, John B., 385
Yost, Richard F., 183, 222
- Zaner, Ray F., 415, 416
Zehm, Abner, 338
Zimmerman, G. L., 120
Zwicker, M. H., 120

